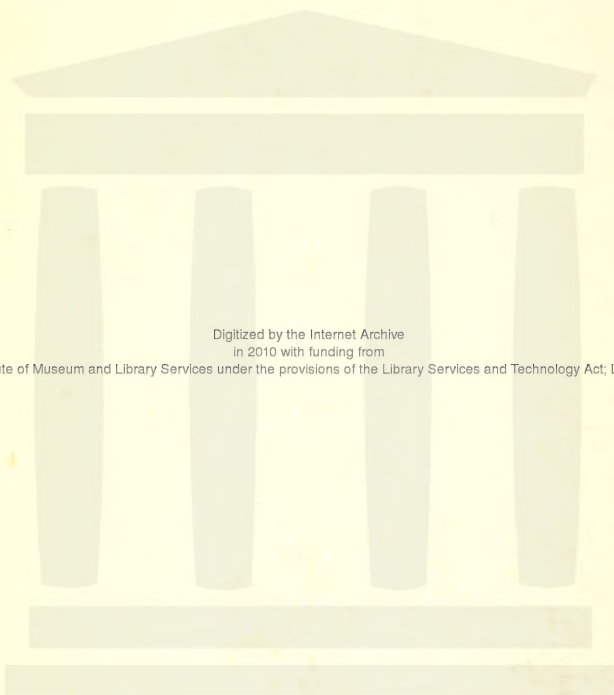




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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE,

FOR THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1853.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

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REPORT.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, Jan. 5, 1854. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—In compliance with the first section of "An Act to Provide for Annual Reports of State Officers," &c., approved February 3, 1853, I submit the following report of the revenues, taxables, funds, resources, incomes and property of the State, as well as the expenditures of the preceding fiscal year, ending 31st of October, 1853, and the condition of the finances at that date.

The various items are set forth under the following heads.

I. *A General Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State during the fiscal year.*

II. *A Statement of the Several Appropriations, and of the Amounts expended, Balances unexpended, and Appropriations overdrawn.*

III. *The Condition of the State Debt, foreign and domestic.*

IV. *Sinking Fund.—The Condition of the various Trust Funds, their Receipts and Expenditures, and the Appropriations for the Benevolent Institutions of the State.*

V. *Agricultural Products, &c.*

VI. *Common School Fund.*

VII. *Wabash and Erie Canal.*

VIII. *Free Banking Operations.*

IX. *The Swamp Lands.*

X. *General Remarks.*

XI. *Appendix.*

NUMBER I.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures during the financial year from November 1st, A. D. 1852, to Oct. 31st, A. D. 1853.

RECEIPTS.

Balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, 1852..... \$402,719 48

The following sums were received during the fiscal year which closed October 31st, 1853.

REVENUE.

On account of delinquent revenue, previous year.....	\$55,343 37
On account of revenue of 1852.....	452,341 74
On account of delinquent revenue of 1852.....	29,125 89
On account of revenue, 1851.....	9,574 58

UNIVERSITY FUND.

On account of loans refunded.....	\$11,170 85
On account of interest on loans.....	6,062 34
On account of sales of land—principal.....	1,086 60
On account of sales of land—interest.....	650 00
On account of damages on sales of land.....	37 00
On account of costs of advertising refunded.....	2 00

BANK TAX FUND.

Collected from banks.....	\$4,633 70
On account of loans refunded.....	500 00
On account of interest on loans.....	848 21
On account of cost of advertising refunded.....	6 00
On account of damages.....	60 60

SALINE FUND.

On account of loans refunded and sales of lands.....	\$3,333 59
On account of interest on loans.....	2,380 72
On account of costs of advertising refunded.....	4 00
On account of damages on sales of land.....	86 07

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

On account of loans refunded.....	\$500 00
On account of interest on loans.....	160 34

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY.

On account of tax collected.....	\$66,605 50
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CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

On account of loans refunded	150 00
On account of interest on loans	50 24

INDIANAPOLIS LOTS.

On account of sales	153 86
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TREASURY FUND.

On account of interest on loans	167 75
On account of principal refunded.....	400 00

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

On account of profits of State Bank	547 30
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HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

On account of proceeds of farm.....	254 77
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DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

On account of proceeds of farm.....	729 38
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BLIND ASYLUM.

On account of miscellaneous items.....	14,202 43
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REVISED STATUTES.

On account of sales	490 45
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SWAMP LANDS.

On account of sales.....	210,359 67
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ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN.

Made in 1851, to pay interest on State debt.....	52,778 40
--	-----------

SINKING FUND.

On account of sale on National Road	1,781 03
---	----------

On account of sale of stock in Mad. & Ind. Railroad..	\$31,450 00
On account of sale of Georgia lands	1,000 00

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

On account of tolls and water rents.....	175,601 32
On account of lands sold in the Vincennes district.....	293,657 30
On account of lands sold east and west of Tippocanoe	186,712 08
On account of premium and exchange.....	1,324 07
On account of miscellaneous receipts.....	5 00
On account of scrip east and west of Tippecanoe.....	3,074 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

On account of estates without heirs.....	333 30
On account of miscellaneous items.....	1,108 07

Total amount of receipts from November 1, 1852, to October 31, 1853, inclusive	1,620,943 74
Add balance in Treasury November 1, 1852.....	402,719 48

Grand total receipts.....	<u>2,023,663 22</u>
---------------------------	---------------------

EXPENDITURES.

There were audited during the fiscal year ending 31st of October, 1853, the following amounts, to wit:

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

On account of Supreme and Circuit Judges.....	\$20,908 51
On account of Probate Judges.....	1,988 00
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys.....	3,173 88
On account of State House.....	3,042 07
On account of State Prison	5,553 74
On account of public printing, paper and binding	17,085 29
On account of specific appropriations.....	4,048 94
On account of Executive department.....	9,483 91
On account of stationery and fuel	4,080 80
On account of State Library	1,538 04
On account of Militia.....	464 94

On account of Legislative expenses, viz :

Per diem and mileage of members.....	\$33,194 29	
Pay of clerks.....	6,240 00	
Pay of doorkeepers and woodmen.....	3,637 60	
Newspapers for members	1,153 88	
Postage	939 29	
Miscellaneous expenditures	669 96	
	<hr/>	45,835 02
On account of Governor's house.....		448 65
On account of Governor's circle.....		183 58
On account of distributing laws and journals.....		390 00
On account of contingent fund.....		1,074 31
Costs in Supreme Court.....		214 49

PUBLIC DEBT.

On account of interest for January and July.....	249,127 75
On account of salary of Col. A. May, agent.....	2,500 00
On account of expenses of agency	603 10
On account of purchase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State stock...	31,429 00

SWAMP LANDS.

On account of incidental expenses.....	6,538 90
On account of fees of officers at sale.....	2,103 59
On account of ditching and draining, including pay of commissioners, engineers, hands, &c.....	18,615 04

TREASURY NOTES.

On account of six per cents. cancelled.....	32,510 00
On account of interest on same	22,167 25
On account of five per cents. cancelled.....	49,840 00
On account of interest on same.....	24,692 58
On account of quarter per cents. cancelled.....	380 00
On account of interest on same.....	8 76
On account of incidental expense of notes.....	652 30

UNIVERSITY FUND.

On account of interest refunded.....	132 31
On account of expenses of fund.....	1,220 69
On account of Professors' salaries.....	4,207 88
On account of loans.....	10,950 00
On account of chemical department.....	400 00

SALINE FUND.

On account of distribution of fund.....	\$6,430 47
On account of expenses of fund.....	201 25
On account of interest refunded.....	2 90
On account of damages on sale of land.....	116 25

BANK TAX FUND.

On account of distribution of fund.....	4,563 41
On account of expenses of fund.....	17 40

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

On account of distribution of fund.....	1,098 70
On account of expenses of fund.....	34 82
On account of interest refunded.....	12 00

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

On account of distribution of fund.....	154 46
On account of expenses of fund.....	10 28

TREASURY FUND.

On account of expenses of fund.....	24 40
On account of interest refunded.....	6 40

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	43,420 88
On account of Hospital for the Insane.....	39,641 00
On account of Blind Asylum.....	56,597 50
On account of Insane Hospital buildings.....	19,212 93

MISCELLANEOUS.

On account of new State Prison.....	1,719 50
On account of revenue refunded.....	6,357 74
On account of State Board of Agriculture.....	2,576 71
On account of Equalization.....	292 78
On account of Free Banking.....	396 25
On account of Interest and Exchange.....	17,780 24
On account of Porter's Reports, (Indiana).....	1,968 12
On account of Common School Fund.....	285 15
On account of Presidential election.....	762 30
On account of Colonization of Negroes.....	3,340 00
On account of Attorneys' Fees.....	1,700 00
On account of Tippecanoe Battle-ground	1,275 87

On account of International Exchange.....	306 00
On account of Michigan Road Lands.....	27 00
On account of Revised Statutes 1852.....	37,333 43
On account of loan to pay interest on State debt	55,927 50

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, BY TRUSTEES.

On account of general expenses of Trustees	18,621 13
On account of expenses of land office—Vincennes district.....	1,849 86
On account of expenses of land office, east and west of Tippecanoe	1,942 83
On account of ordinary repairs	50,757 25
On account of extraordinary repairs.....	15,620 93
On account of surveys and locating.....	7,520 89
On account of superintendence.....	7,521 68
On account of salaries of officers	7,565 76
On account of rebuilding bridges.....	3,566 90
On account of subscription to Clinton draw-bridge....	6,000 00
On account of damages and water-power.....	25,594 41
On account of construction—Point Commerce to Newbury	208 25
On account of construction—Newbury to Maysville...	7,669 56
On account of construction—Maysville to Petersburg.....	51,226 84
On account of construction—Petersburg to Evansville	337,477 91
On account of construction—Terre Haute to Point Commerce	11,637 93
On account of office, house and lot.....	3,722 59
On account of interest paid on loans.....	66,539 47
On account of scrip east and west of Tippecanoe.....	3,074 22

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1852.....	\$402,719 48
Receipts for 1853.....	1,620,953 74
Total	<u>\$2,023,663 22</u>
Deduct warrants as above.....	<u>1,509,305 32</u>
Balance in the Treasury Oct. 31, 1853	<u><u>\$514,857.90</u></u>

NO. II.

A STATEMENT of the several appropriations, and of the amounts expended, balances unexpended, and appropriations overdrawn for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1853.

On what account appropriations made.	Appropriations for 1853, including balance for 1852.	Expenditures of 1853, and excess of 1852.	Balance unexpended.	Amount over drawn.
Legislative	\$35,000 00	\$66 707 52	.....	\$31,707 52
Executive	14,295 66	9,483 91	\$4,811 75	.....
Judiciary	27,858 56	30,908 51	6,950 05	.....
Public Printing and Binding.....	35,000 00	22,789 14	12,210 86	.....
Probate Judges.....	944 90	1,988 00	.....	1,044 00
Specific appropriations.....	6,874 64	4,048 94	2,825 70	.....
State House.....	1,500 00	3,278 88	.....	1,778 88
State Library.....	1,806 52	1,538 04	268 48	.....
Militia	382 75	464 94	.....	82 19
Governor's House	300 00	552 01	.....	252 01
Stationery and fuel, including Revised Statutes.....	10,000 00	42,465 63	.....	32,465 63
State Prison	3,000 00	6,749 08	.....	3,740 08
Distributing Laws and Journals	1,216 39	390 00	826 39	.....
Transportation of Public Arms.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....
Contingent Fund.....	2,203 66	1,074 31	1,129 35	.....
Governor's Circle.....	190 46	183 58	6 88	.....
Prosecuting Attorney.....	3,146 17	3,173 88	.....	27 71
Asylum for Blind.....	56,596 57	56,597 50	.....	93
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	50,295 97	43,420 88	6,875 09	.....
Asylum for Insane.....	78,731 89	58,853 93	19,677 96	.....
Miscellaneous Disbursements	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....

NUMBER III.

STATE DEBT AND STATE STOCKS.

The following brief explanation of the adjustment of the State debt in 1846 and 1847, and of the nature of different descriptions of State stocks are compiled from the last annual report of my predecessor :

The nature of the State debt arrangement of 1846 and 1847 is so little understood, and the purchasers of stocks are so frequently imposed upon, through want of information as to the liability of the State for the different descriptions of stock, that a few words of explanation are deemed necessary and proper in this connection.

The basis of the arrangement was to release the State from all liability for the payment of principal or interest on one-half of the outstanding debt, and to make such moiety of the debt chargeable alone for its redemption upon the Wabash and Erie Canal, its lands and revenues. The old bonds were to be surrendered, and new ones issued, for the State's portion of the debt, as follows :

First—For one-half of the principal of the bond surrendered, to bear interest at four per cent. up to January, 1853, and five per cent. thereafter, constituting *State five per cent stock*.

Second—For one-half of the interest on the bond surrendered, and the difference between four and five per cent. on the principal to 1853; the new bond bearing interest at the rate of two and one-half cent. per annum, from the first day of January, 1853, constituting "two and a half per cent. State deferred Stock."

The above are the only stocks upon which the State is bound to pay either principal or interest, under the arrangement.

The *canal stocks* are divided into two classes, *preferred* stocks and *deferred* stocks. The former are issued to the holder of original bonds, who, at the time of surrendering the same, subscribed to the loan for the completion of the canal, and are entitled to preference in payment, both of principal and interest. The deferred stocks are issued to the holder of original bonds at the time of their surrender, who did not subscribe to the loan for the canal, and payment is therefore postponed or deferred, until the preferred stocks are entirely liquidated.

Two sets of stocks are issued in both of these cases, as in the case of State stocks; one for principal, bearing five per cent. interest, and the other for interest, bearing two and one-half per cent. interest. The former are termed "five per centum *preferred* canal stocks," or "five per centum *deferred* canal stocks," as the case may be; and the latter, "two and half per cent. *special preferred* canal stock," or "two and a half per cent. *special deferred* canal stock."

For the payment of interest or principal on these canal stocks, it may be proper to repeat, the State is in no wise bound. The

revenues of the canal are appropriated by the Trustees, under the act, to the payment of liabilities incurred or assumed by the trust, in the following order, as prescribed in section ten of the act supplementary to "An Act to Provide for the funded Debt of the State of Indiana," approved January 27, 1847. The section is here copied in full, for the benefit of all interested:

SECTION 10. That in lieu and stead of the scale of distribution and application, as in the eighth and thirteenth sections of the said act directed, of the tolls and revenues of said canal, after defraying all needful and proper expenditures for repairs, attendance, and other necessary things appertaining thereto, which shall be first paid, anything in the said former act, or this act, to the contrary notwithstanding; and of the produce of said canal lands, sold and unsold, the same shall be held and applied by said trustees, in trust and security, for the use and purposes following, that is to say:

First. In payment of the work, labor and materials, or contracts for the supply of work, labor or materials, to be done and furnished in and about the further prosecution and construction of the said canal and works, until the same shall have been fully completed to **Evansville**, as the moneys to be paid for the same shall, from time to time, become due and payable; but not by way of anticipation, and of all needful and proper expenditure for repairs, attendance, and other causes, save and except so far as regards the existing tolls and revenues of the said canal, which are hereinafter declared to be expressly appropriated for and towards the payment of interest, at six per centum per annum, on the sums to be subscribed, for the completion of the said canal and works, and which existing tolls and revenues are hereby declared to be excepted from the operation of this clause to that extent;

Secondly. In payment of interest after the rate of six per centum per annum, on the sums to be respectively advanced by the holders of certificates to the said trustees, from time to time, in aid of the completion of the said canal and works, and to be computed from the respective times of advancing and paying such principal sums respectively, such interest to be payable in the city of New York, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of January and the first day of July, in each and every year, the first half-yearly payment to be made on the first day of January, 1848;

Thirdly. In payment in full of the principal funds advanced, or to be advanced by the holders of certificates subscribing as aforesaid, for and towards the completion of the said canal and works, and from time to time remaining due;

Fourthly. In payment in full to the subscribers making the said advances, or to their assignees, of interest, at and after the rate of five per centum per annum, on the moiety of the principal of the bonds, which they may have surrendered and exchanged for certificates as aforesaid, such interest being, to be computed from the said first day of January, 1847;

Fifthly. In payment in full to the subscribers making such advances, or their assigns, of the principal of the special stock to be issued to cover the arrears of interest due and accruing from the first day of January, 1841, to the first day of January, 1847, as fast as the same can be done, with interest on the same, at and after the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the first day of January, 1843;

Sixthly. In payment in full to the subscribers making the said advance, or to their assigns, of the principal money secured by each such certificate, so charged over against the canal lands and the tolls and revenues of said canal;

Seventhly. In payment in full to the other holders of any certificates of stock by the said act directed to be issued and charged as aforesaid, (such holder not being a subscriber to the said advance,) or their assigns, of interest at and after the rate of five per centum per annum, on the amount of the principal thereof;

Eighthly. In payment in full to the holders of certificates of special stock to be issued and charged as aforesaid, (such holders not being subscribers to the said advance,) or their assigns, of the principal of such special stock, with interest on the same, at and after the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the said first day of January, 1853;

Ninthly. In payment in full to the holders of such last mentioned certificates, (not being subscribers,) or their assigns, of the amount of the principal thereof respectively;

Tenthly. To pay into the Treasury of the State any surplus or balance which may remain in the hands of the said trustees after making the several payments in the nine preceding classes mentioned; and it is hereby declared that such sums shall, from time to time, be paid and applied as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt thereof; saving the just rights of the holders of bonds now outstanding, and known as the Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, as provided for in the eighth section of this act; *Provided, That* after the payment in full of said subscribers, or their assigns, as aforesaid, the holder or holders of any certificate whose, or whose assignor's bond or bonds were surrendered and cancelled, as in the said original act and this supplement is provided, on or before the first day of May, 1850, shall be entitled to the same preference and priority in the payment thereof, and to be paid in the same manner as is provided for the payment of said subscribers to said advance, and their assigns according to the time of such surrender and cancellation; anything in this or the said original act to the contrary notwithstanding. *And provided, That* all payments of principal and interest to be made under or by virtue of this act, or the said recited act, amongst the said several classes of subscribers or holders of certificates, (as the case may be,) shall be made *pro rata* amongst the subscribers and holders of certificates in each such class, in the order and priority of payment given or intended to be given to each such class respectively, as aforesaid, first paying in

full those first entitled, and so on, *toties quoties*; and no interest shall at any time be charged upon any semi-annual deficit of interest which the revenues of the canal shall fail to pay. *Provided, also,* That the proceeds of sales of the lands in the Vincennes land district shall be applied only to the construction of the canal from Terre Haute to Evansville, or to the repayment of the cash advances made by the bondholders for that purpose, until the said canal shall have been completed. The trust hereby created shall cease and determine upon the payment of the principal of said certificates, which are hereby authorized to be paid out of the proceeds of said canal at any time after twenty years from the passage of this act; and the State hereby reserves the right to redeem any of such certificates at any time twenty years after the passage of this act, and after the repayment of said advance, as herein provided, by paying the legal holder thereof the principal sum due thereon.

FOREIGN STATE DEBT.

Total amount of bonds issued prior to period of arrangement of State debt, July 1, 1847.....	\$15,111,000
Total redeemed and cancelled prior to surrender under State debt arrangement with holders.....	\$1,609,000
Add for bonds on which the bank pays interest and is to redeem principal.....	1,390,000
Add for seven per cent. bonds issued but never sold.....	1,064,000
Making a total amount of bonds redeemed, cancelled, &c. prior to State debt arrangement.....	4,063,000
Total amount of bonds outstanding prior to surrender under State debt arrangement.....	11,048,000
Total amount of bonds surrendered up to October 31, 1852.....	9,834,000
Total outstanding October 31, 1852.....	\$1,214,000

Amount of State and canal stocks issued up to October 31, 1852.

Five per cent. State stock.....	\$4,922,500 00
Two and a half per cent. State stock.....	1,810,380 00
Five per cent. preferred canal stock.....	4,079,500 00
Five per cent. deferred canal stock.....	843,000 00
Two and a half per cent. special preferred canal stock	1,216,337 50
Two and a half per cent. special deferred canal stock	248,975 00
Total stock issued to October 31, 1852.....	\$13,120,692 50

Deduct two and half per cent. State stock re- deemed.....	20,000 00
Total outstanding October 31, 1852.....	\$13,100,692 50
Stocks outstanding for which the credit of the State is pledged, October 31, 1852.....	\$6,712,880 00
Stocks chargeable on the Wabash and Erie Canal October 31, 1852	5,387,812 50

NOTE.—The reports on file in this office do not agree with the books of the Agent of State. The following recapitulatory statement of the bonds outstanding and stocks issued, was made by that officer at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1852 :

Bonds outstanding October 31, 1852.....	\$982,000 00
Five per cent. State stock issued.....	5,028,000 00
Two and a half per cent. State stock issued.....	1,844,592 50
Five per cent. preferred canal stock.....	4,079,500 00
Five per cent. deferred canal stock.....	948,500 00
Two and a half per centum special preferred canal stock	1,215,912 50
Two and a half per centum special deferred canal stock	278,562 50

In noticing the disagreement between the books of the Agent of State and the reports made to this office, my predecessor in his last annual report to the Legislature, said that this discrepancy could only be adjusted by a careful comparison. The presumption, however, is that the Agent is correct, as all the information on the subject on record in this office is derived through him.

INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

The amount of interest due and paid to October 31, 1852, under the State debt arrangement is as follows :

Date of Dividend	Amount.	Amount paid.	Balance unpaid.
July 1st, 1847	\$82,880 00	\$82,889 00	.....
January 1st, 1848	90,590 00	90,590 00	.....
July 1st, 1848	91,580 00	91,570 00	\$10 00
January 1st, 1849	93,090 00	93,000 00	90 00
July 1st, 1849	95,300 00	95,210 00	90 00
January 1st, 1850	95,820 00	95,790 00	30 00
July 1st, 1850	97,710 00	97,680 00	30 00
January 1st, 1851	98,861 00	98,771 00	30 00
July 1st, 1851	99,440 00	99,240 00	200 09
January 1st, 1852	99,820 00	99,190 00	630 00
July 1st, 1852	100,330 00	98,850 00	1,480 00
Total	\$1,045,421 00	\$1,042,771 00	\$2,650 00
January 1, 1853, and July 1, 1853.....	\$252,771 25	\$252,230 85	\$540 40

EXPENSES OF STATE AGENCY.

The amount audited on account of salary of Agent and incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1852, is as follows :

On account of salary of Agent.....	\$2,500 00
On account of incidental expenses.....	658 76
Total.....	<u>\$3,158 76</u>

OPERATIONS OF THE STATE DEBT ARRANGEMENT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1853.

The following statements exhibit abstracts of transfer of all the stocks transferable at the office of Agent of State, accounts of bonds and coupons surrendered and exchanged for new stocks, accounts of interest paid and unpaid on five per cent. and two and one half per cent. State stocks, and accounts of the expense of the State Agency for the same period, for fiscal year ending October 31, 1853.

Coupon Bonds.

982 bonds outstanding October 31, 1852.....	\$982,000 00
62 bonds surrendered and exchanged up to October 31, 1853	62,000 00
Leaving outstanding October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$920,000 00</u>

Five per cent. State Stock.

Amount issued to October 31, 1852.....	\$5,028,000 00
Amount issued during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1853	31,000 00
Making total issued to October 31, 1853	<u>\$5,059,000 00</u>

Two and one-half per cent. State Stock.

Amount issued up to July 1, 1853.....	\$1,868,428 50
Amount issued from July 1, 1853, to Oct. 31, 1853..	1,762 50
Total amount issued to October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$1,870,191 00</u>
Of this amount, M. G. Bright, Esq., transferred to the State.....	17,856 00
Leaving outstanding October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$1,852,341 00</u>

Preferred five per cent. Canal Stock.

Amount outstanding October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$4,079,500 00</u>
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Preferred Five per cent. Special Canal Stock.

Amount issued up to October 31, 1852.....	\$1,215,912 50
Amount issued during fiscal year ending October 31, 1853	825 00

Making total issued to October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$1,216,737 50</u>
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Amount issued up to October 31, 1852	\$948,500 00
Amount issued during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1853.....	31,000 00

Making total issued to October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$979,500 00</u>
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Deferred Five per cent. Special Canal Stock.

Amount issued up to October 31, 1852.....	\$278,562 50
Amount issued during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1853	16,400 00

Making total issued to October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$294,962 50</u>
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EXPENSES OF STATE AGENCY.

The amount audited on account of salary of agent and incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1853, is as follows:

On account of salary of agent	\$2,500 00
On account of incidental expenses.....	603 10
Total	<u>\$3,103 10</u>

DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE STATE.

Six per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued.....	\$1,500,000 00
Total amount redeemed to Oct. 31, 1852...	\$1,468,820
Total amount reeemed to Oct. 31, 1853...	32,510
	<u>1,501,330 00</u>
Making excess of redemption over issue.....	<u>\$1,330 00</u>

Five per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued.....	\$722,640 00
Total amount redeemed to Oct. 31, 1852...	\$683,075

Total amount redeemed to Oct. 31, 1853...	49,840	
	<hr/>	\$732,915 00
Making excess of redemption over issue.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$10,275 00

Quarter per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued....		\$70,000 00
Total amount redeemed to Oct. 31, 1852.....	\$76,615	
Total amount redeemed to Oct. 31, 1853.....	380	76,995 00
		<hr/>
Making excess of redemption over issue.....		\$6,995 00

Interest Account.

Interest allowed and paid on Treasury Notes up to the 31st October, 1853, viz:

On six per cents	\$333,285 46
On five per cents.....	161,564 68
On one-quarter per cents.....	657 92
	<hr/>
Total amount.....	\$495,508 06

Recapitulation.

Six per cents. issued.....	\$1,500,000 00
Five per cents. issued	722,640 00
Quarter per cents. issued.....	70,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,292,640 00
Six per cents. redeemed.....	\$1,501,330 00
Five per cents redeemed.....	732,915 00
Quarter per cents. redeemed.....	76,995 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,311,240 00
	<hr/>
Total redemption over issue.....	\$18,600 00
	<hr/>
Total amount of interest allowed and paid up to the 31st of October, 1853.....	<hr/> <hr/> \$495,508 06

NUMBER IV.

A STATEMENT in detail of the Receipts and Disbursements of the various Trust Funds, including the funds for the Benevolent Institutions.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1852.....	\$5,763 49
Loans refunded.....	11,170 85
Interest on Loans.....	6,062 34
Sales University Land, principal.....	1,086 60
Interest on sales of land.....	650 00
Costs of advertising.....	2 00
Damages on sale of land.....	37 00
Total.....	<u>\$24,772 28</u>

Expenditures.

Loans made to borrowers.....	\$10,950 00
Professors' salaries.....	4,207 88
Interest on Loans refunded.....	132 31
Expenses of fund.....	1,620 69
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1853.....	7,861 40
Total.....	<u>\$24,772 28</u>

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Amount outstanding on Loans Oct. 31, 1852.....	\$71,366 95
Loans refunded during the year 1853.....	11,170 85
Leaving the sum of.....	<u>\$60,196 10</u>
New Loans made during the year.....	9,225 00
Making the outstanding Loans Oct. 31, 1853.....	<u>\$69,421 10</u>

SALINE FUND.

Receipts.

Amount on hand Oct. 31, 1852.....	\$4,570 03
Loans refunded and sales of land.....	3,333 59
Interest on loans.....	2,380 72
Costs of advertising refunded.....	4 00
Damages on sales of land.....	86 07
Total	<u>\$10,374 41</u>

Expenditures.

Amount distributed under act Jan. 13, 1845.....	\$6,430 47
Expenses of fund.....	201 25
Damages on sales of land.....	116 25
Interest refunded	2 90
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1853.....	3,623 54
Total	<u>\$10,374 41</u>

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Outstanding on loan at close of fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1852.....	\$19,504 90
Refunded during year 1853 and sales of land.....	3,333 59
Outstanding loans Oct. 31, 1853.....	<u>\$16,171 31</u>

SALINE FUND, APPORTIONED UNDER ACT OF 1845.

Amount apportioned for 1845.....	\$6,499 07
Amount apportioned for 1846.....	7,808 54
Amount apportioned for 1847.....	4,421 71
Amount apportioned for 1848.....	4,418 83
Amount apportioned for 1849	4,905 14
Amount apportioned for 1850.....	6,107 60
Amount apportioned for 1851.....	3,001 36
Amount apportioned for 1852.....	1,534 21
Amount apportioned for 1853.....	6,301 00
Total apportioned.....	<u>\$44,997 46</u>
Total drawn by the several counties to Oct. 31, 1853....	<u>44,904 40</u>

BANK TAX FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 31, 1852.....	\$2,527 86
Amount from banks, under section 15 of charter	4,633 70
Loans refunded.....	500 00
Interest on loans.....	848 21
Damages.....	60 60
Costs of advertising.....	6 00
Total	<u>\$8,576 37</u>

Expenditures.

Distributed under act of January 13, 1845.....	\$4,563 41
Expenses of fund.....	17 40
Balance on hand October 31, 1853.....	3,995 56
Total	<u>\$8,576 37</u>

This fund is derived from the twelve and a half cents on each share of individual stock in the State Bank of Indiana under the provision of the charter, and the whole amount received up to the 31st of October, 1852, from the several branches of the State Bank was..... \$48,451 75

The amount received during the year ending October 31, 1853, is as follows :

From Terre Haute Branch.....	\$214 00
South Bend Branch.....	520 94
Bedford Branch.....	129 41
Evansville Branch.....	223 48
New Albany Branch.....	217 75
Lawrenceburgh Branch.....	246 87
Indianapolis Branch.....	292 12
Richmond Branch	543 74
Michigan City Branch	157 50
Madison Branch.....	949 11
Fort Wayne Branch.....	452 92
Vincennes Branch.....	147 12
Lafayette Branch.....	538 74
Total receipts from Bank to October 31, 1853....	<u><u>\$53,085 45</u></u>

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Outstanding on loans at close of fiscal year ending October 31, 1852.....	\$8,919 85
Refunded during year ending October 31, 1853.....	500 00
	<hr/>
Total outstanding October 31, 1853.....	8,419 85

BANK TAX FUND APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACT OF 1845.

Amount apportioned 1845.....	\$1,747 89
Amount apportioned 1846.....	22,344 43
Amount apportioned 1847.....	4,071 04
Amount apportioned 1848.....	5,818 58
Amount apportioned 1849.....	3,815 15
Amount apportioned 1850.....	2,876 06
Amount apportioned 1851.....	2,251 02
Amount apportioned 1852.....	4,602 63
Amount apportioned 1853.....	4,174 00
	<hr/>
Total apportioned up to October 31, 1853.....	\$51,700 80
Total drawn by the several counties up to Oct. 31, 1853.....	51,340 57
	<hr/> <hr/>

*STATEMENT showing the Apportionments of Saline and Bank
Tax Funds for 1853, under Act of 1845.*

Number.	COUNTIES.	Sale of Fund Appropriation.	Bank Tax Fund Appropriation.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Saline Fund Appropriation.	Bank Tax Fund. Appropriation.
1	Adams	\$41 00	\$27 00	47	Lawrence	\$68 00	\$43 00
2	Allen	106 00	71 00	48	Madison	83 00	54 00
3	Bartholomew	92 00	61 00	49	Marion	146 00	97 00
4	Benton	11 90	7 00	50	Marshall	37 00	44 00
5	Blackford	18 00	12 00	51	Martin	38 00	25 00
6	Boone	69 00	46 00	52	Miami	88 00	59 00
7	Brown	28 00	18 00	53	Monroe	69 00	46 00
8	Carroll	76 00	51 00	54	Montgomery	111 00	74 00
9	Cass	77 00	51 00	55	Morgan	82 00	55 00
10	Clark	101 00	67 00	56	Noble	60 00	40 00
11	Clay	48 00	32 00	57	Ohio	28 00	18 00
12	Clinton	76 00	50 00	58	Orange	63 00	42 00
13	Crawford	34 00	25 00	59	Owen	75 00	50 00
14	Daviess	57 00	38 00	60	Parke	88 00	56 00
15	Dearborn	114 00	76 00	61	Perry	59 00	40 00
16	Decatur	93 00	62 00	62	Pike	49 00	32 00
17	DeKalb	60 00	40 00	63	Porter	36 00	24 00
18	Delaware	72 00	48 00	64	Posey	86 00	58 00
19	Dubois	43 00	28 00	65	Pulaski	20 00	13 00
20	Elkhart	85 00	57 00	66	Putnam	101 00	67 00
21	Fayette	63 00	42 00	67	Randolph	91 00	60 00
22	Floyd	107 00	71 00	68	Ripley	91 00	66 00
23	Fountain	88 00	59 00	69	Rush	100 00	66 00
24	Franklin	111 00	74 00	70	Scott	37 00	24 00
25	Fulton	39 00	26 00	71	Shelby	95 00	62 00
26	Gibson	75 00	50 00	72	Spencer	53 00	35 00
27	Grant	75 00	50 00	73	Starke	5 00	3 00
28	Greene	72 00	48 00	74	Steuben	43 00	29 00
29	Hamilton	86 00	57 00	75	St. Joseph	74 00	50 00
30	Hancock	62 00	41 00	76	Sullivan	64 00	42 00
31	Harrison	88 00	58 00	77	Switzerland	72 00	48 00
32	Hendricks	84 00	56 00	78	Tippecanoe	127 00	84 00
33	Henry	109 00	73 00	79	Tipton	30 00	20 00
34	Howard	50 00	34 00	80	Union	42 00	28 00
35	Huntington	66 00	44 00	81	Vanderburgh	86 00	56 00
36	Jackson	70 00	46 00	82	Vermillion	56 00	38 00
37	Jasper	28 00	18 00	83	Vigo	103 00	68 00
38	Jay	44 00	27 00	84	Wabash	80 00	53 00
39	Jefferson	135 00	90 00	85	Warren	54 00	36 00
40	Jennings	72 00	48 00	86	Warrick	55 00	36 00
41	Johnson	84 00	56 00	87	Washington	100 00	66 00
42	Knox	73 00	48 00	88	Wayne	138 00	92 00
43	Kosciusko	70 00	46 00	89	Wells	47 00	31 00
44	Lagrange	40 00	30 00	90	White	32 00	21 00
45	Lake .....	.....	.....	91	Whitely	43 00	29 00
46	Laporte	92 00	61 00				
				Total			
				\$6,301 00			
				\$4,174 00			

COUNTY SEMINARY FUND DERIVED FROM MILITIA FINES.

Amount on hand October 31, 1852	\$445 40
No distribution during 1853.	

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 31, 1852	\$1,098 70
Loans refunded	500 00
Interest on loans	760 34
	<hr/>
	\$1,759 04

Expenditures.

Amount distributed to DeKalb county	\$366 24
Amount distributed to Wells county	366 23
Amount distributed to Lake county	366 23
Expenses of fund	34 82
Interest refunded	12 00
Balance on hand October 31, 1853	613 52
	<hr/>
	\$1,759 04

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Amount of loans outstanding October 31, 1852	\$3,726 65
Amount refunded within the year	200 09
	<hr/>
Leaves the sum on loan October 31, 1853	\$3,226 65

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF DEKALE COUNTY.

Receipts.

Balance due DeKalb county, October 31, 1852	\$366 24
One-third of net collection for 1853	204 51
	<hr/>
Total	\$570 75

Disbursements.

Amount distributed to DeKalb county.....	\$366 24
Balance due to DeKalb county, October 31, 1853.	204 51
Total	<u>\$570 75</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF WELLS COUNTY.

Receipts.

Balance due Wells county October 31, 1852.....	\$366 23
One third of net collection for 1853.....	204 50
Total	<u>\$570 73</u>

Disbursements.

Amount distributed to Wells county.....	\$366 23
Balance due Wells county, October 31, 1853.....	204 50
Total.....	<u>\$570 73</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF LAKE COUNTY.

Receipts.

Balance due Lake county, October 31, 1852.....	\$366 23
One-third of net collection for 1853.....	204 50
Total	<u>\$570 73</u>

Disbursements.

Amount distributed to Lake county.....	\$366 23
Balance due Lake county October 31, 1854.....	204 50
Total.....	<u>\$570 73</u>

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 31, 1852.	\$171 96
Loans refunded.....	150 00
Interest on loans.....	50 24
Total.....	<u>\$372 20</u>

Expenditures.

Interest distributed to township in Ripley county.....	\$154 46
Expenses of fund.....	10 28
Balance on hand October 31, 1853.....	\$207 46
Total.....	<u>\$372 20</u>

ON ACCOUNT OF CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP NO. 10, RANGE 13, IN
RIPLEY COUNTY.

Balance on hand October 31, 1852.....	\$154 46
No expenditure during the year 1853.	

ON ACCOUNT OF CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP NO. 6, RANGE 5 WEST, IN
GREENE COUNTY.

Amount on hand October 31, 1852.....	\$17 50
No disbursement during the year 1853.	

THREE PER CENT FUND.

Balance in Treasury October 31, 1852.....	\$321 81
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The above balance belongs to the following counties :

To Huntington county.....	\$96 56
To Steuben county.....	96 56
To Whitley county.....	96 56
Balance undivided.....	32 13
Total.....	<u>\$321 81</u>

No moneys have been received by the State of Indiana, on account of the three per cent. fund, since February, 1844, although a large amount has necessarily accumulated in the National Treasury since that time. In compliance with the provisions of law, measures have been taken to obtain an adjustment of the accounts existing between the General Government and the State of Indiana, with respect to this fund. The following statement from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to these accounts, was received recently by the Governor of Indiana :

RECAPITULATION OF THE REVISION OF THE INDIANA FUND ACCOUNT,
UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1845.

Districts.

Indiana lands sold at Cincinnati	\$1,081,404 45
Indiana lands sold at Vincennes	3,456,538 82
Indiana lands sold at Jeffersonville	2,563,925 92
Indiana lands sold at Indianapolis	2,993,269 40
Indiana lands sold at Crawfordsville	3,201,493 21
Indiana lands sold at Fort Wayne.....	3,548,464 11
Indiana lands sold at Laporte, (now Winamac).....	1,889,524 01
Aggregate.....	<hr/> \$18,734,619 92

DEDUCT.

Repayment on Treasury draft on lands erroneously sold, under act of 12th January, 1825, from that date to 30th June, 1844.....	\$12,538 50	
Repayment on Treasury draft on lands erroneously sold, under act of 12th January, 1825, from 1st July to 21st December, 1844.....	403 75	
Repayment on Treasury draft on land erroneously sold, under act of 12th January, 1825, during the year 1845.	700 80	
Amount paid for advertisement of the President's Proclamation of Indiana land sales, during the years 1844 and 1845.....	313 05	
	<hr/>	\$13,956 19
Aggregate net proceeds.		<hr/> \$18,720,663 73
Three per cent. on \$18,720,663 73 amounts to.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$561,619 91

By amount of three per cent, on \$18,720,663 73
the net proceeds of lands sold, situate within her
limits, received from 1st December, 1815, to 31st
December, 1845, as per preceding statement..... \$561,619 91

The State stands chargeable as follows, viz :

To payment by the treasury on said account, to the 31st Dec., 1829, per certificate of the register of treasury filed with report, dated 7th November, 1830.....	\$129,264 32
To payment by the treasury on said account, to the 31st Dec., 1829, per register certificate filed with report, dated 25th April, 1831.....	2,957 \$7
To warrants on the treasurer, for amount of warrant No. 4,495, dated 7th January, 1832.....	14,550 84
Warrant No. 4,801, per register cer- tified with report, 2,274	8,019 63
Warrant No. 5,769, dated Sept. 29, 1832.....	12,687 34
Warrant No. 7,506, dated July 12, 1833.....	19,903 07
Warrant No. 8,164, dated Nov. 23, 1934.....	1,172 40
Warrant No. 9,799, dated Sept. 10, 1834.....	11,933 13
Warrant No. 397, dated March 28, 1835.....	9,940 37
Warrant No. 991, dated June 17, 1835.....	14,458 15
Warrant No. 2,695, dated April 5, 1836.....	13,685 70
Warrant No. 3,043, dated May 30, 1836.....	47,500 00
Warrant No. 3,049, dated June 1, 1836.....	25,500 00
Warrant No. 3,697, dated Aug. 25, 1836.....	34,000 00
Warrant No. 4,156, dated Oct. 31, 1836.....	35,500 00
Warrant No. 4,792, dated Feb. 17, 1837.....	24,300 00
Warrant No. 5,519, dated June 1, 1837.....	19,200 00
Warrant No. 6,505, dated Sept. 29, 1837.....	13,950 00

Warrant No. 8,571, dated May 16, 1838..	\$16,000 00	
Warrant No. 619, dated March 25, 1839..	18,530 00	
Warrant No. 4,632, dated May 26, 1840..	23,709 20	
Warrant No. 3,400, dated Nov. 19, 1842..	4,808 15	
Warrant No. 3,490, dated Nov. 29, 1842..	3,497 25	
		<hr/>
		\$512,097 21
Balance due the State of Indiana on 31st December, 1845.....		49,522 70
		<hr/>
		\$561,619 91

Balance due the State, as previously shown, on 31st Dec., 1845.....		\$49,522 70
Amount which accrued during the years 1846 and 1847		13,602 44
Amount which accrued during the year 1848.....		20,457 57
Amount which accrued during the year 1849.....		7,808 28
		<hr/>
		\$91,390 99

Deduct payment by treasury warrant No. 6,521, dated Dec. 20, 1848.....	\$23,050 00	
Payment by treasury warrant No. 6,883, dated Jan. 9, 1849.....	50 00	
Payment by treasury warrant No. 220, dated July 11, 1849.....	47,699 53	
		<hr/>
		70,799 53

Balance due the State on 31st Dec., 1849.....	\$20,591 46	
Add amount which accrued during the year 1850.....	4,272 37	
Amount which accrued during the year 1851.....	4,147 35	
		<hr/>

Leaving a balance due the State on 31st Dec., 1851, upon audited accounts, of.....	\$29,011 18	
Estimated amount which accrued during the year 1852	1,250 00	
		<hr/>

Approximate balance due the State 31st Dec., 1852...	<u>\$30,261 18</u>	
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Of the foregoing debts to the State, the following were on account of interest due by the State to the United States, viz :

Per warrant No. 6,521, dated Dec. 20th, 1848	\$23,050 00
Per warrant No. 6,883, dated Jan. 9th, 1849.....	50 00
Per warrant No. 220, dated July 11th, 1849.....	47,699 53
	<hr/>
	\$70,799 53
To which add the approximate balance due the State on 31st Dec., 1852, as before shown.....	30,261 18
	<hr/>
Would leave an amount due the State, inclusive of payments on account of interest, of.....	<u>\$101,060 71</u>

COMMON SCHOOL FUND DERIVED FROM SINKING FUND.

Amount received by State of this fund to October 31st, 1851.....	\$706,784 62
Amount received in five per cent. bank scrip and in- terest to Oct. 31st, 1852.....	73,839 74
Amount received from Sinking Fund Commissioners, principal and interest, to Oct. 31st, 1853.....	547 30
	<hr/>
Total	\$781,171 66

Expenditures.

Expenses of fund.....	285 15
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$780,886 51</u>

This amount is on interest at the rate of six per cent. until re-
funded by the Treasury.

INDIANAPOLIS FUND.

Loans of Indianapolis Fund.

Balance outstanding October 31, 1853.....	\$483 50
Nothing received or reloaned during 1853.	

SALE OF LOTS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Balance of principal due from purchasers of lots October 31, 1852.....	\$2,450 00
Amount paid by purchasers during 1853.....	153 86
	<hr/>
Balance of principal due October 31, 1853	<u>\$2,296 14</u>

TREASURY FUND.

Receipts.

Amount outstanding, principal, October 31, 1852.....	\$3,614 77
Principal refunded.....	400 00
Interest on loans.....	167 75
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$4,182 52</u>

Expenditures.

Expenses of fund.....	\$24 40
Interest refunded	6 40
	<hr/>
	\$30 80
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$4,151 72</u>

FUND FROM ESTATES WITHOUT KNOWN HEIRS.

Balance in Treasury October 31, 1852.....	\$3,165 94
Amount received up to October 31, 1853.....	333 30
	<hr/>
Amount on hand this date.....	<u>\$3,499 24</u>

FUND FOR HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury October 31, 1852.....	\$11,477 12
Amount of appropriation for 1852.....	21,000 00
Amount of appropriation for 1853.....	46,000 00
Produce of farm for 1853	254 77
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$78,731 89</u>

Expenditures.

Expended for buildings 1853.....	\$19,212 93
Expended for current expenses 1853.....	39,641 00

Total	<u>\$58,853 92</u>
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Amount on hand October 31st, 1853	\$19,877 96
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FUND FOR DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1852.....	\$187 20
Appropriation for 1852.....	19,079 39
Appropriation for 1853.....	30,300 00
Proceeds of farm.....	729 38

Total	<u>\$50,295 97</u>
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Expenditures.

Amount expended in 1853.....	\$43,420 88
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Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1853.....	<u>\$6,875 09</u>
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EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Receipts.

Unexpended balance of appropriation 1852.	\$17,394 14
Appropriation for 1853.....	25,000 00
Amount borrowed by trustees from sinking fund.....	11,160 00
On account of articles sold.....	3,042 43

Total	<u>\$56,596 57</u>
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Expenditures.

Amount expended in 1853.....	\$56,596 57
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Excess of expenditures.....	93
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SWAMP LANDS.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 31, 1852.....	\$47,506 80
Receipts to October 31, 1853.....	210,359 67
Total	<u>\$257,866 47</u>

Expenditures.

Amount expended up to October 31, 1853.....	\$27,257 53
Balance on hand October 31, 1853.....	<u>\$230,608 94</u>

No. V.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &c.

From the imperfect nature of the returns received at this office it is believed that the township assessors in the several counties have not rightly understood the meaning of a part of the 73d section of the "Act to provide for the valuation and assessment of real and personal property," &c., approved June 21, 1852. In the section referred to, it is made the duty of each township assessor, in making his returns to the auditor of his county, to "set down in appropriate columns, the number of domestic and farm animals of all kinds, and the quantities, in bushels and tuns, of farm products of every kind, in his township."

It was one of the objects of this provision, to ascertain the total amount of the annual agricultural products of Indiana; but a comparison of the census returns of June 1, 1850, with the returns of the township assessor, of June 1, 1853, will show that this object has not been accomplished. In comparing these returns the following inconsistent statements appear with respect to some of the staple agricultural products of the State :

STATEMENT.

<i>Agricultural Products.</i>	<i>Amount according to census returns, 1850.</i>	<i>Amount according to assessors' return, 1853.</i>
Bushels of Wheat.	6,214,458	2,130,373
Bushels of Corn	52,964,363	30,831,461
Bushels of Oats.	5,655,014	2,859,530
Bushels of Irish Potatoes. ...	2,083,337	2,032,703
Bushels of Barley.	45,483	200
Tuns of Hay.....	403,230	220,096

The township assessors' returns of agricultural products for the year ending June 1, 1853, relate, no doubt, to the quantities on hand at that time, and not to the quantities produced in the several counties during the year. The proper means will be adopted to ascertain and publish in the next annual report from this office, full statements of the total quantities of the agricultural productions, &c., of the State, for the current year.

No. VI.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

By the first and second sections of the act to provide for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, approved June 14th, 1852, it is declared that the *Common School Fund*, shall consist of the aggregate amount of funds arising from the following sources, viz :

I.—The sum of ten cents on each one hundred dollars, of the list of property taxable for State purposes.

II.—The Congressional township fund.

III.—The Surplus Revenue Fund.

IV.—All funds heretofore appropriated to Common Schools.

V.—The Saline Fund.

VI.—The Bank Tax Fund.

VII.—The funds derived from the sale of county seminaries.

VIII.—All funds derived from the fines and forfeitures, on account of breaches of the penal laws of the State.

IX.—All funds derived from estates which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to such property.

X.—All funds derived from the proceeds and sales of all lands which have been, or may hereafter be granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant.

XI.—The proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same.

XII.—The taxes which may from time to time be assessed upon the property of corporations, for Common School purposes.

XIII.—The funds arising from the 114th section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana.

XIV.—All unreclaimed fees as provided by law.

The statements Nos. 7 and 8, in the appendix to this report, present an abstract of the operations and condition of the available portion of the Common School Fund, in the several counties of the State for the year ending on the first day of March, 1853, as reported to this office by the proper authorities in the different counties. These statements exhibit some errors and discrepancies which, it seems, had their origin in local and temporary difficulties which were beyond the control of the county officers who had charge of this interest, and which prevented, on their part, a full and exact compliance with the provisions of the school law.

No. VII.

Wabash and Erie Canal, from State line dividing Ohio and Indiana to the Ohio River, under the superintendence of Trustees.

REPORTS NO. 12 & 13.

Receipts.

There was remaining in the hands of Trustees on the 1st day of October, 1852..... \$191,238 99

The receipts by Trustees for the year ending 30th of September, 1853, were as follows, viz :

From tolls and water rents	\$175,701 32
From lands east of Tippecanoe.....	186,712 08
From Vincennes Land District.....	293,657 30
From Interest on Deposits.....	1,324 07
From Miscellaneous.....	5 00
Total amount,.....	<u>\$848,638 76</u>

Expenditures.

The expenditures by Trustees for the same period were as follows, to wit :

For general expenses.....	\$18,621 13
For ordinary repairs.....	50,757 25
For extraordinary repairs	15,620 93
For building bridges.....	3,566 90
For expense superintendents	7,521 60
For salaries of officers.....	7,565 76
For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce.....	11,637 93
For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbery.....	208 25
For construction of Canal from Newbery to Maysville,	7,669 56
For construction of Canal from Maysville to Petersburg	51,226 84
For construction of Canal from Petersburg to Evansville	337,477 91
For expense of engineering.....	7,520 89
For damages and water power.....	25,594 41
For Clinton draw bridge.....	6,000 00
For office, house and lot.....	3,722 59
For expense of land office at Logansport.....	1,942 83

For expenses of land office at Washington.....	1,849 86
For interest paid on loans.....	66,539 47
Balance on hand October 1st, 1853.....	223,594 47
Total amount.....	<u>\$848,638 76</u>

Grand total of Receipts and Expenditures on account of Wabash and Erie Canal from its commencement to October 1st, A. D. 1853, to-wit:

Receipts.

Total by State to surrender to Trustees.....	\$1,701,459 44
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1847.....	302,857 73
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1848.....	385,606 95
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1849.....	396,836 92
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1850.....	521,972 30
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1851.....	365,761 43
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1852.....	460,452 04
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1853.....	657,399 77
Total receipts from all sources to Oct. 1st, 1853..	<u>\$4,792,345 58</u>

Expenditures.

Total by State to surrender to Trustees.....	\$5,321,565 82
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1847.....	7,420 77
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1848.....	254,311 62
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1849.....	531,617 29
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1850.....	519,012 13
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1851.....	414,273 27
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1852.....	415,611 30
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1853.....	625,014 19
Total cost to October 1st, 1853, is.....	<u>\$8,188,857 39</u>

Total receipts brought down.....	\$4,792,345 58
Deduct subscription of bondholders, to be refunded from revenues of Canal.....	816,710 63
Total net receipts.....	<u>\$3,975,634 95</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u>8,188,857 39</u>

Grand total of expenses over receipts to Oct. 1, 1853..\$4,213,222 44

Total expenditures by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1853.....	\$2,867,291 57
Total receipts by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1853, exclusive of bondholders' subscription.....	2,274,175 51
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	<u>\$593,116 06</u>

TOLLS AND WATER RENTS OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

The following is the amount of tolls and water rents received at each Toll Collector's office on the Wabash and Erie Canal from October 1st, A. D. 1852, to September 30th, A. D., 1853, both inclusive, viz :

Fort Wayne office for October, 1852.....	\$10,886 76
Fort Wayne office for November, 1852.....	8,577 05
Fort Wayne office for December, 1852.....	1,284 55
Fort Wayne office for April, 1853.....	5,613 93
Fort Wayne office for May, 1853.....	6,044 10
Fort Wayne office for June, 1853.....	6,798 50
Fort Wayne office for July, 1853.....	6,196 71
Fort Wayne office for August, 1853.....	8,395 99
Fort Wayne office for September, 1853.....	9,883 23
Total collected at above office.....	<u>\$63,680 82</u>

Lagro office for October, 1852.....	\$1,403 47
Lagro office for November, 1852.....	881 66
Lagro office for December, 1852.....	458 50
Lagro office for March, 1853.....	143 40
Lagro office for April, 1853.....	1,158 54
Lagro office for May, 1853.....	1,147 28
Lagro office for June, 1853.....	1,144 11
Lagro office for July, 1853.....	996 18
Lagro office for August, 1853.....	1,098 86
Lagro office for September, 1853.....	1,738 37

Total collected.....	<u>\$10,170 37</u>
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Logansport office for October, 1852.....	\$2,349 05
Logansport office for November, 1852.....	1,839 31
Logansport office for December, 1852.....	116 99
Logansport office for April, 1853.....	3,776 64
Logansport office for May, 1853.....	2,132 07
Logansport office for June, 1853.....	1,604 77
Logansport office for July, 1853.....	920 84

Logansport office for August, 1853..	2,159 43
Logansport office for September, 1853.....	3,765 17
Total collected	<u>\$18,664 27</u>

Lafayette office for October, 1852.....	\$7,198 68
Lafayette office for November, 1852.....	5,336 66
Lafayette office for December, 1852.....	906 70
Lafayette office for February, 1853.....	290 02
Lafayette office for March, 1853.....	29 21
Lafayette office for April, 1853.....	9,664 25
Lafayette office for May, 1853.....	7,485 54
Lafayette office for June, 1853.....	7,092 21
Lafayette office for July, 1853.....	4,645 30
Lafayette office for September, 1853.....	7,757 87
Total collected.....	<u>\$57,043 68</u>

Covington office for October, 1852.....	\$2,655 88
Covington office for November, 1852.....	1,411 66
Covington office for December, 1852.....	47 63
Covington office for January, 1853.....	16 20
Covington office for April, 1853.....	1,787 33
Covington office for May, 1853.....	2,851 53
Covington office for June, 1853.....	1,391 22
Covington office for July, 1853... ..	1,482 48
Covington office for August, 1853.....	1,927 06
Covington office for September, 1853.....	2,996 00
Total collected.....	<u>\$16,566 99</u>

Terre Haute office for October, 1852.....	\$1,593 24
Terre Haute office for November, 1852.....	854 86
Terre Haute office for December, 1852.....	93 55
Terre Haute office for April, 1853.....	1,037 73
Terre Haute office for May, 1853.....	1,184 47
Terre Haute office for June, 1853.....	1,091 60
Terre Haute office for July, 1853.....	906 81
Terre Haute office for August, 1853.....	715 71
Terre Haute office for September, 1853.....	1,015 58
Total collected.....	<u>\$8,493 56</u>

Worthington office for April, 1853.....	\$261 65
Worthington office for May, 1853.....	203 25

Worthington office for June, 1853.....	287 37
Worthington office for July, 1853.....	181 39
Worthington office for August, 1853.....	39 75
Worthington office for September, 1853.....	31 93

Total collected.....	<u>\$1,005 34</u>
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Evansville office for September, 1853.....	\$76 60
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RECAPITULATION

OF TOLLS COLLECTED AT ALL THE OFFICES, VIZ:

At Fort Wayne office.....	\$63,680 82
At Lagro office.....	10,170 37
At Logansport office.....	18,664 27
At Lafayette office.....	57,043 68
At Covington office.....	16,566 99
At Terre Haute office.....	8,493 56
At Worthington office.....	1,005 34
At Evansville office.....	76 60

Grand total.....	<u>\$175,701 32</u>
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WABASH AND ERIE CANAL SERIP, EAST OF TIPPECANOE.

The amount of canal land serip east, issued by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, with the dates of their respective issues, is as follows, viz:

1842, May 7, from No. 1 to No. 10,268.....	\$51,340 00
1843, May 20, from No. 10,268 to No. 11,269.....	5,005 00
1843, May 25, from No. 11,269 to No. 15,262.....	19,965 00
1843, Dec. 28, from No. 15,262 to No. 20,262.....	25,000 00
1844, May 4, from No. 20,262 to No. 24,262.....	20,000 00
1844, Sept. 4, from No. 24,262 to No. 28,262.....	20,000 00
1844, Oct. 19, from No. 28,262 to No. 34,262.....	30,000 00
1845, April 25, from No. 34,262 to No. 44,262.....	30,000 00
1845, July 11, from No. 44,262 to No. 50,262.....	30,000 00
1845, Aug. 22, from No. 50,262 to No. 54,262.....	20,000 00
1846, Feb. 11, from No. 54,262 to No. 61,262.....	35,000 00

Total issued by Auditor and Treasurer.....	<u>\$306,310 00</u>
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Add to the foregoing amount of.....	\$306,310 00
The following sums, issued by the Commissioners of Wabash and Erie Canal, a register of which was filed in this office, viz :	
By J. L. Williams, No. 1 to No. 7,097.....	82,198 04
By S. Fisher, No. 7,098 to No. 7,294.....	7,711 01
Total amount issued.....	<u>\$396,219 05</u>

There has been redeemed and cancelled at the Treasury the following sums, viz :

Amount redeemed in 1843.....	\$64,871 79
Amount redeemed in 1844.....	44,117 76
Amount redeemed in 1846.....	90,537 92
Amount redeemed in 1847.....	90,464 85
Amount redeemed in 1848.....	14,165 45
Amount redeemed in 1849.....	41,667 06
Amount redeemed in 1850.....	25,453 01
Amount redeemed in 1851.....	13,000 27
Amount redeemed in 1853.....	1,095 00
Total redeemed and cancelled.....	<u>\$385,373 11</u>
Total amount issued.....	<u>396,219 05</u>
Leaving total amount outstanding.....	<u>\$10,845 94</u>

Interest allowed on scrip east of Tippecanoe, re- deemed and cancelled for 1853.....	\$489 22
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SCRIP WEST OF TIPPECANOE.

Total amount of scrip issued.....	\$819,980 00
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SCRIP REDEEMED.

Amount redeemed in 1843.....	\$29,255 00
Amount redeemed in 1844.....	135,275 00
Amount redeemed in 1845.....	91,840 00
Amount redeemed in 1846.....	259,415 00
Amount redeemed in 1847.....	191,150 00
Amount redeemed in 1848.....	31,425 00
Amount redeemed in 1849.....	36,985 00

Amount redeemed in 1850.....	15,845 00
Amount redeemed in 1851.....	22,490 00
Amount redeemed in 1853.....	1,490 00
	<hr/>
Total amount redeemed and cancelled.....	\$815,170 00
Leaving outstanding Oct. 1st, 1853	<u>\$4,810 00</u>

RECAPITULATION OF SCRIP EAST AND WEST.

Total amount of scrip west issued.....	\$819,980 00
Total amount of scrip east issued.....	396,219 05
Total issued.....	<hr/> \$1,216,190 05
Total amount scrip west redeemed.....	\$815,170 00
Total amount scrip east redeemed.....	385,373 11
Total redeemed.....	<hr/> \$1,200,543 11
Leaving total east and west outstanding on the first day of October, 1853.....	<u>\$15,655 94</u>

No. VIII.

GENERAL BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Under the act of the General Assembly approved May 28, 1852, it is made the duty of the Auditor of State to take general and special direction of the operations, and to regulate the business of General Banking.

The labors and responsibilities demanded and incurred in this branch of official service have received a large portion of my time, and engaged my most careful attention.

The safety of the community, the credit and integrity of the State, and a proper regard for the rights of those who have, or who may make investments of capital in the business of banking, required, on my part, a prompt and decisive course of procedure, governed by a desire to render justice to all parties, and to protect the public from the evils incident to neglect, or which might arise from a loose construction of the law, and I take pleasure in stating that no difficulty has presented itself which has not been overcome, and that the present condition of all the banks which have been organized, under the General Banking Law, is such as to inspire the belief that they are radically sound, and engaged in a legal and legitimate business.

By the rules of construction of this law, as laid down and acted upon by me, each bank has been required to furnish undoubted securities to an amount equal to fifty thousand dollars, as a pre-requisite to its legal existence, and also to establish a real and tangible place and house for the redemption of its notes, and to affix to each note which it issues, the name of a cashier, thus obviating three of the principal objections heretofore urged against the propriety and efficiency of the existing banking law.

By reference to the statement, or abstract, No. 20, in the appendix to this report, it will be seen that twenty-nine banks have been organized and are in operation, the nominal capital of which amounts to six millions eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The actual securities, in stocks, to three millions ninety thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars. The amount of notes received by them for issue, three millions twenty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

These securities consist of the following State stocks, viz :

Indiana 5 per cents	\$2,027,250
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	333,064
Virginia 6 per cents	574,000
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	6,000
Missouri 6 per cents.....	70,000
Georgia 6 per cents.	25,000
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	84,000
California 7 per cents.....	32,000

Ohio 6 per cents.	\$42,000
Kentucky 6 per cents.	2,000
Michigan 6 per cents.	72,000
Total.	<hr/> \$3,267,470

The Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds are taken at such rates as to make them fully equal to Indiana 5 per cents., and the California bonds are temporarily deposited at two-thirds their face, which is quite below their market value in New York. This disagreement in totals of stocks deposited arises from the difference between the nominal and estimated value of the securities.

Six other banking companies have partially organized with an aggregate capital of one million four hundred thousand dollars, but not having perfected their arrangements, the issue of notes has been deferred until the proper securities are tendered. Some portions of the paper is already prepared and ready to be delivered as soon as the requirements of the law are complied with.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the sum of two million three hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars of Indiana State bonds are employed as bank capital within the limits of the State, the interest upon which will be promptly met by the State, thereby sustaining her credit and the value of the securities. The State will also be left in possession of a surplus of revenue, with which to further reduce the amount of her indebtedness.

The rapidly increasing business of the State, the extent and importance of her commercial transactions, owing to her increased facilities for travel and transportation, and the great amount of her agricultural productions as well as her manufacturing enterprises, require a large supply of circulating medium. Up to this period our circulation, both by the State Bank and under the General Banking Law, is quite inadequate to the actual necessities of our citizens, the more especially, when it is stated, and true, that large amounts of our issues are taken beyond the confines of Indiana, to be used by eastern operators, and that large demands are frequently made by those residing in adjacent States.

The apprehensions heretofore entertained by some persons that the large indebtedness of other States might be used under our banking law to flood the country with paper issues, to our detriment and discredit, has not shown itself in such degree as to excite alarm or disquietude. The requirements of the law, as regards undoubted securities, and the keeping on hand of a supply of coin to redeem their circulation, with the understanding of the fact that all necessary additional securities may be from time to time demanded, has evidenced a prudent calculating economy on the part of those who have embarked in the business, and the result is, that the amount of bank issues in the State is quite as low as the most cautious citizen could reasonably desire, leaving us, with all our

great resources, and with more than a million of inhabitants, with less than seven millions of Indiana bank paper. This amount, compared with the issues of other States, is decidedly less than one quota of the sinews of trade and commerce.

The State Bank of Indiana, by its exhibit of the 31st of October last, shows a most healthy and responsible condition, with a positive circulation of three million eight hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars. This sum, added to that in the hands of the General Banks, makes the aggregate amount of Indiana bank paper, supposing the whole to be in circulation, only six million eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars.

There will probably be a progressive addition to the active capital of some of the banks already established and other new ones organized; but, estimating the future increase by the late applications, there is little ground for the belief that more investments will be made than will be necessary to facilitate a healthy condition of business.

The charter of the State Bank expires on the 31st day of December, 1856, after which time its issues, loans and discounts must cease to be made, and its notes be returned. No renewal of its charter, in connection with the State or with its present franchises, can be allowed under the constitution of the State, and it is but reasonable to suppose that much of the capital now employed in its stock will be transmuted into such other bank organizations as the emergencies of the times may indicate.

The business of general banking is measurably an experiment in Indiana, although its longer existence in New York and some other States, gives it more substantial claims to safety and utility, and such States as have recently had opportunity to remodel their banking systems, have generally recognized its superiority over more antiquated systems. The great distinguishing and beneficial features of the system are the requirement of security for all bank issues and strict responsibility for all liabilities; thus making it the interest of bankers to protect and sustain their bills of circulation. The requirements, if honestly and carefully enjoined, are certainly so much gained for the safety and benefit of the people, who, from the customs and institutions which surround them, are virtually compelled to use paper money, instead of the more substantial and desirable precious metals.

No. IX.

SWAMP LANDS.

During the course of the fiscal year which has just closed it has been necessary to perform, at this office, a very considerable amount of labor, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the several acts of the Legislature of Indiana concerning the selection and sale of the Swamp Lands donated to the State by the act of Congress of September 28, 1850. For a large quantity of such land, selected under the provisions of law, the State, up to the close of the term of my predecessor, had received no patent from the General Government; consequently no steps had been taken to bring this class of lands into market. At the earliest practical period, however, after the receipt of the required patents, the necessary maps and plats were prepared at this office, and forwarded, with explanations, &c., to the auditors of the several counties in which swamp lands had been selected.

In several instances instructions were issued to county surveyors, requesting them to re-examine the character of the lands in their respective counties; and by this means a considerable number of acres of swamp lands have been added to the quantity which was at first reported from those counties. Questions involving the right of Indiana to several thousand acres of land yet remain unsettled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; but it is believed that these questions will finally be determined in favor of the State.

According to the returns which have been received from sixty-five counties the number of tracts of swamp lands sold in the State up to the 31st of October, 1853, was 6,840. The number of acres sold up to the same period amounted to 266,768 36-100, and the total amount received for these lands was \$346,066 84, or an average of \$1 29½ per acre. It is anticipated that a large portion of the lands yet remaining unsold will be disposed of in the course of the current year.

From information received at this office, it is believed that the complete drainage of the marshes on the borders of the Kankakee is practicable at a reasonable expense. Such a work, if successfully accomplished, would reclaim for the State a very large quantity of rich and valuable land. The attention of the Legislature will be called to this subject in my next annual report.

For particulars respecting the selection, sales, &c., of swamp lands in the several counties, see tables Nos. 16, 17 and 21 in the appendix to the report.

No. X.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the statements set forth in the foregoing pages, and in the appendix which follows these remarks, it will be seen that the financial interests of the State are in a sound and prosperous condition.

The total valuation of real and personal property assessed for taxation, in 1853, amounts to the sum of two hundred and sixty-six million ninety-seven thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars—being *an increase of forty-five million five hundred and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and five dollars* over the assessed value of the taxable property of the State for the preceding fiscal year. This fact affords conclusive and gratifying evidence of the progress of improvement, and the increase of final resources in Indiana.

On the duplicate of 1853, there have been levied for State tax, \$603,156 05, for school tax \$283,632 91, township library tax \$112,626 55, and for sinking tax \$50,632 68.

The amount derived from the Sinking Fund tax is to be applied exclusively to the reduction of the *principal* of the State debt.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the discharge of duties which are required of the incumbent of this office, as superintendent of the fiscal concerns of the State I have encountered some difficulties in attempting, with the aid of the proper county authorities, to carry into effect the provisions of the law relating to the assessment of real and personal property belonging to Railroad Companies.

Some of these corporations have, in accordance with the obvious meaning of the law, made fair returns of their property subject to taxation. For instance: the Lawrenceburgh Railroad Company, before the completion of twenty miles of their road, returned, for taxation, property to the amount of \$800,000; the Indiana Central Railroad Company returned \$265,770; and the Northern Indiana Railroad Company returned for taxation, property to the amount of \$1,538,982.

Other companies, I regret to state it, have given to the law a construction which is calculated to enable them to withhold from the State a very large amount of revenue to which in my opinion, it is legally entitled. The following statements exhibit the returns made by the several Railroad Companies therein named, of the value of their taxable property on the first of January, 1853:

Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company.....	\$1,496,000 00
New Albany and Salem Railroad Company.....	693,318 44

Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company	\$632,387 10
Jeffersonville Railroad Company.....	504,376 63
Evansville and Illinois Railroad Company.....	204,467 90
Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad Company.....	93,961 94
Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company.	59,389 56
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company...	335,367 00

Believing that these Railroad Companies, by placing an unauthorized construction on the law, had made imperfect returns of the value of their taxable property, I addressed letters to the auditors of the proper counties, requesting those officers to make out, from the best information that they could obtain, fair statements of the true value of the taxable property referred to, and to place the true amounts on the tax duplicate for the current year. A full account of the result of these proceedings will be laid before the Legislature in my next annual report.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Auditor of State.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Showing the Settlement with County Treasurers in detail for collection of State Revenue for 1852.

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

JOHN MCCONNELL, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$2,667 35
Assessed by treasurer	3 86
Delinquencies collected	636 57
	<hr/>
	\$3,307 78

J. B. SIMCOKE, Treasurer

CR.

Delinquencies	\$508 02
Erroneous assessments	10 97
Treasurer's fees	111 85
Printing	4 15
Mileage	24 00
Paid State Treasurer	2,648 79
	<hr/>
	\$3,307 78

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

ROBERT STARKWEATHER, Auditor

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$8,588 11
Assessed by treasurer	94 75
Delinquencies	1,971 58
	<hr/>
	\$10,654 44

THOMAS T. DEKAY, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$1,385 73
Erroneous assessments	79 92
Treasurer's fees	309 63
Taxes refunded	23 34
Printing	55 62
Mileage	24 00
Paid State Treasurer	8,776 20
	<hr/>
	\$10,654 44

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

JAMES HOBBS, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$7,704 55
Assessed by treasurer	23 23
Delinquencies collected	476 89
	<hr/>
	\$8,204 67

WILLIAM F. PIDGEON, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$1,058 62
Treasurer's fees	271 71
Printing	25 05
Mileage	6 72
Paid State Treasurer	6,842 57
	<hr/>
	\$8,204 67

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

HARTLEY T. HOWARD, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$994 17
Assessed by treasurer	5 94
Delinquencies collected	78 06
	<hr/>
	\$1,078 17

JAMES EMERSON, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$132 25
Treasurer's fees	62 39
Mileage	15 00
Paid State Treasurer	868 53
	<hr/>
	\$1,078 17

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

WELLINGTON STEWART, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$1,185 17
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 07
Delinquencies collected.....	425 75
	<hr/>
	\$1,633 99

ABRAHAM STAHL, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$256 46
Erroneous assessments.....	22 63
Treasurer's fees.....	63 67
Taxes refunded.....	1 50
Paid at State Treasurer.....	6 66
Mileage.....	16 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	1,267 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,633 99

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

JAMES A. NUNN, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$4,788 09
Assessed by treasurer.....	83 37
Delinquencies collected.....	801 27
	<hr/>
	\$5,672 73

JOHN J. NESBET, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$694 63
Erroneous assessments.....	29 75
Treasurer's fees.....	167 59
Taxes refunded.....	26 25
Printing.....	8 82
Mileage.....	17 92
Paid State Treasurer.....	4 727 77
	<hr/>
	\$5,672 73

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

LEWIS PROSSER, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$1,207 14
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 25
Delinquencies collected.....	251 60
	<hr/>
	\$1,465 99

WALKER W. BAKER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$243 01
Erroneous assessments.....	6 00
Treasurer's fees.....	63 02
Mileage.....	9 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	1,144 96
	<hr/>
	\$1,465 99

No. 8. CARROLL COUNTY.

EBENEZER HEDGE, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,935 64
Assessed by treasurer.....	46 58
Errors in addition.....	3 34
Delinquencies collected.....	1,997 26
	<hr/>
	\$7,982 82

C. M. D. WILSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,091 78
Erroneous assessments.....	71 16
Treasurer's fees.....	208 62
Taxes refunded.....	30 09
Paid at State Treasury.....	1 67
Mileage.....	10 46
Paid State Treasurer.....	6,569 10
	<hr/>
	\$7,982 82

No. 9. CASS COUNTY.

JOHN F. DODDS, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$6,279 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 38
Delinquencies collected.....	1,263 98
	<hr/>
	\$7,570 92

E. B. STRONG, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,165 07
Treasurer's fees.....	240 22
Taxes refunded.....	53 19
Printing.....	9 15
Paid at State Treasury.....	81 03
Mileage.....	11 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	6,011 09
	<hr/>
	\$7,570 92

No. 10. CLARKE COUNTY.

CAMPBELL HAY, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$9,773 55
Assessed by Treasurer.....	62 71
Delinquencies collected.....	587 97
	<hr/>
	\$10,424 23

THOMAS J. NIXON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,291 33
Erroneous assessments.....	17 95
Treasurer's fees.....	341 43
Taxes refunded.....	25 25
Pri ting.....	86 80
Mileage.....	18 72
Paid State Treasurer.....	8,650 75
	<hr/>
	\$10,423 23

No. 11. CLAY COUNTY.

JOHN OSBORN, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$3,698 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	42 65
Delinquencies collected.....	1,083 18
	<hr/>
	\$4,224 42

JOHN PICKARD, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$665 34
Treasurer's fees.....	178 50
Mileage.....	15 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	3,365 38
	<hr/>
	\$4,224 42

No. 12. CLINTON COUNTY.

JOHN P. CROTHERS, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,358 99
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 85
Delinquencies collected.....	1,279 36
	<hr/>
	\$6,643 20

JAMES G. FRASER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,088 30
Erroneous assessments.....	4 10
Treasurer's fees.....	187 35
Taxes refunded.....	21 22
Paid at State Treasury.....	9 75
Mileage.....	7 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,375 28
	<hr/>
	\$6,643 20

No. 13. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

DUNBAR PATRICK, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$1,848 92
Assessed by treasurer.....	64 78
Delinquencies collected.....	84 51
	<hr/>
	\$1,998 21

JOSEPH H. THORNTON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$229 19
Erroneous assessments.....	19 21
Treasurer's fees.....	96 63
Taxes refunded.....	10 76
Mileage.....	20 48
Paid State Treasurer.....	1,621 94
	<hr/>
	\$1,998 21

No. 14. DAVIESS COUNTY.

MATTHEW L. BRETT, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$3,592 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	64 78
Delinquencies collected.....	84 51
	<hr/>
	\$4,415 50

JOHN THOMPSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$585 33
Erroneous assessments.....	3 77
Treasurer's fees.....	133 92
Taxes refunded.....	75
Mileage.....	18 24
Paid State Treasurer.....	1,621 94
	<hr/>
	\$4,415 50

No. 15. DEARBORN COUNTY.

REUBEN ROGERS, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$10,995 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	78 68
Delinquencies collected.....	479 90
	<hr/>
	\$11,554 11

NOBLE HAMILTON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,134 66
Erroneous assessments.....	164 00
Treasurer's fees.....	336 47
Taxes refunded.....	110 00
Mileage.....	27 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	9,780 88
	<hr/>
	\$11,554 11

No. 16. DECATUR COUNTY.

ANDREW DYER, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate.....	\$8,849 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	24 04
Delinquencies collected.....	635 81
	<hr/>
	\$9,509 51

ABRAM HENDRICKS, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$717 35
Erroneous assessments	32 35
Treasurer's fees	351 21
Taxes refunded	4 00
Mileage	7 52
Paid State Treasurer	8,397 08
	<hr/>
	\$9,509 51

No. 17. DE KALB COUNTY.

MILES WATERMAN, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate.....	\$2,828 21
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 00
Delinquencies collected.....	743 50
	<hr/>
	\$3,572 71

SAMUEL W. RALSTON, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$848 51
Treasurer's fees.....	93 95
Taxes refunded.....	12 24
Mileage	27 42
Paid State Treasurer	2,790 59
	<hr/>
	\$3,572 71

No. 18. DELAWARE COUNTY.

SAMUEL W. HARLAN, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,301 15
Assessed by treasurer	155 83
Penalties and costs collected.....	8 76
Delinquencies collected	272 42
	<hr/>
	\$5,738 16

VOLNEY WILSON, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$342 92
Treasurer's fees.....	190 61
Erroneous assessments.....	68 96
Taxes refunded.....	42 50
Printing	24 68
Mileage	28 80
Paid State Treasurer	5,039 69
	<hr/>
	\$5,738 16

No. 19. DUBOIS COUNTY.

SAMUEL B. McCRILLUS, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate.....	\$2,154 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	68 82
Penalties and costs collected.....	17 15
Delinquencies collected.....	141 92
	<hr/>
	\$2,382 40

MILES SHULER, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$554 10
Erroneous assessments.....	43 60
Dedication of equalization.....	180 14
Treasurer's fees.....	92 38
Taxes refunded.....	64 21
Printing.....	43 01
Mileage	22 40
Paid State Treasurer	1,382 56
	<hr/>
	\$2,382 40

No. 20. ELKHART COUNTY.

PHILLIP M. HENKEL, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate.....	\$9,301 96
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 40
Delinquencies collected.....	1,634 34
	<hr/>
	\$10,943 70

SAMUEL GEISINGER, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$697 34
Erroneous assessments.....	53 43
Treasurer's fees.....	258 27
Mileage	24 00
Paid State Treasurer	9,910 66
	<hr/>
	\$10,934 70

No. 21. FAYETTE COUNTY.

JOB STOUT, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate.....	\$8,297 08
Assessed by treasurer.....	24 87
Delinquencies collected.....	208 90
	<hr/>
	\$8,530 85

JOSEPH H. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$410 05
Erroneous assessments.....	24 85
Treasurer's fees.....	305 50
Mileage	9 60
Paid State Treasurer	7,780 85
	<hr/>
	\$8,530 85

No. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, Auditor.

JOHN M. ALLISON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount on Duplicate.....	\$10,756 68
Assessed by Treasurer.....	12 68
Delinquencies collected.....	503 72
	<hr/>
	\$11,273 08

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,307 19
Erroneous assessments.....	6 35
Treasurer's fees.....	338 86
Taxes refunded.....	30 00
Mileage.....	18 14
Paid State Treasurer.....	9,572 44
	<hr/>
	\$11,273 08

No. 23. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

WILLIAM LAMB, Auditor.

BAKER SPENCE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$7,538 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 72
Delinquencies collected.....	2,201 78
	<hr/>
	\$9,744 01

DR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,812 35
Treasurer's fees.....	209 83
Printing.....	30 00
Mileage.....	18 24
Paid State Treasurer.....	9,582 44
	<hr/>
	\$9,744 01

No. 24. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

ANDREW R. MCCLEARY, Auditor.

JOHN C. BURTON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount on Duplicate.....	\$10,950 81
Assessed by treasurer.....	100 22
Penalties and costs collected.....	10 57
Delinquencies collected.....	447 02
	<hr/>
	\$11,513 62

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$877 77
Erroneous assessments.....	62 77
Treasurer's fees.....	355 11
Printing.....	34 55
Mileage.....	11 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	10,172 22
	<hr/>
	\$11,513 62

No. 25. FULTON COUNTY.

JOHN DOUGLASS, Auditor.

ISAIAH HOOVER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$2,441 63
Assessed by Treasurer.....	66 17
Delinquencies collected.....	429 22
	<hr/>
	\$2,937 02

CR.	
Delinquencies collected.....	\$552 60
Treasurer's fees.....	103 58
Taxes refunded.....	129 26
Paid State Treasury.....	3 45
Mileage.....	14 88
Paid State Treasurer.....	2,133 25
	<hr/>
	\$2,937 02

No. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM KURTZ, Auditor.

WILLIAM REAVIS, JR., Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of Duplicate.....	\$6,501 58
Assessed by Treasurer.....	63 93
Delinquencies collected.....	97 80
	<hr/>
	\$6,663 31

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$380 10
Erroneous assessments.....	57 02
Treasurer's fees.....	257 07
Mileage.....	26 40
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,942 53
	<hr/>
	\$6,663 31

No. 27. GRANT COUNTY.

JAMES BROWNLEE, Auditor.

BENTNEY W. RULEY, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$4,459 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 02
Delinquencies collected.....	1,256 84
	<hr/>
	\$5,726 20

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$571 10
Erroneous assessments.....	27 00
Treasurer's fees.....	212 62
Printing.....	19 00
Mileage.....	12 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	4,884 39
	<hr/>
	\$5,726 20

No. 28. GREENE COUNTY.

SAMUEL R. CRAVENS, Auditor.

JOSEPH LYONS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$4,199 02
Assessed by treasurer	8 00
Penalties and costs collected	100 00
Delinquencies collected	1,082 10
	<hr/>
	\$5,389 12

DR.	
Delinquencies	\$732 84
Erroneous assessments	130 00
Treasurer's fees	191 50
Printing	2 00
Mileage	12 80
Paid State Treasurer	4,319 98
	<hr/>
	\$5,389 12

No. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.

LEVI FARLEY, Auditor.

JOHN C. BURTON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$6,973 49
Additions to duplicate	490 06
Delinquencies collected	1,475 36
	<hr/>
	\$8,938 91

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$976 97
Erroneous assessments	43 80
Treasurer's fees	241 44
Taxes refunded	17 48
Printing	8 30
Mileage	6 72
Paid State Treasurer	7,644 31
	<hr/>
	\$8,948 91

No. 30. HANCOCK COUNTY.

J. MYERS, Auditor.

JOHN BARRETT, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$5,163 27
Assessed by Treasurer	19 75
Delinquencies collected	666 87
	<hr/>
	\$5,849 89

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$785 75
Erroneous assessments	48 67
Treasurer's assessments	196 70
Mileage	6 49
Paid State Treasurer	4,822 37
	<hr/>
	\$5,848 89

No. 31. HARRISON COUNTY.

BENJAMIN P. DOUGLASS, Auditor.

JOHN TABLER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$5,521 93
Assessed by treasurer	37 91
Delinquencies collected	391 74
	<hr/>
	\$5,951 58

CR.	
Delinquencies collected	\$643 14
Erroneous assessments	25 67
Treasurer's fees	204 37
Taxes refunded	6 38
Printing	31 00
Mileage	30 08
Paid State Treasurer	5,010 94
	<hr/>
	\$5,951 58

No. 32. HENDRICKS COUNTY.

ALLEN HESS, Auditor.

HARMON BRITTAIN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$9,223 72
Assessed by treasurer	9 39
Delinquencies collected	329 92
	<hr/>
	\$9,561 03

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$699 85
Erroneous assessments	41 07
Treasurer's fees	321 60
Mileage	9 60
Paid State Treasurer	8,458 91
	<hr/>
	\$9,561 03

No. 33. HENRY COUNTY.

THOMAS ROGERS, Auditor.

JOHN C. HUDDLESON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$10,598 13
Assessed by treasurer	49 30
Delinquencies collected	501 59
	<hr/>
	\$11,048 94

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$812 38
Erroneous assessments	20 38
Treasurer's fees	355 24
Mileage	8 80
Paid State Treasurer	9,852 94
	<hr/>
	\$11,048 94

No. 34. HOWARD COUNTY.

JOHN BOHAN, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$1,915 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 66
Delinquencies collected.....	998 15
	<hr/>
	\$2,921 43

ADAM CLARKE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$695 15
Treasurer's fees.....	64 64
Paid at State Treasury.....	2 07
Mileage.....	10 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	2,149 57
	<hr/>
	\$2,921 43

No. 35. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$4,122 96
Assessed by treasurer.....	64 64
Delinquencies collected.....	892 32
	<hr/>
	\$5,079 92

SAMUEL W. HAWLEY, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$859 40
Erroneous assessments.....	136 90
Deduction on equalization.....	133 88
Treasurer's fees.....	157 85
Mileage.....	19 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	3,772 60
	<hr/>
	\$5,079 92

No. 36. JACKSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM T. DOBES, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$4,817 77
Assessed by treasurer.....	56 02
Delinquencies collected.....	612 31
	<hr/>
	\$5,496 10

GEORGE H. MURPHEY, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$738 54
Erroneous assessments.....	90 38
Treasurer's fees.....	216 29
Mileage.....	12 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	4,438 89
	<hr/>
	\$5,496 10

No. 37. JASPER COUNTY.

LAWSON BRUCE, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$1,441 61
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 88
Delinquencies collected.....	38 05
	<hr/>
	\$1,495 54

SAMUEL L. SPARLING, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$344 43
Erroneous assessments.....	20 28
Treasurer's fees.....	74 32
Taxes refunded.....	21 49
Mileage.....	20 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	1,015 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,495 54

No. 38. JAY COUNTY.

JOHN COULSON, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$2,689 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 80
Delinquencies collected.....	363 90
	<hr/>
	\$3,263 30

JONAS VOTAW, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$369 72
Erroneous assessments.....	42 41
Treasurer's fees.....	105 06
Taxes refunded.....	19 74
Mileage.....	24 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	2,702 37
	<hr/>
	\$3,263 30

No. 39. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

HENRY JACKMAN, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$19,132 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	87 11
Delinquencies collected.....	2,629 94
	<hr/>
	\$21,849 47

JOHN CHAMBERS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$2,801 13
Erroneous assessments.....	213 60
Treasurer's fees.....	650 21
Mileage.....	13 76
Paid State Treasurer.....	18,170 77
	<hr/>
	\$21,849 47

No. 40. JENNINGS COUNTY.

G. W. SWARTHOUT, Auditor.

LEVI W. TODD, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$4,472 35
Delinquencies collected.....	688 57
	<hr/>
	\$5,160 92

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$820 24
Treasurer's fees.....	169 47
Mileage.....	10 40
Paid State Treasurer.....	4,160 81
	<hr/>
	\$5,160 81

No. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

HENRY FOX, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$7,566 71
Assessed by treasurer.....	32 34
Penalties and costs collected.....	67 18
Delinquencies collected.....	403 18
	<hr/>
	\$8,069 41

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,120 80
Erroneous assessments.....	36 15
Treasurer's fees.....	254 00
Taxes refunded.....	10 00
Printing.....	37 50
Mileage.....	3 36
Paid State Treasurer.....	6,607 60
	<hr/>
	\$8,068 41

No. 42. KNOX COUNTY.

ABRAHAM SMITH, Auditor.

JOHN M. COOKE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,933 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	45 60
Delinquencies collected.....	1,346 54
	<hr/>
	\$7,325 40

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,585 65
Erroneous assessments.....	45 00
Treasurer's fees.....	184 40
Mileage.....	19 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,491 15
	<hr/>
	\$7,325 40

No. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

JEREMIAH BURNS, Auditor.

GEORGE MOON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$4,636 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	65 85
Delinquencies collected.....	1,164 96
	<hr/>
	\$5,867 32

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$608 68
Treasurer's fees.....	161 93
Taxes refunded.....	112 50
Paid at State Treasury.....	2 30
Mileage.....	25 88
Paid State Treasurer.....	4,956 03
	<hr/>
	\$5,867 32

No. 44. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

HUGH HAMILTON, Auditor.

SAMUEL A. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$3,370 35
Delinquencies collected.....	2,321 54
	<hr/>
	\$5,691 89

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$506 86
Erroneous assessments.....	5 81
Treasurer's fees.....	116 70
Mileage.....	32 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,691 89
	<hr/>
	\$5,691 89

No. 45. LAKE COUNTY.

DANIEL CRUMBACKER, Auditor.

HENRY WELLS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$1,233 78
Additions to duplicate.....	6 03
Penalties and costs collected.....	14 80
Delinquencies.....	61 34
	<hr/>
	\$1,315 95

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$216 50
Erroneous assessments.....	5 89
Treasurer's fees.....	52 80
Mileage.....	31 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	1,009 56
	<hr/>
	\$1,315 95

No. 46. LAPORTE COUNTY.

ANDREW J. WAIR, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$9,260 50
Assessed by treasurer	73 76
Delinquencies collected	511 03

 \$9,845 29

EDMUND S. ORGAN, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$868 09
Erroneous assessments	46 08
Treasurer's fees	292 96
Taxes refunded	4 34
Mileage	23 04
Paid State Treasurer	8,610 78

 \$9,845 29

No. 47. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

JOHN PETERS, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$6,605 53
Assessed by treasurer	68 35
Delinquencies collected	123 19

 \$6,807 27

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$447 61
Treasurer's fees	278 40
Printing	45 05
Mileage	23 04
Paid State Treasurer	6,021 81

 \$6,807 27

No. 48. MADISON COUNTY.

WM. H. MERSHON, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$6,185 13
Assessed by treasurer	27 06
Delinquencies collected	1,304 61

 \$7,516 70

ISAAC P. SNELSON, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$555 08
Erroneous assessments	75 92
Treasurer's fees	198 97
Taxes refunded	65 77
Printing	3 50
Paid at State Treasury	3 80
Mileage	7 04
Paid State Treasurer	6,606 68

 \$7,516 70

No. 49. MARION COUNTY.

JOHN W. HAMILTON, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$17,641 70
Assessed by treasurer	116 41
Errors in addition	7 37
Delinquencies collected	2,117 83

 \$19,883 31

WILLIS W. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$2,839 57
Erroneous assessments	5 83
Treasurer's fees	562 38
Paid State Treasurer	16,535 35

 \$19,883 31

No. 50. MARSHALL COUNTY.

T. McDONALD, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$1,953 82
Assessed by treasurer	31 10
Additions to duplicate	293 38
Delinquencies collected	380 00

 \$2,658 30

JOSEPH EVANS, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$475 08
Erroneous assessments	13 45
Treasurer's fees	85 89
Taxes refunded	12 00
Printing	25 00
Paid at State Treasury	14 04
Mileage	34 88
Paid State Treasurer	1,997 96

 \$2,658 30

No. 51. MARTIN COUNTY

RICHARD C. STEPHENS, Auditor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	\$1,678 81
Assessed by treasurer	5 62
Penalties and costs collected	20 96
Delinquencies collected	438 60

 \$2,144 29

HENRY HENSON, Treasurer.

CR.

Delinquencies	\$386 65
Erroneous assessments	27 33
Treasurer's fees	71 24
Taxes refunded	32 66
Printing	45 75
Mileage	16 00
Paid State Treasurer	1,564 72

 \$2,144 29

No. 52. MIAMI COUNTY.

IRA MENDENHALL, Auditor.

CARLETON R. TRACY, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$4,415 00
Assessed by treasurer	8 42
Delinquencies collected	176 44
	<hr/>
	\$4,599 86

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$512 52
Erroneous assessments	17 98
Treasurer's fees	164 90
Taxes refunded	7 06
Mileage	14 10
Paid State Treasurer	3,883 30
	<hr/>
	\$4,599 86

No. 53. MONROE COUNTY.

WM. C. TARKINGTON, Auditor.

ELIAS ABEL, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$5,119 14
Assessed by treasurer	13 42
Delinquencies collected	389 70
	<hr/>
	\$5,522 26

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$483 81
Erroneous assessments	50 09
Treasurer's fees	197 25
Mileage	8 32
Paid State Treasurer	4,782 79
	<hr/>
	\$5,522 26

No. 54. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

JOHN B. AUSTIN, Auditor.

DAVID VANCE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate ..	\$11,017 05
Assessed by treasurer	63 23
Delinquencies collected	533 63
	<hr/>
	\$11,613 91

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$1,204 39
Erroneous assessments	48 13
Treasurer's fees	340 80
Mileage	7 20
Paid State Treasurer	10,013 39
	<hr/>
	\$11,613 91

No. 55. MORGAN COUNTY.

BARCLAY BURROWS, Auditor.

JOHN R. ROBARDS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$7,428 98
Assessed by treasurer	81 55
Delinquencies collected	694 51
	<hr/>
	\$8,205 04

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$758 47
Erroneous assessments	66 04
Treasurer's fees	260 35
Taxes refunded	25 97
Mileage	14 88
Paid State Treasurer	7,079 33
	<hr/>
	\$8,205 04

No. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.

JOHN YOUNG, Auditor.

JOHN McMEANS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$3,566 09
Assessed by treasurer	12 59
Delinquencies collected	389 55
	<hr/>
	\$3,968 23

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$569 44
Erroneous assessments	180 85
Treasurer's fees	202 56
Taxes refunded	95 48
Printing ..	93 50
Mileage	28 00
Paid State Treasurer	2,798 40
	<hr/>
	\$3,968 23

No. 57. OHIO COUNTY.

LOT NORTH, Auditor.

JOHN B. CRAFT, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$2,560 09
Assessed by Treasurer	16 84
Delinquencies collected	259 59
	<hr/>
	\$2,836 52

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$289 82
Erroneous assessments	34 27
Treasurer's fees	117 58
Mileage	24 96
Paid State Treasurer	2,369 89
	<hr/>
	\$2,836 52

No. 58. ORANGE COUNTY.

HENRY COMINGORE, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$4,533 95
Assessed by treasurer.....	85 39
Delinquencies collected.....	45 32
	<hr/>
	\$4,664 68

WM. H. RIGNEY, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$260 21
Erroneous assessments.....	27 36
Treasurer's fees.....	306 62
Taxes refunded.....	4 55
Mileage.....	16 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	4,149 94
	<hr/>
	\$4,664 68

No. 59. OWEN COUNTY.

ISAAC E. JOHNSON, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,149 07
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 41
Penalties and costs collected.....	7 00
Delinquencies collected.....	1,236 73
	<hr/>
	\$6,409 21

GEORGE PARKE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$790 62
Erroneous assessments.....	20 00
Treasurer's fees.....	274 76
Taxes refunded.....	1 63
Printing.....	7 50
Mileage.....	8 32
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,305 18
	<hr/>
	\$6,409 21

No. 60. PARKE CNTY.

JOSEPH POTTS, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$8,028 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	92 86
Delinquencies collected.....	393 95
	<hr/>
	\$8,515 15

CHARLES GRANT, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$858 81
Erroneous assessments.....	30 70
Treasurer's Fees.....	256 28
Taxes refunded.....	8 97
Printing.....	41 42
Mileage.....	10 40
Paid State Treasurer.....	7,608 57
	<hr/>
	\$8,515 15

No. 61. PERRY COUNTY.

H. M. CERRY, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$3,492 45
Delinquencies collected.....	89 67
	<hr/>
	\$3,581 82

JOHN C. SHOEMAKER.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$507 35
Treasurer's fees.....	236 65
Taxes refunded.....	47 85
Mileage.....	25 2
Paid State Treasurer.....	2,864 69
	<hr/>
	\$3,581 82

No. 62. PIKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH P. GLEZEN, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$2,467 16
Assessed by treasurer.....	20 50
Delinquencies collected.....	236 82
	<hr/>
	\$2,724 48

ALEXANDER LESLIE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$481 72
Treasurer's fees.....	111 66
Mileage.....	46 40
Paid State Treasurer.....	2,084 75
	<hr/>
	\$2,724 48

No. 63. PORTER COUNTY.

S. W. SMITH, Aditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$2,260 59
Assessed by Treasurer.....	12 53
Delinquencies collected.....	383 59
	<hr/>
	\$2,656 71

JOHN C. BALL, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$239 91
Treasurer's fees.....	83 63
Paid at State Treasury.....	13 52
Mileage.....	26 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	2,293 62
	<hr/>
	\$2,656 71

No. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

THOMAS F. PROSSER, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$6,060 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 84
Delinquencies.....	1,076 85
	<hr/>
	\$7,155 02

JOHN M. SANDERS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,169 24
Erroneous assessments.....	38 19
Treasurer's fees.....	228 72
Mileage.....	66 72
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,652 15
	<hr/>
	\$7,155 02

No. 65. PULASKI COUNTY

JOHN PEARSON, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of Duplicate.....	\$960 35
Penalties and costs collected.....	42 35
Delinquencies collected.....	314 13
	<hr/>
	\$1,316 83

ROBERT T. HEDGES, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$217 40
Erroneous assessments.....	11 15
Treasurer's fees.....	48 25
Taxes refunded.....	5 15
Printing.....	10 75
Paid at State Treasury.....	4 70
Mileage.....	16 00
Paid State Treasury.....	1,003 43
	<hr/>
	\$1,316 83

No. 65. PUTNAM COUNTY.

JOSEPH F. FARLEY, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of Duplicate.....	\$9,799 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	99 65
Delinquencies collected.....	87 27
	<hr/>
	\$9,986 62

SAMUEL WOODRUFF, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$749 21
Treasurer's fees.....	329 30
Mileage.....	6 40
Paid State Treasurer.....	8,901 71
	<hr/>
	\$9,986 62

No. 66. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

NATHAN GARRETT, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,725 23
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 73
Penalties and interest collected.....	39 86
Delinquencies collected.....	833 42
	<hr/>
	\$6,616 24

SIMON H. LUCAS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$986 90
Erroneous assessments.....	32 80
Treasurer's fees.....	210 32
Taxes refunded.....	25 83
Printing.....	55 67
Mileage.....	25 60
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,279 06
	<hr/>
	\$6,616 24

No. 68. RIPLEY COUNTY.

JEFFERSON STEVENS, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,612 99
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 36
Delinquencies collected.....	1,030 92
	<hr/>
	\$6,652 27

ELIJAH STARKE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,182 32
Treasurer's fees.....	250 17
Taxes refunded.....	14 00
Printing.....	64 00
Mileage.....	12 36
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,130 42
	<hr/>
	\$6,652 28

No. 69. RUSH COUNTY.

A. KENNEDY, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$12,373 06
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 70
Errors in additions.....	56
Delinquencies collected.....	360 18
	<hr/>
	\$12,753 30

B. B. TALBOTT, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$725 24
Erroneous assessments.....	34 77
Treasurer's fees.....	410 75
Mileage.....	14 40
Paid State Treasurer.....	11,568 14
	<hr/>
	\$12,753 30

No. 70. SCOTT COUNTY.

JOHN F. ROE, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$2,513 36
Delinquencies collected.....	693 33
	<hr/>
	\$3,116 79

JOHN CLOSE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$442 50
Treasurer's fees.....	137 50
Printing.....	2 00
Mileage.....	23 68
Paid State Treasurer.....	\$2,511 11
	<hr/>
	\$3,116 79

No. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

JOHN H. STEWART, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$8,763 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	173 00
Delinquencies collected.....	800 49
	<hr/>
	\$9,737 19

ALEXANDER MILLER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,375 86
Erroneous assessments.....	10 00
Deduction on equalization.....	449 70
Treasurer's fees.....	244 55
Taxes refunded.....	41 79
Printing.....	35 00
Mileage.....	4 10
Paid State Treasurer.....	7,576 13
	<hr/>
	\$9,737 19

No. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

JAMES C. VEATCH, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$3,983 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	47 35
Delinquencies collected.....	522 11
	<hr/>
	\$4,552 79

CHRISTOPHER R. RUDD, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$675 07
Erroneous assessments.....	31 41
Treasurer's fees.....	146 08
Taxes refunded.....	25 95
Mileage.....	29 12
Paid State Treasurer.....	3,645 16
	<hr/>
	\$4,522 79

No. 73. STARKE COUNTY.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$151 18
Penalties and costs collected.....	93
Delinquencies collected.....	37 89
	<hr/>
	\$190 00

SEEPHEN W. JACKSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$64 74
Erroneous assessments.....	3 15
Treasurer's fees.....	6 73
Printing.....	6 77
Mileage.....	22 44
Paid State Treasurer.....	86 17
	<hr/>
	\$190 00

No. 74. STEUBEN COUNTY.

WM. CARKHUFF, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$2,003 17
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 28
Delinquencies collected.....	508 98
	<hr/>
	\$2,515 43

LEWIS E. CARVER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$426 03
Erroneous assessments.....	33 53
Treasurer's fees.....	83 75
Mileage.....	32 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	1,940 12
	<hr/>
	\$2,515 43

No. 75. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

A. B. ELLSWORTH, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,174 10
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 50
Delinquencies collected.....	742 81
	<hr/>
	\$5,920 41

ROBERT B. NICAR, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$482 88
Treasurer's fees.....	177 24
Taxes refunded.....	10 81
Printing.....	5 87
Mileage.....	22 40
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,221 21
	<hr/>
	\$5,920 41

No. 76. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

JOSEPH W. WOLFE, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$3,969 04
Assessed by treasurer.....	107 56
Penalties and costs collected.....	23 97
Delinquencies collected.....	833 15
	<hr/>
	\$4,934 66

JOHN S. DAVIS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$495 39
Erroneous assessments.....	99 98
Treasurer's fees.....	194 09
Taxes refunded.....	7 31
Errors in duplicate.....	155 19
Printing.....	5 78
Mileage.....	16 95
Paid State Treasurer.....	3,960 03
	<hr/>
	\$4,934 66

No. 77. SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT N. LAME, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$4,544 36
Assessed by treasurer.....	77 31
Penalties and costs collected.....	37 10
Delinquencies collected.....	290 94
	<hr/>
	\$4,949 71

JOHN F. DOAN, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$467 64
Erroneous assessments.....	46 83
Treasurer's fees.....	173 41
Printing.....	36 44
Mileage.....	42 56
Paid State Treasurer.....	4,182 83
	<hr/>
	\$4,919 71

No. 78. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

NATHAN WEBB, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$13,240 86
Assessed by treasurer.....	124 85
Penalties and costs collected.....	294 58
Delinquencies collected.....	4,732 20
	<hr/>
	\$18,832 31

ABRAHAM FRY, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$2,283 16
Erroneous assessments.....	1,436 90
Forfeitures.....	1,213 31
Treasurer's fees.....	454 38
Taxes refunded.....	177 06
Printing.....	115 86
Mileage.....	10 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	12,701 82
	<hr/>
	\$18,392 49

No. 79. TIPTON COUNTY.

ALEXANDER M. YOUNG, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$1,424 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 64
Delinquencies collected.....	395 25
	<hr/>
	\$1,832 31

JOHN S. RESSLER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$381 29
Erroneous assessments.....	19 88
Treasurer's fees.....	67 70
Mileage.....	6 40
Paid State Treasurer.....	1,357 04
	<hr/>
	\$1,832 31

No. 80. UNION COUNTY.

WELLINGTON DAWSON, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,927 40
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 08
Delinquencies.....	115 83
	<hr/>
	\$6,053 31

CHARLES NUTTER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$386 67
Erroneous assessments.....	9 35
Deductions of equalization.....	390 37
Treasurer's fees.....	239 27
Mileage.....	11 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	5,016 45
	<hr/>
	\$6,053 31

No. 81. VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$9,885 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	56 54
Delinquencies collected.....	309 28
	<hr/>
	\$10,251 02

ROBERT W. DUNBAR, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,092 70
Treasurer's fees.....	314 48
Taxes refunded.....	53 90
Printing.....	68 62
Mileage.....	30 24
Paid State Treasurer.....	8,691 08
	<hr/>
	\$10,251 02

No. 82. VERMILLION COUNTY.

MELVIN P. LOWRY, Auditor.

WILLIAM UTTER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,134 86
Assessed by treasurer.....	18 33
Delinquencies.....	131 07
	<hr/>
	\$5,284 26

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$402 05
Erroneous assessments.....	44 58
Treasurer's fees.....	189 01
Mileage.....	16 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	4,632 62
	<hr/>
	\$5,284 26

No. 83. VIGO COUNTY.

ALBERT LANGE, Auditor.

N. F. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$12,274 29
Assessed by treasurer.....	34 96
Delinquencies collected.....	355 18
	<hr/>
	\$12,974 43

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$1,239 02
Erroneous assessments.....	102 92
Treasurer's fees.....	384 21
Mileage.....	11 20
Paid State Treasurer.....	10,936 43
	<hr/>
	\$12,974 43

No. 84. WABASH COUNTY.

WM. STEELE, JR., Auditor.

ARCHIBALD STILL, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$6,213 63
Assessed by Treasurer.....	139 97
Delinquencies collected.....	760 69
	<hr/>
	\$7,114 29

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$790 22
Erroneous assessments.....	28 66
Treasurer's fees.....	222 60
Mileage.....	16 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	6,056 81
	<hr/>
	\$7,114 29

No. 85. WARREN COUNTY.

ISAAS S. JONES, Auditor.

BENJ. F. GREGORY, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$5,198 37
Assessed by treasurer.....	61 64
Delinquencies collected.....	169 32
	<hr/>
	\$5,429 33

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$600 75
Treasurer's fees.....	184 39
Mileage.....	16 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	4,628 19
	<hr/>
	\$5,429 33

No. 86. WARRICK COUNTY.

ROBERT A. SMITH, Auditor.

CALVIN M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$3,531 38
Assessed by treasurer.....	117 34
Delinquencies collected.....	104 29
	<hr/>
	\$3,853 01

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$118 29
Erroneous assessments.....	97 39
Treasurer's fees.....	162 08
Taxes refunded.....	22 54
Mileage.....	28 80
Paid State Treasurer.....	3,423 28
	<hr/>
	\$3,853 01

No. 87. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN HARDIN, Auditor.

JOHN L. MENAUGH, Treasurer.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate.....	\$8,562 88
Assessed by treasurer.....	50 35
Delinquencies collected.....	67 42
	<hr/>
	\$8,680 65

CR.	
Delinquencies.....	\$428 07
Erroneous assessments.....	37 22
Treasurer's fees.....	318 86
Taxes refunded.....	9 88
Printing.....	7 90
Mileage.....	16 00
Paid State Treasurer.....	7,862 72
	<hr/>
	\$8,680 65

No. 88. WAYNE COUNTY.

THOMAS ADAMS, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$15,782 17
Assessed by treasurer	87 53
Delinquencies collected	536 79
	<hr/>
	\$16,406 49

ACHILLES WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$969 88
Erroneous assessments	92 67
Treasurer's fees	512 42
Paid at State Treasury	262 58
Mileage	10 08
Paid at State Treasurer	14,559 86
	<hr/>
	\$16,406 49

No. 89. WELLS COUNTY.

JAMES DAILEY, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$2,863 73
Assessed by Treasurer	1 47
Delinquencies collected	721 49
	<hr/>
	\$3,586 69

WM. H. DEAN, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$444 68
Erroneous assessments	6 10
Treasurer's fees	132 97
Taxes refunded	29 31
Mileage	20 00
Paid State Treasurer	2,953 63
	<hr/>
	\$3,586 69

No. 90. WHITE COUNTY.

T. N. THOMPSON, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$2,165 57
Assessed by treasurer	49 14
Delinquencies collected	462 23
	<hr/>
	\$2,676 94

JAMES C. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$390 68
Erroneous assessments	32 92
Treasurer's fees	102 01
Taxes refunded	55 00
Mileage	15 20
Paid State Treasurer	2,081 13
	<hr/>
	\$2,676 94

No. 91. WHITLEY COUNTY.

S. H. WUNDERLICH, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	\$2,112 45
Assessed by treasurer	6 08
Delinquencies collected	308 51
	<hr/>
	\$2,427 04

CHARLES W. HUGHES, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquencies	\$294 19
Erroneous assessments	10 85
Treasurer's assessments	80 30
Mileage	23 00
Paid State Treasurer	2,018 80
	<hr/>
	\$2,427 94

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Showing the Settlement with County Treasurers in detail for collections of Delinquent Revenue for 1852.

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

JOHN MCCONNELL, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$508 02
Ten per cent. penalty.....	50 80
Delinquent library tax.....	87 90
Ten per cent. penalty.....	8 70
	<hr/>
	\$654 52

J. B. SIMCOKE, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalty.....	\$225 88
Library tax.....	21 16
Mileage.....	3 36
Delinquencies.....	40 12
	<hr/>
	\$654 52

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

ROBERT STARKWEATHER, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$1,385 73
Ten per cent. penalty.....	138 57
Delinquent library tax.....	350 99
Ten per cent. penalty.....	37 09
	<hr/>
	\$1,932 39

THOMAS T. DEKAY, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$938 14
Library tax.....	129 27
Mileage.....	24 00
Delinquencies.....	840 97
	<hr/>
	\$1,932 38

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

JAMES HOBBS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$1,058 62
Ten per cent. penalty.....	105 86
Delinquent library tax.....	294 15
Ten per cent. penalty.....	29 41
	<hr/>
	\$1,488 04

JESSE RUDDISH, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$762 77
Library tax.....	144 19
Mileage.....	7 04
Delinquencies.....	574 04
	<hr/>
	\$1,488 04

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

HARTLEY T. HOWARD, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$132 25
Ten per cent. penalty.....	13 22
Delinquent library tax.....	35 08
Ten per cent. penalty.....	3 50
	<hr/>
	\$184 05

JAMES EMERSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$59 36
Mileage.....	4 00
Library tax.....	8 88
Delinquencies.....	111 81
	<hr/>
	\$184 05

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

WELLINGTON STEWART, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$256 46
Ten per cent. penalty.....	25 64
Delinquent library tax.....	41 00
Ten per cent. penalty.....	3 50
	<hr/>
	\$327 20

ABRAHAM STAHL, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$141 86
Library penalties.....	15 64
Mileage.....	8 80
Delinquencies included.....	160 20
	<hr/>
	\$327 20

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

JAMES A. NUNN, Auditor.

DR.

To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$694 63
Ten per cent. penalty	60 46
Delinquent library tax	191 24
Ten per cent. penalty	19 12
	<hr/>
	\$974 45

JOHN J. NESBET, Treasurer.

CR.

By delinquencies of State including penalties.....	\$655 92
Library penalties.....	54 83
Mileage	4 48
Delinquencies included.....	259 91
	<hr/>
	\$974 45

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

LEWIS PROSSER, Auditor.

DR.

To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$342 01
Ten per cent. penalty	24 30
Delinquent library tax	50 00
Ten per cent. penalty	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$322 31

WALKER W. BAEER, Treasurer.

CR.

By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$121 21
Library penalties	29 50
Mileage	29
Delinquencies included	163 40
	<hr/>
	\$322 31

No. 8. CARROLL COUNTY.

EBENEZER HEDGE, Auditor.

DR.

To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$8,885 02
Ten per cent. penalty	888 50
Delinquent library tax	291 53
Ten per cent. penalty	29 15
	<hr/>
	\$10,094 20

C. M. D. WILSON, Treasurer.

CR.

By delinquencies of State, including penalties collected and paid	\$1,460 75
Delinquent library	163 68
Mileage	3 20
By delinquencies yet uncollected.....	8,476 17
	<hr/>
	\$10,094 20

No. 9. CASS COUNTY.

JOHN F. DODDS, Auditor.

DR.

To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$1,165 07
Ten per cent. penalty	116 51
Delinquent library tax.....	141 17
Ten per cent. penalty.....	14 11
	<hr/>
	\$1,476 85

E. B. STRONG, Treasurer.

CR.

By delinquencies of State, including penalty.....	\$652 75
Library tax	161 45
Mileage.....	000 00
Still delinquent.....	682 65
	<hr/>
	\$1,436 85

No. 10. CLARKE COUNTY.

CAMPBELL HAY, Auditor.

DR.

To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$1,291 33
Ten per cent. penalty.....	129 13
Delinquent library tax.....	00 00
Ten per cent. penalty	00 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,420 46

THOMAS J. NIXON, Treasurer.

CR.

By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$196 79
Library tax	060 00
Mileage.....	2 72
Delinquencies.....	1,220 95
	<hr/>
	\$1,420 46

No. 11. CLAY COUNTY.

JOHN OSBORN, Auditor.

JOHN PICKARD, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$655 34
Ten per cent. penalty	66 53
	<hr/>
	\$731 87

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$264 56
Mileage	11 20
Delinquencies	456 11
	<hr/>
	\$731 87

No. 12. CLINTON COUNTY.

JOHN P. CROTHERS, Auditor.

JAMES G. FRASER, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,038 30
Ten per cent. penalty	163 83
Delinquent library tax	283 69
Ten per cent. penalty	28 36
	<hr/>
	\$1,454 18

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$449 67
Library tax	66 21
Mileage	7 20
Delinquencies	941 10
	<hr/>
	\$1,454 18

No. 13. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

DUNBAR PATRICK, Auditor.

JAMES H. THORNTON, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$229 19
Ten per cent. penalty	22 91
Delinquent library tax	7 80
Ten per cent. penalty	78
	<hr/>
	\$260 68

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$69 26
Library tax	8 66
Mileage	11 20
Still delinquent	171 56
	<hr/>
	\$260 68

No. 14. DAVIESS COUNTY.

MATTHEW L. BRETT, Auditor.

MR. PERKINS, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$585 33
Ten per cent. penalty	58 53
Delinquent library tax	160 48
Ten per cent. penalty	16 04
	<hr/>
	\$820 38

CR.	
By amount of delinquencies, including penalties collected, &c., State	\$622 52
Library tax	85 36
Still delinquent	115 50
	<hr/>
	\$820 38

No. 15. DEARBORN COUNTY.

REUBEN ROGERS, Auditor.

NOBLE HAMILTON, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,134 66
Ten per cent. penalty	113 46
	<hr/>
	\$1,248 12

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$628 63
Library tax	68 38
Delinquencies	551 11
	<hr/>
	\$1,248 12

No. 16. DECATUR COUNTY.

ANDREW DYER, Auditor.

ABRAM HENDRICKS, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$717 35
Ten per cent. penalty	71 73
	<hr/>
	\$789 08

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$195 09
Mileage and treasurer's fees	22 56
Delinquencies	571 43
	<hr/>
	\$789 08

No. 17. DE KALB COUNTY.

MILES WATERMAN, Auditor.

SAMUEL W. RALSTON, Treasurer.

DR.	
To delinquent list returned April, 1853,	\$648 51
Ten per cent. penalty	64 85
Delinquent library tax	192 92
Ten per cent. penalty	19 29
	<hr/>
	\$925 57

CR.	
By amount collected by the State, including penalty	\$556 32
Library penalty	105 49
Mileage	10 56
Delinquencies uncollected	263 20
	<hr/>
	\$925 57

No. 18. DELAWARE COUNTY.

SAMUEL W. HARLAN, Auditor.

VOLNEY WILSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April 1853	\$342 92
Ten per cent. penalty	34 29
Delinquent library tax	96 85
Ten per cent. penalty	9 68
	<hr/>
	\$483 74

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$198 22
Library penalties	33 17
Mileage	8 64
Delinquencies included	223 71
	<hr/>
	\$483 74

No. 19. DUBOIS COUNTY.

SAMUEL B. MCCRILLUS, Auditor.

MILES SHUBERS, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April 1853	\$554 10
Ten per cent. penalty	55 41
Delinquent library tax	146 89
Ten per cent. penalty	14 68
	<hr/>
	\$771 08

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$442 85
Library tax	18 75
Mileage	6 72
Delinquencies	362 78
	<hr/>
	\$771 08

No. 20. ELKHART COUNTY.

PHILLIP M. HENKEL, Auditor.

SAMUEL GEISINGER, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$697 34
Ten per cent. penalty	69 73
	<hr/>
	\$767 07

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$859 17
Mileage	4 00
Delinquencies	403 90
	<hr/>
	\$767 07

No. 21. FAYETTE COUNTY.

JOB STOUT, Auditor.

JOSEPH H. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$410 05
Ten per cent. penalty	41 05
	<hr/>
	\$451 10

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$75 52
Mileage	4 16
Delinquencies	371 42
	<hr/>
	\$451 10

No. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, Auditor.

JOHN M. ALLISON, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,307 19
Ten per cent. penalty	130 71
	<hr/>
	\$1,437 90

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$437 37
Delinquencies	1,000 53
	<hr/>
	\$1,437 90

No. 23. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

WILLIAM LAMB, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$1,812 35
Ten per cent. penalty.....	181 23
Delinquent Library tax.....	439 75
Ten per cent. penalty.....	43 97
	<hr/>
	\$2,477 30

BAKER SPENCE, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$1,335 39
Library tax, &c.....	238 43
Mileage.....	12 00
Still delinquent.....	901 48
	<hr/>
	\$2,477 30

No. 24. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

ANDREW R. McCLEARY, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$877 77
Ten per cent. penalty.....	87 77
Delinquent Library tax.....	264 13
Ten per cent. penalty.....	26 41
	<hr/>
	\$1,256 08

JOHN C. BURTON, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$247 00
Library tax.....	30 87
Mileage.....	11 20
Delinquencies.....	967 01
	<hr/>
	\$1,256 08

No. 25. FULTON COUNTY.

JOHN DOUGLASS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$552 60
Ten per cent. penalty.....	55 26
	<hr/>
	\$607 86

ISAIAH HOOVER, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$140 65
Library tax.....	27 27
Mileage.....	4 08
Delinquencies.....	435 86
	<hr/>
	\$697 86

No. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM KURTZ, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$380 19
Ten per cent. penalty.....	38 01
Delinquent Library tax.....	110 83
Ten per cent. penalty.....	11 08
	<hr/>
	\$540 11

WILLIAM REAVIS, JR., Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$197 10
Library tax.....	24 65
Mileage.....	4 08
Delinquencies.....	314 30
	<hr/>
	\$540 11

No. 27. GRANT COUNTY.

JAMES BROWNLEE, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$571 19
Ten per cent. penalty.....	57 11
Delinquent Library tax.....	73 92
Ten per cent. penalty.....	7 32
	<hr/>
	\$708 84

BENTNEY W. RULEY, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$346 08
Library tax.....	16 00
Mileage.....	12 00
Delinquencies.....	334 70
	<hr/>
	\$708 84

No. 28. GREENE COUNTY.

SAMUEL R. CRAVENS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$732 84
Ten per cent. penalty.....	73 28
Delinquent Library tax.....	214 79
Ten per cent. penalty.....	21 47
	<hr/>
	\$1,042 38

JOSEPH LYONS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$812 43
Library tax.....	96 86
Mileage.....	12 80
Delinquencies.....	120 29
	<hr/>
	\$1,042 38

No. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.

LEVI FARLEY, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$976 67
Ten per cent. penalty	97 69
	<hr/>
	\$1,074 65

JOHN C. BURTON, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$931 07
Library tax.....	116 34
Mileage	3 36
Delinquencies	23 84
	<hr/>
	\$1,074 85

No. 30. HANCOCK COUNTY.

J. MYERS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$785 75
Ten per cent. penalty	78 57
Delinquent Library tax.....	189 21
Ten per cent. penalty.....	1 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,072 45

JOHN BARRETT, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$157 11
Library tax.....	19 63
Mileage	3 20
Delinquencies.....	892 51
	<hr/>
	\$1,072 45

No. 31. HARRISON COUNTY.

BENJAMIN P. DOUGLASS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$613 14
Ten per cent. penalty	64 31
Delinquent Library tax.....	181 47
Ten per cent. penalty	18 14
	<hr/>
	\$907 66

JOHN TABLER, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$518 25
Library tax.....	97 61
Mileage	3 20
Delinquencies.....	288 60
	<hr/>
	\$907 66

No. 32. HENDRICKS COUNTY.

ALLEN HESS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$699 85
Ten per cent. penalty	69 98
Delinquent Library tax.....	173 05
Ten per cent. penalty	17 30
	<hr/>
	\$960 18

HARMON BRITTAIN, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$459 40
Library tax.....	85 78
Mileage	3 20
Delinquencies	411 80
	<hr/>
	\$960 18

No. 33. HENRY COUNTY.

THOMAS ROGERS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$812 38
Ten per cent. penalty	81 23
Delinquent Library tax	226 03
Ten per cent. penalty	22 60
	<hr/>
	\$1,142 24

L. D. MEEK, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$293 84
Library tax.....	68 39
Mileage	8 80
Delinquencies	771 21
	<hr/>
	\$1,142 24

No. 34. HOWARD COUNTY.

JOHN BOHAN, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1851.....	\$1,032 94
Amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	210 21
Ten per cent. penalty.....	69 52
Delinquent Library tax.....	210 21
Ten per cent. penalty	21 62
	<hr/>
	\$2,028 84

ADAM CLARKE, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$917 86
Library tax and penalties.....	106 66
Mileage.....	26 00
Delinquencies	978 32
	<hr/>
	\$2,028 84

No. 35. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Auditor.

SAMUEL W. HAWLEY, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$859 40
Ten per cent. penalty	85 94
Delinquent library tax	229 88
Ten per cent. penalty	22 98
	<hr/>
	\$1,198 20

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$253 82
Library tax	31 75
Mileage	4 00
Delinquencies	908 63
	<hr/>
	\$1,198 20

No. 36. JACKSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM T. DOEBB, Auditor.

GEORGE H. MURPHEY, Treasurer.

No. returns from this county.

No. 37. JASPER COUNTY.

LAWSON BRUCE, Auditor.

SAMUEL L. SPARLING, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$344 43
Ten per cent. penalty	34 44
Delinquent library tax	27 33
Ten per cent. penalty	2 73
	<hr/>
	\$408 63

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$196 90
Library tax	18 17
Mileage	7 23
Delinquencies	186 63
	<hr/>
	\$408 93

No. 38. JAY COUNTY.

JOHN COULSON, Auditor.

ALEXANDER WHITE, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$369 72
Ten per cent. penalty	36 97
Delinquent library tax	94 11
Ten per cent. penalty	9 41
	<hr/>
	\$510 21

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$17 51
Library tax	5 14
Delinquencies	467 56
	<hr/>
	\$510 21

No. 39. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

HENRY JACKMAN, Auditor.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$2,801 13
Ten per cent. penalty	280 11
Delinquent library tax	697 02
Ten per cent. penalty	69 70
	<hr/>
	\$3,848 16

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$2,881 62
Library tax	424 17
Mileage	13 56
Delinquencies	228 61
	<hr/>
	\$3,848 16

No. 40. JENNINGS COUNTY.

G. W. SWARTHOUT, Auditor.

LEVI W. TODD, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$820 24
Ten per cent. penalty	82 62
Delinquent library tax	233 86
Ten per cent. penalty	23 38
	<hr/>
	\$1,159 50

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$518 95
Library tax	107 82
Mileage	3 52
Delinquencies	529 21
	<hr/>
	\$1,159 50

No. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,120 80
Ten per cent. penalty	112 08
	<hr/>
	\$1,232 88

HENRY FOX, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$444 70
Library tax	100 43
Mileage	3 60
Delinquencies	684 15
	<hr/>
	\$1,232 88

No. 42. KNOX COUNTY.

ABRAHAM SMITH, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,585 65
Ten per cent. penalty	158 56
Delinquent library tax	339 11
Ten per cent. penalty	33 91
	<hr/>
	\$2,117 23

JOHN M. COOKE, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$850 00
Library tax	99 26
Mileage	19 20
Delinquencies	1,548 77
	<hr/>
	\$2,118 23

No. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

JEREMIAH BURNS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$608 68
Ten per cent. penalty	60 84
Delinquent library tax	157 30
Ten per cent. penalty	15 73
	<hr/>
	\$841 57

L. MOORE, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$204 14
Library tax	36 52
Delinquencies	600 91
	<hr/>
	\$841 57

No. 44. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

HUGH HAMILTON, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$506 85
Ten per cent. penalty	50 68
	<hr/>
	\$557 54

SAMUEL A. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$220 00
Still delinquent	337 54
	<hr/>
	\$557 54

No. 45. LAKE COUNTY.

DANIEL CRUMBACKER, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$868 09
Ten per cent. penalty	21 65
Delinquent library tax	67 45
Ten per cent. penalty	6 74
	<hr/>
	\$312 34

HENRY WELLS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$29 53
Library	6 69
Due Insane Hospital	19 95
Still delinquent	942 34
	<hr/>
	\$312 34

No. 46. LAPORTE COUNTY.

ANDREW J. WAIR, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$868 09
Ten per cent. penalty	86 80
Delinquent library tax	256 66
Ten per cent. penalty	25 66
	<hr/>
	\$1,237 21

EDMUND S. ORGAN, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$35 43
Library tax	53 20
Mileage	6 24
Delinquencies	942 34
	<hr/>
	\$1,237 21

No. 47. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

JOHN PETERS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$447 61
Ten per cent. penalty	41 76
Delinquent library tax.....	124 36
Ten per cent. penalty.....	12 43
	<hr/>
	\$629 16

HENRY DAVIS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$233 67
Library tax.....	53 15
Mileage.....	00 00
Delinquencies	342 34
	<hr/>
	\$629 16

No. 48. MADISON COUNTY.

WM. H. MERSHON, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$555 08
Ten per cent. penalty	55 59
Delinquent library tax	104 42
Ten per cent. penalty	10 44
	<hr/>
	\$725 44

ISAAC P. SNELSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$197 24
Library tax.....	94 17
Mileage	5 44
Delinquencies.....	128 59
	<hr/>
	\$725 44

No. 49. MARION COUNTY.

JOHN W. HAMILTON, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$2,839 57
Ten per cent. penalty	283 96
Delinquent library tax.....	667 69
Ten per cent. penalty	66 76
	<hr/>
	\$3,857 97

WILLIS W. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$1,771 00
Library tax.....	136 40
Mileage	000 00
Delinquencies.....	1,950 57
	<hr/>
	\$3,857 97

No. 50. MARSHALL COUNTY.

T. McDONALD, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$475 08
Ten per cent. penalty.....	47 50
Delinquent library tax.....	115 79
Ten per cent. penalty	11 57
	<hr/>
	\$649 94

JOSEPH EVANS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$128 69
Library tax.....	29 68
Mileage	4 00
Delinquencies.....	487 57
	<hr/>
	\$649 94

No. 51. MARTIN COUNTY

RICHARD C. STEPHENS, Auditor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$326 65
Ten per cent. penalty	38 66
Library tax.....	86 19
Ten per cent. penalty.....	8 61
	<hr/>
	\$520 11

HENRY HENSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$114 64
Library tax.....	29 76
Mileage.....	4 60
Still delinquent.....	370 71
	<hr/>
	\$520 11

No. 52. MIAMI COUNTY.

IRA MENDENHALL, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$512 52
Ten per cent. penalty	51 25
Delinquent library tax	169 08
Ten per cent. penalty	16 90
	<hr/>
	\$749 75

CARLETON R. TRACY, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$217 58
Library tax.....	57 09
Mileage.....	2 88
Delinquencies.....	472 20
	<hr/>
	\$749 75

No. 53. MONROE COUNTY.

WM. C. TARKINGTON, Auditor.

ELIAS ABEL, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$483 81
Ten per cent. penalty	48 38
Delinquent library tax.....	142 86
Ten per cent. penalty.....	14 28
	<hr/>
	\$689 33

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$136 56
Library tax.....	47 69
Mileage.....	24 96
Delinquencies.....	40 12
	<hr/>
	\$249 33

No. 54. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

JOHN B. AUSTIN, Auditor.

DAVID VANCE, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$1,204 39
Ten per cent. penalty	120 43
Delinquent library tax.....	291 99
Ten per cent. penalty.....	29 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,646 00

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$515 45
Library tax.....	100 00
Mileage.....	7 20
Delinquencies.....	1,023 27
	<hr/>
	\$1,646 00

No. 55. MORGAN COUNTY.

BARCLAY BURROWS, Auditor.

JOHN R. EOBARDS, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$758 47
Ten per cent. penalty	75 84
Delinquent library tax.....	86 02
Ten per cent. penalty	8 66
	<hr/>
	\$929 59

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$497 84
Library tax.....	33 39
Mileage.....	4 96
Delinquencies.....	334 40
	<hr/>
	\$929 59

No. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.

JOHN YOUNG, Auditor.

W. E. BOWERS, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$569 44
Ten per cent. penalty	56 94
Delinquent library tax.....	143 56
Ten per cent. penalty	14 35
	<hr/>
	\$784 29

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$135 83
Library tax.....	17 88
Mileage.....	10 88
Delinquencies.....	619 70
	<hr/>
	\$784 29

No. 57. OHIO COUNTY.

LOT NORTH, Auditor.

JOHN B. CRAFT, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$289 82
Ten per cent. penalty	28 98
Delinquent library tax.....	80 42
Ten per cent. penalty	8 64
	<hr/>
	\$407 26

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$97 54
Library tax.....	12 63
Mileage.....	4 16
Delinquencies.....	292 93
	<hr/>
	\$407 26

No. 58. ORANGE COUNTY.

HENRY COMINGORE, Auditor.

WM. H. RIGNEY, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$260 21
Ten per cent. penalty	26 02
Delinquent library tax.....	00 00
Ten per cent. penalty	00 00
	<hr/>
	\$286 23

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$157 17
Library tax.....	00 00
Mileage.....	3 68
Delinquencies.....	125 38
	<hr/>
	\$286 53

No. 59. OWEN COUNTY.

ISAAC E. JOHNSON, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$790 62
Ten per cent. penalty	79 06
Delinquent library tax	209 28
Ten per cent. penalty	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,099 88

GEORGE PARKE, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$192 72
Library tax	45 00
Mileage ('52-'53)	17 28
Delinquencies	844 88
	<hr/>
	\$1,099 88

No. 60. PARKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH POTTS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$858 81
Ten per cent. penalty	85 88
Delinquent library tax	226 62
Ten per cent. penalty	22 66
	<hr/>
	\$1,193 97

CHARLES GRANT, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$559 98
Library tax	190 00
Mileage	4 00
Delinquencies	449 49
	<hr/>
	\$1,193 96

No. 61. PERRY COUNTY.

H. M. CURRY, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$507 35
Ten per cent. penalty	50 73
Delinquent library tax	173 32
Ten per cent. penalty	17 33
	<hr/>
	\$748 73

JOHN C. SHOMAKER, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$42 58
Library tax	13 12
Mileage	16 00
Delinquencies	687 63
	<hr/>
	\$743 73

No. 62. PIKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH P. GLEZEN, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$481 72
Ten per cent. penalty	48 17
Delinquent library tax	153 47
Ten per cent. penalty	15 84
	<hr/>
	\$704 20

ALEXANDER LESLIE, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$101 70
Library tax	17 28
Delinquencies	535 22
	<hr/>
	\$704 20

No. 63. PORTER COUNTY.

S. W. SMITH, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$239 94
Ten per cent. penalty	23 99
Delinquent library tax	18 64
Ten per cent. penalty	1 56
	<hr/>
	\$284 43

JOHN C. BALL, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$45 34
Library tax	5 67
Mileage	28 32
Delinquencies	\$205 10
	<hr/>
	\$284 43

No. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

THOMAS F. PROSSER, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,169 24
Ten per cent. penalty	116 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,286 14

JOHN M. SANDERS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$690 88
Mileage	17 00
Delinquencies	577 68
	<hr/>
	\$1,286 16

No. 65. PULASKI COUNTY.

W. S. HUDDLESTON, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$217 40
Ten per cent. penalty	21 74
Delinquent library tax	17 63
Ten per cent. penalty	1 76
	<hr/>
	\$258 52

ROBERT T. HEDGES, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$20 71
Library tax	3 11
Mileage	16 00
Delinquencies	218 64
	<hr/>
	\$258 52

No. 66. PUTNAM COUNTY.

JOSEPH F. FARLEY, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$749 21
Ten per cent. penalty	74 92
Delinquent library tax	200 05
Ten per cent. penalty	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,044 18

SAMUEL WOODRUFF, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$320 42
Library tax	77 52
Mileage	6 44
Delinquencies	639 80
	<hr/>
	\$1,044 18

No. 67. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

NATHAN GARRETT, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$936 96
Ten per cent. penalty	92 69
Delinquent library tax	275 69
Ten per cent. penalty	27 56
	<hr/>
	\$1,388 90

SIMEON H. LUCAS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$691 32
Library tax	139 97
Mileage	25 66
Delinquencies	532 01
	<hr/>
	\$1,388 90

No. 68. RIPLEY COUNTY.

JEFFERSON STEVENS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,182 32
Ten per cent. penalty	118 23
Delinquent library tax	300 77
Ten per cent. penalty	30 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,631 39

ELIJAH STARKS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalty	\$149 98
Library tax	30 72
Mileage	24 32
Delinquencies	1,422 37
	<hr/>
	\$1,631 39

No. 69. RUSH COUNTY.

A. KENNEDY, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$725 24
Ten per cent. penalty	72 52
Delinquent library tax	55 47
Ten per cent. penalty	5 54
	<hr/>
	\$858 77

B. B. TALBOTT, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$317 13
Library tax	65 41
Mileage	7 20
Delinquencies	469 03
	<hr/>
	\$858 77

No. 70. SCOTT COUNTY.

JOHN CLOSE, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$442 50
Ten per cent. penalty	44 25
Delinquent library tax	120 44
Ten per cent. penalty	12 04
	<hr/>
	\$619 23

JOHN E. ROE, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$288 80
Library tax	51 23
Mileage	5 12
Delinquencies	274 08
	<hr/>
	\$619 23

No. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

JOHN H. STEWART, Auditor.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,375 86
Ten per cent. penalty	137 58
Delinquent library tax	351 58
Ten per cent. penalty	35 15
	<hr/>
	\$1,900 17

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$712 40
Library tax	89 05
Mileage	5 76
Delinquencies	1,092 96
	<hr/>
	\$1,900 17

No. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

JAMES C. VEATCH, Auditor.

CHRISTOPHER R. RUDD, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$675 07
Ten per cent. penalty	67 50
Library tax	165 32
Ten per cent. penalty	16 53
	<hr/>
	\$924 42

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$548 07
Library tax	87 42
Still delinquent	288 93
	<hr/>
	\$924 42

No. 73. STARKE COUNTY.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Auditor.

ADAM LAMBERT, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$64 74
Ten per cent. penalty	6 47
Delinquent library tax	19 72
Ten per cent. penalty	1 97
	<hr/>
	\$92 90

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$37 19
Library tax	7 04
Mileage	6 40
Delinquencies	42 27
	<hr/>
	\$92 90

No. 74. STEUBEN COUNTY.

WM. CARKHUFF, Auditor.

LEWIS E. CARVER, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$426 03
Ten per cent. penalty	42 60
	<hr/>
	\$468 63

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$376 95
Mileage	7 20
Delinquencies	84 48
	<hr/>
	\$468 63

No. 75. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

A. B. ELLSWORTH, Auditor.

ROBERT B. NICAR, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$482 88
Ten per cent. penalty	42 28
Delinquent library tax	145 48
Ten per cent. penalty	14 54
	<hr/>
	\$691 18

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$120 80
Library tax	32 31
Delinquencies	538 07
	<hr/>
	\$691 18

No. 76. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

JOSEPH W. WOLFE, Auditor.

JOHN S. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$495 33
Ten per cent. penalty	45 53
Delinquent library tax	149 48
Ten per cent. penalty	14 93
	<hr/>
	\$709 28

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$294 57
Library tax	90 23
Delinquencies	224 48
	<hr/>
	\$709 28

No. 77. SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT N. LAMB, Auditor.

JOHN F. DOAN, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$467 64
Ten per cent. penalty	46 76
Delinquent library tax	161 01
Ten per cent. penalty	16 14
	<hr/>
	\$691 55

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$275 53
Library tax	80 50
Mileage	2 50
Delinquencies	132 23
	<hr/>
	\$691 55

No. 78. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

NATHAN WEBB, Auditor.

ABRAHAM FRY, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$2,283 16
Ten per cent. penalty	228 31
Delinquent library tax	609 21
Ten per cent. penalty	60 92
	<hr/>
	\$3,181 60

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$1,264 28
Library tax	255 91
Mileage	10 72
Delinquencies	1,650 69
	<hr/>
	\$3,181 60

No. 79. TIPTON COUNTY.

ALEXANDER M. YOUNG, Auditor.

JOHN S. RESSLER, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$381 29
Ten per cent. penalty	38 12
Delinquent library tax	124 34
Ten per cent. penalty	12 43
	<hr/>
	\$555 18

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$61 72
Library tax	8 34
Mileage	6 40
Delinquencies	479 72
	<hr/>
	\$556 18

No. 80. UNION COUNTY.

WELLINGTON DAWSON, Auditor.

CHARLES NUTTER, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$386 67
Ten per cent. penalty	38 66
Delinquent library tax	102 23
Ten per cent. penalty	10 22
	<hr/>
	\$537 38

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$220 49
Library tax	52 15
Mileage	7 20
Delinquencies	251 54
	<hr/>
	\$537 38

No. 81. VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, Auditor.

ROBERT W. DUNBAR, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$1,092 70
Ten per cent. penalty	109 27
	<hr/>
	\$1,201 97

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$370 11
Per cent. fees and mileage	32 14
Still delinquent	799 72
	<hr/>
	\$1,201 97

No. 82. VERMILLION COUNTY.

MELVIN P. LOWRY, Auditor.

WILLIAM UTTER, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$402 05
Ten per cent. penalty	40 29
Delinquent library tax	119 64
Ten per cent. penalty	11 96
	<hr/>
	\$573 85

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$237 30
Library tax	70 36
Mileage	4 96
Delinquencies	251 23
	<hr/>
	\$573 85

No. 83. VIGO COUNTY.

ALBERT LANGE, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$1,239 62
Ten per cent. penalty	123 96
Delinquent library tax.....	00 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,363 58

N. F. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalty.....	\$41 78
Library tax.....	5 86
Mileage.....	11 20
Delinquencies.....	1,304 74
	<hr/>
	\$1,363 58

No. 84. WABASH COUNTY.

WM. STEELE, JR., Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$790 22
Ten per cent. penalty	79 02
Delinquent library tax.....	198 33
Ten per cent. penalty	19 83
	<hr/>
	\$1,087 40

ARCHIBALD STILL, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$326 67
Library tax.....	37 96
Mileage	6 88
Delinquencies	715 89
	<hr/>
	\$1,087 40

No. 85. WARREN COUNTY.

ISAAC S. JONES, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853.....	\$600 75
Ten per cent. penalty	60 02
Delinquent library tax.....	160 60
Ten per cent. penalty	16 06
	<hr/>
	\$837 43

BENJ. F. GREGORY, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$313 18
Library tax.....	67 41
Mileage.....	4 00
Delinquencies.....	452 84
	<hr/>
	\$837 43

No. 86. WARRICK COUNTY.

PETER COLLINS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$118 99
Ten per cent. penalty.....	11 89
Delinquent library tax	42 13
Ten per cent. penalty	4 21
	<hr/>
	\$177 22

CALVIN M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$9 73
Library tax	4 00
Mileage.....	00 00
Delinquencies.....	163 49
	<hr/>
	\$177 22

No. 87. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN HARDIN, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$428 07
Ten per cent. penalty	42 80
Delinquent library tax.....	118 63
Ten per cent. penalty....	11 86
	<hr/>
	\$601 36

JOHN L. MENAUGH, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$174 42
Library tax.....	43 15
Mileage	5 76
Delinquencies.....	378 03
	<hr/>
	\$601 36

No. 88. WAYNE COUNTY.

THOMAS ADAMS, Auditor.

DR.	
To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$969 88
Ten per cent. penalty	96 98
Delinquent library tax	184 06
Ten per cent. penalty	18 40
	<hr/>
	\$1,269 32

ACHILLES WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CR.	
By delinquencies of State, including penalties.....	\$540 30
Library tax.....	153 79
Mileage	96
Delinquencies.....	574 27
	<hr/>
	\$1,269 32

No. 89. WELLS COUNTY.

JAMES DAILY, Auditor.

DR.

To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$444 68
Ten per cent. penalty	44 46
Delinquent library tax	00 00
Ten per cent. penalty	00 00
	<hr/>
	\$489 14

WM. H. DEAM, Treasurer.

CR.

By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$295 33
Library tax	14 49
Mileage	4 90
Delinquencies	175 32
	<hr/>
	\$489 14

No. 90. WHITE COUNTY.

T. N. THOMPSON, Auditor.

DR.

To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$390 68
Ten per cent. penalty	30 06
Delinquent library tax	00 00
Ten per cent. penalty	00 00
	<hr/>
	\$429 74

JAMES C. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

CR.

By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$84 00
Library tax	20 64
Mileage	15 20
Delinquencies	309 92
	<hr/>
	\$429 74

No. 91. WHITLEY COUNTY.

S. H. WUNDERLICH, Auditor.

DR.

To amount of duplicate returned April, 1853	\$294 19
Ten per cent. penalty	29 41
Delinquent library tax	82 21
Ten per cent. penalty	8 22
	<hr/>
	\$414 03

JACOB WUNDERLICH, Treasurer.

CR.

By delinquencies of State, including penalties	\$20 41
Library tax	4 75
Mileage	3 20
Delinquencies	385 67
	<hr/>
	\$414 03

STATEMENT NO. II.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Revenue of 1852.

DR.

No.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Delinquencies collected.	Errors in additions.	Additions to duplicate.	Total charge.
1	Adams	\$2,667 25	\$3 86	\$636 56	.....	.....	\$3,307 78
2	Allen	8,558 11	94 75	1,973 58	.....	.....	10,654 44
3	Bartholomew	7,704 55	33 23	479 89	.....	.....	8,207 67
4	Benton	994 17	5 94	78 06	.....	.....	1,078 17
5	Blackford	1,185 17	23 07	425 75	.....	.....	1,633 99
6	Boone	4,788 39	83 37	801 27	.....	.....	5,672 73
7	Brown	1,907 14	7 25	251 60	.....	.....	1,461 99
8	Carroll	5,935 64	46 58	1,997 26	\$3 34	.....	7,982 82
9	Cass	6,277 55	27 35	1,263 98	.....	.....	7,570 92
10	Clarke	9,773 56	62 61	567 97	.....	.....	18,424 23
11	Clay	3,098 59	42 65	1,083 18	.....	.....	4,224 42
12	Clinton	5,358 99	4 85	1,279 36	.....	.....	6,653 20
13	Crawford	1,848 92	64 78	84 51	.....	.....	1,998 21
14	Daviess	3,592 80	1 53	821 17	.....	.....	4,415 50
15	Dearborn	10,995 53	78 68	479 90	.....	.....	11,554 11
16	Decatur	8,849 66	24 04	635 81	.....	.....	9,509 51
17	DeKalb	9,828 21	1 00	743 50	.....	.....	3,572 71
18	Delaware	5,301 15	133 83	272 18	.....	.....	5,738 16
19	Dubois	2,154 51	68 82	159 07	.....	.....	2,382 40
20	Elkhart	9,301 96	7 40	1,634 34	.....	.....	10,934 70
21	Fayette	8,297 08	24 86	208 90	.....	.....	8,530 85
22	Floyd	10,756 68	19 68	503 72	.....	.....	11,513 08
23	Fountain	7,538 51	3 72	2,201 78	.....	.....	9,774 01
24	Franklin	10,955 81	100 22	457 59	.....	.....	11,513 62
25	Fulton	3,441 63	66 17	429 23	.....	.....	9,937 02
26	Gibson	6,501 58	63 93	97 80	.....	.....	6,693 41
27	Grant	5,454 34	10 02	1,257 84	.....	.....	5,726 20
28	Greene	4,199 62	8 00	1,183 10	.....	.....	5,389 12
29	Hamilton	6,973 49	.....	1,475 36	.....	.....	8,938 91
30	Hancock	5,163 27	19 75	666 87	.....	.....	5,849 80
31	Harrison	5,521 93	37 91	391 74	.....	.....	5,951 58
32	Hendricks	9,223 72	9 39	327 92	.....	.....	9,561 03
33	Henry	10,498 14	49 30	500 17	.....	.....	11,057 61
34	Howard	1,915 62	7 66	998 15	.....	.....	2,921 43
35	Huntington	4,128 96	64 64	892 32	.....	.....	5,079 92
36	Jackson	4,827 77	56 02	612 31	.....	.....	5,496 10
37	Jasper	1,441 61	15 88	38 65	.....	.....	1,495 54

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Revenue of 1852.

DR.

No.	COUNTIES.	DR.					
		Amount of Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Delinquent- cies col- lected.	Errors in additions.	Additions to duplicate.	Total charge.
38	Jay	\$2,880 60	\$9 80	\$353 90	.....	.....	\$3,563 30
39	Jefferson	19,132 42	87 11	2,620 94	.....	.....	21,949 48
40	Jennings	4,474 36	.....	688 57	.....	.....	5,160 92
41	Johnson	7,566 71	32 33	570 36	.....	.....	8,069 40
42	Knox	5,933 36	45 60	1,346 54	.....	.....	7,325 40
43	Kosciusko	4,636 51	65 85	1,191 96	.....	.....	5,893 32
44	Lafayette	3,370 35	.....	2,321 54	.....	.....	5,691 89
45	Lake	1,293 78	.....	76 14	.....	\$0 03	1,315 95
46	Laporte	9,290 50	73 76	511 03	.....	.....	9,875 29
47	Lawrence	6,605 53	68 55	133 19	.....	.....	6,807 27
48	Madison	6,165 13	27 06	1,304 51	.....	.....	7,516 70
49	Marion	17,641 70	116 41	2,117 83	.....	.....	19,873 31
50	Marshall	1,953 82	31 10	380 00	\$7 37	293 38	2,654 30
51	Martin	1,678 81	5 62	459 86	.....	.....	2,144 29
52	Miami	4,415 00	8 42	176 44	.....	.....	4,599 86
53	Monroe	5,110 14	13 42	389 70	.....	.....	5,522 26
54	Montgomery	11,017 05	63 24	533 63	.....	.....	11,613 91
55	Morgan	7,428 98	81 55	694 51	.....	.....	8,205 04
56	Noble	3,566 09	12 59	389 55	.....	.....	3,968 23
57	Ohio	2,560 09	10 84	952 50	.....	.....	2,836 52
58	Orange	4,533 95	85 39	45 34	.....	.....	4,664 68
59	Owen	5,149 07	16 41	1,243 73	.....	.....	6,409 21
60	Parke	8,098 34	92 86	393 95	.....	.....	8,585 15
61	Perry	3,492 15	.....	89 77	.....	.....	3,581 82
62	Pike	2,467 16	20 50	236 82	.....	.....	2,724 48
63	Porter	2,260 59	12 53	383 59	.....	.....	2,656 71
64	Posey	6,000 33	17 84	1,976 85	.....	.....	7,155 02
65	Pulaski	900 35	.....	356 48	.....	.....	1,310 83
66	Putnam	9,790 70	99 65	87 27	.....	.....	9,986 62
67	Randolph	5,725 53	17 73	873 38	.....	.....	6,616 23
68	Ripley	5,612 99	8 36	1,030 92	.....	.....	6,652 27
69	Rush	12,373 06	19 70	360 18	36	.....	12,753 30
70	Scott	2,513 46	.....	603 33	.....	.....	3,116 79
71	Shelby	8,703 70	173 00	800 40	.....	.....	9,737 19
72	Spencer	3,983 33	47 35	522 11	.....	.....	4,552 79
73	Starke	151 18	.....	388 82	.....	.....	160 00

74	Steuben	\$2,003 17	\$3 98	508 98	.....	\$2,515 43
75	St. Joseph	5,174 10	3 50	742 81	.....	5,920 41
76	Sullivan	3,968 04	100 56	857 06	.....	4,934 66
77	Switzerland	4,544 36	77 31	328 04	.....	4,949 71
78	Tipppecanoe	13,240 86	124 85	5,026 78	.....	18,392 49
79	Tipton	1,424 42	12 04	395 25	.....	1,832 31
80	Union	5,927 40	10 08	115 83	.....	6,053 31
81	Vanderburgh	9,885 20	56 54	309 28	.....	10,251 00
82	Vermillion	5,134 86	18 33	131 97	.....	5,984 26
83	Vigo	12,974 29	34 96	365 18	.....	12,974 43
84	Wabash	6,213 63	139 97	760 69	.....	7,114 29
85	Warren	5,198 37	61 64	169 32	.....	5,429 33
86	Warrick	3,631 38	117 34	104 29	.....	3,853 01
87	Washington	8,562 88	50 35	67 42	.....	8,680 65
88	Wayne	15,782 17	87 53	536 79	.....	16,506 49
89	Wells	2,863 73	1 47	721 49	.....	3,586 69
90	White	2,165 57	49 14	462 24	.....	2,079 94
91	Whitley	2,112 45	6 48	308 51	.....	2,427 04
	Total	\$527,140 11	\$3,712 95	\$63,520 60	\$783 47	\$596,143 34

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Revenue of 1852.

Cr.

No.	COUNTIES.	Delinquencies.	Erroneous Assessments.	Deductions from Duplicate.	Treasurer's Fees.	Taxes Returned.	Printing.	Paid at State Treasury.	Mileage.	Paid State Treasurer.	Total Credits.
1	Adams	\$508 62	\$10 62	.....	\$111 85	.....	\$4 15	.....	\$34 00	\$2,618 79	\$3,307 78
2	Allen	1,385 73	79 92	.....	309 63	.....	55 62	.....	24 00	8,776 20	10,654 44
3	Bartholomew	1,058 62	.....	.....	271 71	.....	25 05	.....	6 72	6,842 57	8,204 67
4	Benton	132 25	.....	.....	62 39	.....	.....	.....	15 00	818 53	1,078 17
5	Bloomington	256 46	22 63	.....	63 67	1 50	.....	\$6 66	16 00	1,307 07	1,633 99
6	Boone	694 63	29 75	.....	167 59	26 25	8 82	.....	17 92	4,727 77	5,672 73
7	Brown	243 01	6 00	.....	63 62	.....	.....	.....	9 00	1,144 96	1,465 99
8	Carroll	1,001 78	71 16	.....	208 62	30 09	.....	1 67	10 40	6,569 10	7,982 82
9	Cass	1,165 67	.....	.....	240 92	53 16	9 15	81 03	11 20	6,011 09	7,570 92
10	Clark	1,291 33	17 95	.....	341 43	25 25	88 80	.....	18 72	8,640 75	10,421 23
11	Clay	665 31	.....	.....	198 50	.....	.....	.....	15 20	3,365 38	4,284 42
12	Clinton	1,638 30	4 10	.....	187 35	21 22	.....	9 75	7 20	5,375 28	6,643 90
13	Crawford	229 19	19 25	.....	96 63	10 76	.....	.....	20 48	1,621 94	1,908 21
14	Davies	585 33	3 77	.....	133 92	110 00	.....	.....	18 34	3,673 49	4,415 50
15	Dearborn	1,134 66	164 90	.....	336 47	4 00	.....	.....	27 20	9,780 88	11,551 11
16	Decatur	717 35	32 35	.....	331 21	12 24	.....	.....	7 52	8,397 08	9,509 51
17	DeKalb	648 51	.....	.....	93 95	42 50	24 68	.....	27 42	2,790 59	3,572 71
18	Delaware	342 92	68 96	.....	190 61	64 21	43 01	.....	28 80	5,039 69	5,738 16
19	Dubuois	551 10	43 60	\$180 14	92 38	.....	.....	.....	22 40	1,322 56	2,322 40
20	Elkhart	697 31	53 43	.....	258 27	.....	.....	.....	24 00	9,910 66	10,943 70
21	Fayette	410 85	24 85	.....	305 50	.....	.....	.....	9 60	7,780 85	8,530 88
22	Floyd	1,307 19	6 35	.....	339 86	30 00	.....	.....	18 24	9,372 44	11,273 65
23	Franklin	1,812 35	.....	.....	209 85	.....	56 65	.....	12 60	7,653 18	9,744 01
24	Fulton	877 77	62 77	.....	355 11	.....	34 58	.....	11 20	10,172 22	11,513 62
25	Gibson	532 60	.....	.....	103 58	129 26	.....	3 45	14 88	2,133 25	2,937 02
26	Grant	380 19	57 62	.....	237 07	.....	.....	.....	26 40	5,942 63	6,663 31
27	Greene	571 19	27 00	.....	212 62	.....	19 00	.....	12 80	4,854 39	5,796 20
28	Hamilton	732 84	130 00	.....	191 50	.....	2 00	.....	12 80	4,319 98	6,389 12
29	Hancock	443 70	43 70	.....	241 44	17 84	8 30	.....	6 72	7,614 31	8,498 91
30	Harrison	785 75	48 67	.....	186 70	.....	.....	.....	6 10	4,822 37	5,849 89
31	Henricks	643 11	25 67	.....	904 37	6 38	.....	.....	30 08	5,610 94	5,951 58
32	Henry	812 38	41 07	.....	321 60	.....	31 00	.....	9 60	8,488 91	9,561 63
33	Howard	635 15	50 38	.....	375 05	.....	.....	.....	8 80	9,831 00	11,047 61
34	Huntington	859 40	.....	.....	64 64	.....	.....	2 07	10 60	2,119 57	2,921 43
35	Jackson	738 54	136 89	133 88	157 85	.....	.....	.....	19 20	3,772 80	5,079 92
36	Jasper	.....	90 38	.....	216 29	.....	.....	.....	12 00	4,438 69	5,496 89
37	.....	344 43	90 38	.....	74 32	21 49	.....	.....	20 00	1,015 02	1,495 54

35	Jay	369 73	42 41	105 06	19 74	24 00	2,702 37	3,263 30
36	Jefferson	820 13	213 60	630 21	.....	13 76	18,170 77	21 849 47
37	Jennings	820 24	.....	169 47	.....	10 40	4,160 81	5,162 92
38	Johnson	1,120 80	36 15	254 00	10 00	3 36	6,607 60	8,069 41
39	Johnson	1,585 65	45 00	184 40	.....	19 20	5,491 15	7,325 40
40	Knox	608 68	.....	161 93	112 50	2 30	4,956 03	5,867 32
41	Kosciusko	516 86	5 81	116 70	.....	31 20	5,030 52	5,691 89
42	Lagrange	506 86	5 89	52 80	.....	1,009 56	1,315 95	1,315 95
43	Lake	808 09	46 08	292 96	4 34	83 04	1,009 56	9,845 29
44	Laporte	447 61	.....	278 40	.....	14 40	8,610 78	6,807 27
45	Lawrence	555 08	75 92	198 97	65 71	3 80	6,606 68	7,516 70
46	Madison	2,839 37	5 83	502 38	.....	.....	16,535 53	19,883 31
47	Marion	475 08	13 45	85 89	12 00	34 88	1,997 96	2,658 30
48	Marshall	386 65	27 33	32 60	45 75	16 00	1,564 72	2,144 29
49	Martin	512 52	17 98	164 90	7 06	14 10	3,883 30	4,599 86
50	Miami	423 81	50 09	197 25	.....	8 32	4,762 76	5,522 26
51	Mouroe	1,204 39	41 13	340 80	.....	7 20	10,013 39	11,613 39
52	Montgomery	758 47	66 04	260 35	25 97	14 88	7,079 33	8,905 04
53	Morgan	569 44	180 85	202 56	95 48	28 00	2,798 40	3,968 23
54	Noble	289 82	34 27	117 58	.....	24 96	2,369 89	2,836 52
55	Ohio	960 21	27 36	206 62	4 55	16 00	4,149 94	4,604 08
56	Orange	790 62	30 00	275 76	1 83	8 32	5,305 18	6,409 18
57	Owen	858 81	30 70	256 28	8 97	10 40	7,308 57	8,515 15
58	Parke	407 35	.....	136 65	47 85	25 28	2,804 69	3,581 82
59	Perry	481 72	.....	111 16	.....	24 00	2,107 60	2,724 60
60	Pike	230 94	38 19	83 63	.....	26 00	2,293 62	2,656 71
61	Porter	1,169 24	11 15	228 72	5 15	66 72	5,652 15	7,155 02
62	Posey	217 40	.....	48 25	.....	16 00	1,003 43	1,316 83
63	Pulaski	749 21	32 80	329 30	.....	6 40	8,901 71	9,980 62
64	Putnam	986 96	.....	210 32	25 83	25 00	5,279 06	6,616 34
65	Randolph	1,182 32	34 77	250 17	14 00	11 36	5,130 42	6,652 27
66	Ripley	725 24	.....	410 75	.....	14 40	11,568 14	12,753 30
67	Rush	442 50	10 00	244 55	.....	23 08	2,511 11	3,116 79
68	Scott	1,375 86	31 41	137 59	41 79	33 08	7,576 13	9,737 19
69	Shelby	675 07	.....	146 68	25 95	29 12	3,645 16	4,552 79
70	Spencer	426 03	33 53	6 73	6 77	22 44	86 17	190 00
71	Starke	482 88	99 98	177 24	.....	32 00	1,940 12	2,515 42
72	St. Joseph	495 33	46 83	173 41	10 81	22 40	5,221 21	5,920 41
73	Sullivan	467 64	1,436 90	1213 31	7 31	5 87	3,960 03	4,934 03
74	Switzerland	2,283 16	19 88	67 70	.....	16 95	4,182 83	4,949 71
75	Tipton	386 67	9 35	390 37	177 06	42 56	12,801 82	18,392 40
76	Union	1,092 70	.....	314 48	.....	19 00	1,337 04	1,832 31
77	Vanderburgh	402 65	44 38	169 01	.....	6 40	5,016 45	6,053 31
78	Vermillion	1,239 62	102 92	384 21	53 90	11 20	4,632 62	5,284 92
79	Vigo	790 22	98 66	292 60	.....	16 00	10,936 48	12,974 43
80	Warren	600 75	.....	184 39	.....	11 20	6,656 81	7,114 29
81	Warwick	118 89	97 32	162 68	92 54	16 00	4,638 19	5,429 33
82	Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 80	3,453 28	3,853 01

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Revenue of 1852.

Cr.

No.	COUNTIES.	Delinquen- cies.	Erroneous Assessments.	Deductions from Duplicate.	Treasurer's Fees.	Taxes refunded.	Printing.	Paid at State Treasury.	Mileage.	Paid State Treasurer.	Total Credits.
87	Washington	\$428 07	\$37 22	.....	\$318 86	\$9 88	\$7 90	.....	\$16 00	\$7,862 72	\$8,080 65
88	Wayne	969 88	92 67	.....	511 42	.....	.....	.....	10 08	14,559 86	16,406 49
89	Wells	444 68	6 10	.....	132 97	29 31	.....	.....	20 00	2,953 63	3,586 69
90	White	390 68	32 92	.....	102 01	55 00	.....	.....	15 20	2,081 13	2,676 94
91	Whitley	294 19	10 75	.....	80 30	.....	.....	.....	23 00	2,018 80	2,427 04
	Totals	\$64,353 65	\$4,617 84	\$2,522 59	\$11,105 24	\$1,257 37	\$1,122 69	\$405 57	\$1,617 77	\$496,368 70	\$582,152 34

STATEMENT NO. III.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Delinquent State Revenue, A. D. 1852, as follows, to-wit:

Dr.

Cr.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount returned of duplicate of 1853.	Penalty, interest and costs.	Amount of library tax returned delinquent.	Penalty, interest and costs.	Total charge.	Am't paid State Treasurer, including penalty, interest and costs.	Library, penalty, &c., paid State Treasurer.	Mileage allowed Treasurers.	Still delinquent.	Total credits.
1	Adams.....	\$508 62	\$50 80	\$87 00	\$8 70	\$654 52	\$225 88	\$21 16	\$3 35	\$104 12	\$654 52
2	Allen.....	1,385 73	138 57	370 99	37 09	1,932 38	938 14	129 97	24 00	840 97	1,932 38
3	Bartholomew.....	1,038 72	103 86	294 15	29 41	1,488 04	762 77	144 19	7 04	574 01	1,488 04
4	Benton.....	132 25	13 32	35 08	3 50	184 05	59 36	4 00	8 88	111 81	184 05
5	Blackford.....	256 46	25 64	51 00	4 16	327 20	141 86	15 64	8 80	160 90	327 20
6	Boone.....	694 63	69 46	191 24	19 12	974 45	655 23	54 83	4 48	259 91	974 45
7	Brown.....	243 01	24 30	50 00	5 00	322 31	121 21	29 50	7 20	164 40	322 31
8	Carroll.....	8,835 02	888 50	291 53	28 15	10,091 20	1,460 75	163 08	3 20	8	10,094 20
9	Cass.....	1,165 07	116 50	141 17	14 11	1,436 85	632 75	101 45	.....	682 65	1,436 85
10	Clark.....	1,291 33	129 13	.....	.....	1,420 46	196 79	.....	.....	1,220 95	1,420 46
11	Clay.....	665 34	66 53	.....	.....	731 87	264 56	.....	.....	456 11	731 87
12	Clinton.....	1,038 30	103 83	283 60	28 36	1,454 18	449 67	56 91	7 20	441 10	1,454 18
13	Crawford.....	229 19	22 19	7 80	7 78	260 68	69 26	8 66	11 20	171 56	260 68
14	Davies.....	585 33	58 53	160 48	16 04	820 38	622 52	85 36	.....	112 50	800 38
15	Dearborn.....	1,134 66	113 46	.....	.....	1,248 12	628 63	68 38	.....	551 11	1,248 12
16	Decatur.....	717 85	71 73	.....	.....	789 08	195 09	.....	22 56	571 43	798 08
17	DeKalb.....	648 57	64 85	192 92	19 29	925 57	556 32	105 48	10 56	963 20	925 57
18	Delaware.....	342 92	34 29	96 85	9 68	483 74	198 52	38 17	8 64	298 71	483 74
19	Dubuois.....	554 10	55 41	146 89	14 68	771 08	442 85	18 73	6 72	302 78	771 08
20	Elkhart.....	697 34	69 73	.....	.....	797 07	359 17	.....	4 00	403 90	767 07
21	Fayette.....	410 65	41 05	.....	.....	451 10	75 52	.....	4 16	371 42	451 10
22	Floyd.....	1,307 19	130 71	.....	.....	1,437 90	437 37	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,437 80
23	Fountain.....	1,812 35	181 23	439 75	43 97	2,477 30	1,335 38	228 43	12 00	901 48	2,477 30
24	Franklin.....	877 77	87 77	246 13	26 41	1,256 08	947 00	30 87	11 20	967 01	1,256 08
25	Fulton.....	552 60	55 26	.....	.....	607 86	140 65	27 97	4 08	435 86	607 86
26	Gibson.....	386 19	38 01	110 83	11 08	540 11	197 10	24 65	4 06	314 30	510 11
27	Grant.....	571 19	57 11	73 22	7 32	708 84	346 08	16 00	12 00	334 76	708 81
28	Greene.....	735 19	73 28	214 79	21 47	1,042 38	812 43	96 86	.....	120 29	1,042 38
29	Hamilton.....	976 96	97 69	.....	.....	1,074 65	931 07	116 38	3 36	23 84	1,074 65
30	Hancock.....	785 75	78 57	189 21	18 92	1,072 42	157 11	19 63	3 20	892 51	1,072 45

Includes county delinquents.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Delinquent State Revenue, 1852, as follows:
Dr.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount returned on duplicate of 1852.	Penalty, interest and cost.	Amount Library tax returned delinquent.	Penalty, interest and costs.	Total charge.	Am't paid State Treasurer, including penalty, interest and costs.	Library penalty, &c., paid State Treasurer.	Mileage allowed Treasurers.	Still delinquent.	Total credits.	REMARKS.
31	Harrison.....	\$643 14	64 31	181 47	18 14	\$907 06	\$518 15	\$97 61	3 20	\$988 00	\$907 96	
32	Hendricks.....	699 85	69 98	173 05	17 30	910 18	450 40	85 78	3 20	411 80	950 18	
33	Henry.....	812 38	81 23	226 03	22 50	1,112 24	293 84	68 39		771 21	1,162 24	
34	Howard.....	1,225 09	69 52	210 21	21 02	2,028 84	917 86	106 66	26 00	978 32	2,028 84	
35	Huntington.....	859 46	85 94	229 88	22 98	1,198 20	253 82	31 75	4 00	908 63	1,198 20	
36	Jackson.....											
37	Jasper.....	344 43	34 44	27 33	2 73	408 93	196 99	18 13	7 50	186 71	408 93	
38	Jay.....	369 72	36 97	94 11	9 11	510 21	37 51	5 14		467 56	510 21	
39	Jefferson.....	2,801 13	280 11	697 02	69 79	3,848 16	2,881 62	424 17	13 76	528 61	3,848 16	
40	Jennings.....	820 24	82 02	233 86	23 38	1,150 50	518 95	107 83	3 52	529 21	1,159 50	
41	Johnson.....	1,120 80	102 08			1,232 88	444 70	100 43	3 70	684 15	1,232 88	
42	Knox.....	1,855 65	158 56	339 11	33 91	2,117 23	850 00	99 26	19 20	1,148 77	2,117 23	
43	Kosciusko.....	608 68	60 86	157 30	15 73	842 57	204 14	36 52		601 91	842 57	
44	Lagrange.....	506 86	50 68			557 54	220 00			337 54	557 54	
45	Lake.....	216 51	21 65	64 45	6 74	312 34	99 53	6 69	19 95	256 17	312 34	
46	Laporte.....	868 09	86 80	256 66	25 66	1,237 21	285 42	53 20	6 24	942 34	1,537 21	
47	Lawrence.....	447 61	44 76	124 36	12 43	629 16	233 67	53 15		342 34	629 16	
48	Madison.....	555 08	55 50	104 42	10 44	725 44	497 24	94 17	5 44	128 59	725 44	
49	Marion.....	2,839 57	283 95	667 69	66 76	3,857 97	1,771 00	136 40		1,950 57	3,857 97	
50	Marshall.....	475 08	47 50	115 79	11 57	649 94	128 69	20 68		487 57	649 94	
51	Martin.....	386 65	38 66	86 19	8 61	520 11	114 84	29 76	4 80	370 71	520 11	
52	Miami.....	512 52	51 55	169 08	19 90	749 75	217 58	57 09	2 88	472 80	749 75	
53	Monroe.....	483 81	48 38	142 86	14 58	689 33	136 56	47 59	24 96	480 12	689 33	
54	Montgomery.....	1,204 39	130 43	901 99	29 19	1,616 00	515 45	100 08		1,023 27	1,646 00	
55	Morgan.....	758 47	75 84	86 62	8 66	929 50	497 84	32 39	4 96	394 40	929 59	
56	Noble.....	669 44	56 94	143 56	14 35	784 29	135 83	17 88	10 88	619 70	784 29	
57	Ohio.....	280 82	28 98	80 42	8 04	407 26	97 55	12 62	4 16	292 93	407 26	
58	Orange.....	260 21	26 02			286 23	157 17					
59	Owen.....	790 62	79 06	209 28	20 92	1,009 88	192 72					
60	Packe.....	858 81	85 88	236 62	22 66	1,193 97	559 08	199 00	4 00	844 88	1,099 88	
61	Perry.....	507 35	50 73	173 32	17 33	748 73	42 58	13 12	16 00	677 63	748 73	

Includes State delinquent, 1851.

No return made by this county.

62	Pike.....	481 72	48 17	158 47	15 84	704 20	101 70	17 28	.....	585 22	704 20
63	Porter.....	239 94	23 99	18 04	1 86	284 43	45 34	5 67	28 32	205 10	284 43
64	Posey.....	1,169 24	116 92	.....	.....	1,286 16	690 88	.....	17 60	577 68	1,286 16
65	Pulaski.....	749 21	21 74	17 03	1 76	258 53	20 73	3 15	16 00	218 65	258 53
66	Putnam.....	749 21	74 92	200 05	20 00	1,044 18	320 43	7 55	6 40	639 80	1,044 18
67	Randolph.....	986 96	98 69	975 69	97 56	1,388 90	691 32	139 97	25 60	532 01	1,388 90
68	Ripley.....	1,182 32	118 23	300 77	30 07	1,631 39	149 98	30 72	28 32	1,422 37	1,631 39
69	Rush.....	725 24	72 52	54 47	5 54	858 77	317 13	65 41	7 20	469 03	858 77
70	Scott.....	442 50	44 25	120 44	12 04	619 23	288 80	51 23	5 12	274 08	619 23
71	Shelby.....	1,375 86	137 58	351 58	35 15	1,900 17	712 40	89 05	5 76	1,092 96	1,900 17
72	Spencer.....	675 07	67 50	165 32	16 53	924 42	548 07	87 42	.....	988 93	924 42
73	Starke.....	64 74	6 47	19 72	1 97	92 90	37 19	7 07	6 40	42 27	92 90
74	Steuben.....	426 03	42 60	.....	.....	468 62	376 95	.....	.....	84 43	468 62
75	St. Joseph.....	482 88	48 28	145 48	14 54	691 18	130 80	32 31	.....	538 07	691 18
76	Sullivan.....	495 33	49 53	149 48	14 94	709 28	394 57	90 23	.....	924 48	709 28
77	Switzerland.....	467 64	46 76	161 01	16 14	691 55	275 53	80 59	3 20	332 23	691 55
78	Tippecanoe.....	2,283 16	228 31	609 21	60 92	3,181 60	1,294 28	255 91	10 72	1,650 69	3,171 60
79	Tipton.....	381 20	38 12	124 34	12 43	556 18	61 72	8 34	6 40	479 72	556 18
80	Union.....	386 67	38 66	102 23	10 22	537 78	220 49	52 15	7 20	257 94	537 78
81	Vanderburgh.....	1,002 70	109 27	.....	.....	1,201 97	370 11	.....	32 14	799 72	1,201 97
82	Vermillion.....	402 05	40 50	119 04	11 96	573 85	237 30	70 36	4 96	251 23	573 85
83	Vigo.....	1,239 62	193 96	.....	.....	1,363 58	41 78	5 86	11 20	1,304 74	1,363 58
84	Wabash.....	790 22	79 02	198 33	19 83	1,087 40	336 67	37 93	6 88	715 89	1,087 40
85	Warren.....	600 75	60 02	160 60	16 06	837 43	313 18	67 41	4 00	452 84	837 43
86	Warrick.....	118 99	11 89	42 13	4 21	177 22	9 73	4 00	.....	163 49	177 22
87	Washington.....	428 07	42 80	118 63	11 86	901 36	174 42	43 15	5 76	378 03	901 36
88	Wayne.....	969 88	96 98	184 05	18 40	1,269 32	540 30	153 79	96	571 27	1,269 32
89	Wells.....	444 68	44 68	.....	.....	489 14	295 33	14 49	4 00	175 32	489 14
90	White.....	390 68	39 06	.....	.....	429 74	84 00	20 62	15 20	309 00	429 74
91	Whitley.....	294 19	29 41	82 21	8 32	414 03	20 41	4 75	3 20	385 67	414 03

STATEMENT NO. IV.

Showing an Abstract of the Assessment of Real and Personal Property for the year 1853.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of lands without improvements.	Value of im- provements.	Value of lands and im- provements.	Value of town lots and im- provements.	Value of Rail- road Stock.	Other Corpora- tion Stock.	Other Personal Property.	Total Valua- tion.	No. of Polls.
1	Adams	211,006	15	\$685,766	\$179,543	\$865,309	\$41,178	.....	.....	\$233,293	\$1,229,790	1,102
2	Allen	398,330	90	1,635,210	513,157	2,148,365	817,445	.....	.....	1,182,300	4,198,250	2,781
3	Bartholomew	233,425	55	1,553,119	572,348	2,125,467	231,338	\$50,140	.....	1,050,037	3,406,892	2,397
4	Benton	232,526	00	889,770	60,383	950,053	7,389	.....	.....	153,300	1,172,892	983
5	Blackford	107,124	00	313,219	86,540	398,790	22,090	.....	.....	150,650	571,530	509
6	Boone	255,840	17	942,500	403,210	1,345,710	122,240	\$31,530	979,330	979,330	2,478,810	1,942
7	Brown	121,551	48	293,044	131,402	384,536	13,178	.....	.....	252,517	650,231	730
8	Carroll	231,279	38	1,124,614	432,889	1,567,293	221,419	.....	21,963	1,067,216	2,467,701	2,050
9	Cass	230,539	84	1,288,629	425,742	1,714,371	456,101	.....	734,241	578,126	3,482,839	2,127
10	Clark	314,871	38	1,896,981	269,408	2,166,389	696,046	936,377	693	1,527,998	5,327,063	2,664
11	Clay	184,080	14	563,832	235,454	809,286	42,665	.....	.....	537,739	1,408,646	1,330
12	Clinton	263,214	63	1,020,227	462,039	1,482,266	78,278	.....	.....	1,072,794	2,432,338	1,962
13	Crawford	115,636	00	241,158	116,271	357,430	58,188	.....	.....	438,492	854,110	1,006
14	Daviess	211,959	88	511,844	374,701	886,545	85,450	.....	.....	753,870	1,725,805	1,470
15	Dearborn	193,273	79	2,549,250	317,870	2,867,120	671,650	800,000	.....	1,631,360	5,970,130	2,820
16	Decatur	224,601	99	1,608,092	848,323	2,456,415	272,825	.....	.....	1,795,055	4,528,205	2,418
17	DeKalb	209,011	36	565,235	214,286	779,521	35,489	.....	.....	392,778	1,507,298	1,578
18	Delaware	246,660	30	1,128,351	293,200	1,521,551	97,452	.....	.....	867,830	2,486,833	1,977
19	DuBois	135,907	11	272,741	166,343	439,084	38,508	.....	.....	362,808	840,460	1,133
20	Elkhart	982,636	11	1,130,923	413,931	1,544,844	225,892	1,538,982	.....	1,065,779	5,378,497	2,436
21	Fayette	135,537	71	1,923,430	369,895	2,293,325	285,805	.....	500,000	1,400,160	4,530,350	1,663
22	Floyd	88,966	08	978,964	206,355	1,185,319	256,375	693,309	287,339	1,722,414	6,144,776	2,835
23	Fountain	248,871	80	1,749,565	203,970	1,953,535	411,500	.....	12,970	1,214,545	3,592,550	2,184
24	Franklin	243,576	97	2,256,926	744,097	3,000,323	431,919	.....	5,675	2,294,732	5,672,649	2,805
25	Fulton	203,748	58	615,920	156,380	772,300	41,535	.....	.....	321,380	1,134,215	1,089
26	Gilson	215,772	12	1,071,869	487,008	1,568,834	214,032	.....	.....	1,353,555	3,130,221	1,839
27	Grant	250,426	39	1,071,869	286,855	1,458,724	140,782	.....	60,025	748,936	2,408,467	1,825
28	Greene	246,448	25	755,835	336,743	1,092,578	73,494	.....	.....	838,924	2,004,966	1,792
29	Hamilton	257,930	38	1,282,956	664,482	1,917,438	198,569	.....	.....	1,058,336	3,134,333	2,200
30	Hancock	189,687	00	992,672	463,298	1,455,970	71,305	10,335	.....	840,530	2,378,250	1,614
31	Harrison	290,995	81	1,007,993	851,107	1,859,100	104,708	.....	.....	1,006,872	2,470,730	2,296
32	Hendricks	244,749	82	1,915,054	814,470	2,729,524	196,944	.....	.....	1,596,129	4,524,996	2,351
33	Henry	248,638	76	1,742,990	1,166,650	2,909,640	270,180	.....	31,930	1,881,830	5,093,570	2,860

34	Howard	153,586	51	960,647	226,908	1,146,855	52,381	461,339	1,706,575	1,306
35	Huntington	291,891	47	941,572	293,503	1,145,077	73,044	552,321	1,771,042	1,730
36	Jackson	277,486	97	1,000,379	300,426	1,380,405	67,902	946,627	2,404,991	1,803
37	Jasper	224,183	73	606,483	96,483	763,461	24,175	381,707	1,169,343	770
38	Jay	239,808	76	539,320	271,540	870,800	33,930	384,195	1,288,985	1,238
39	Jefferson	224,215	34	1,635,659	639,943	2,295,102	2,046,550	2,674,879	10,159,947	2,973
40	Jennings	217,432	32	847,082	334,729	1,162,411	95,208	911,134	2,188,853	1,504
41	Johnson	188,476	04	1,472,305	639,310	2,100,615	169,061	1,467,764	3,874,008	1,992
42	Knox	249,591	53	1,000,124	325,189	1,215,313	450,955	1,036,068	2,730,351	1,857
43	Kosciusko	234,782	85	943,789	402,384	1,346,073	84,909	773,340	2,204,556	1,945
44	Lagrange	228,925	01	634,690	455,924	1,090,614	61,885	393,301	2,551,172	1,172
45	Lake	175,367	90	380,716	121,981	300,746	20,170	945,149	637,995	850
46	Laporte	271,275	38	1,923,298	577,275	2,300,573	549,206	1,494,541	4,512,402	2,283
47	Lawrence	243,375	07	1,954,907	508,904	1,703,811	285,687	1,462,548	3,512,046	1,803
48	Madison	202,632	01	1,370,411	382,007	1,752,418	136,130	916,061	2,805,229	2,072
49	Marion	247,262	49	2,534,947	808,355	3,403,392	2,374,093	2,569,633	8,867,794	3,765
50	Marshall	242,435	29	546,478	139,028	686,106	55,340	391,102	1,182,548	1,019
51	Martin	122,981	98	236,939	150,183	387,126	29,937	394,073	811,127	1,000
52	Miami	228,714	92	979,650	398,546	1,378,196	204,973	957,555	2,537,506	2,308
53	Monroe	189,017	21	671,712	391,848	1,063,560	236,142	1,921,127	2,520,829	1,687
54	Montgomery	319,994	78	2,145,405	844,515	2,989,980	392,154	2,146,423	5,537,092	2,946
55	Morgan	258,727	06	1,451,065	654,350	3,105,415	180,817	1,341,767	3,693,274	2,164
56	Noble	262,074	87	751,031	321,493	1,074,524	41,607	427,311	1,543,442	1,446
57	Ohio	68,579	90	290,569	44,262	334,831	99,499	430,473	876,893	716
58	Orange	200,657	41	661,845	366,715	1,028,560	128,920	1,086,545	2,243,325	1,676
59	Owen	236,437	33	774,646	491,976	1,266,632	90,506	1,122,399	2,479,924	1,882
60	Parke	274,586	71	1,302,815	867,375	2,170,190	164,455	1,570,654	3,814,824	2,200
61	Perry	108,676	86	528,494	132,107	600,501	357,566	641,150	1,639,320	1,452
62	Pike	135,639	81	324,111	194,940	519,051	50,092	508,447	1,677,690	1,129
63	Porter	196,026	77	543,490	145,935	689,435	54,750	419,970	1,164,145	1,087
64	Posey	219,358	25	1,009,675	316,096	1,325,771	307,960	1,263,987	2,934,000	2,190
65	Pulaski	116,369	53	992,953	78,465	371,418	8,490	167,892	347,730	501
66	Punam	206,140	20	1,092,620	773,160	2,075,780	273,805	1,887,955	4,878,640	2,724
67	Randolph	284,447	42	1,222,747	348,516	1,571,263	121,571	980,926	2,677,033	2,360
68	Ripley	205,613	53	1,003,840	614,440	1,618,280	81,465	880,590	2,595,250	2,921
69	Rush	253,655	01	2,566,310	1,926,184	3,792,493	210,034	2,008,196	6,070,713	2,493
70	Scott	108,954	61	390,755	251,174	641,929	60,675	420,809	1,153,413	1,005
71	Shelby	255,067	50	1,157,077	689,450	2,202,525	222,773	1,529,700	4,008,950	2,582
72	Spencer	167,727	15	926,835	241,604	1,168,439	100,365	800,140	2,008,964	1,621
73	Starke	67,161	52	94,062	11,036	104,988	.....	42,438	136,523	165
74	Steuben	176,248	00	401,600	132,050	593,740	34,502	267,358	836,200	1,065
75	St. Joseph	292,155	01	977,115	167,115	1,144,230	347,800	898,895	2,401,385	1,877
76	Sullivan	208,844	34	612,573	335,351	948,124	68,321	838,126	1,969,480	1,611
77	Switzerland	139,710	58	789,095	265,439	1,054,534	177,448	804,024	2,036,006	1,743
78	Tipecanoe	313,752	09	2,419,560	523,490	2,943,050	917,714	1,000,000	7,573,321	3,615
79	Tipton	139,725	01	710,535	131,909	842,444	28,229	285,753	1,156,426	842
80	Union	104,285	51	1,431,512	281,165	1,712,677	71,806	1,013,455	2,805,129	1,660
81	Vanderburgh	144,503	39	1,394,483	531,205	1,655,688	1,806,873	1,158,679	5,081,389	2,173
82	Vermillion	158,487	73	707,405	389,745	1,097,210	177,175	430,149	2,648,820	1,470

STATEMENT NO. IV—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of the Assessment of Real and Personal Property for the Year 1852.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of lands without improvements.	Value of im- provements.	Value of lands and improve- ments.	Value of town lots and im- provements.	Value of Rail- road Stock.	Other Corpora- tion Stock.	Other Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	No. of Polls.
83	Vigo	228,866	39	\$1,991,964	\$285,521	\$2,277,485	\$1,427,381	\$600,000	\$717,950	\$2,453,449	\$7,476,935	2,771
84	Wabash	216,070	17	1,376,446	445,337	1,821,782	296,909	.....	768	954,247	3,043,805	2,095
85	Warren	225,079	25	1,244,738	329,957	1,627,695	83,728	.....	.....	1,068,108	2,779,561	1,555
86	Warrick	175,907	33	671,561	226,203	897,764	124,044	.....	6,691	722,198	1,750,897	1,557
87	Washington	291,400	63	1,359,315	729,325	2,088,640	316,535	.....	13,675	1,679,715	3,998,465	2,376
88	Wayne	252,364	75	2,927,791	1,098,007	4,025,798	832,663	265,750	68,804	3,145,032	8,338,046	3,372
89	Wells	232,033	05	899,915	84,505	984,420	59,590	.....	.....	395,467	1,439,477	1,321
90	White	151,547	65	525,903	141,072	666,977	34,819	.....	.....	413,491	1,115,287	896
91	Whitley	195,426	98	540,689	99,287	637,976	25,951	.....	78,833	226,425	970,485	1,173
Grand total.....		18,363,856	13	\$99,628,522	\$31,875,819	\$133,904,341	\$26,167,102	\$9,498,710	\$4,552,686	\$95,974,785	\$226,097,614	174,902

STATEMENT NO. V.

Showing an Abstract of Taxes levied for the year 1853.

Number.	COUNTIES.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Township Tax.	Library Tax.	Sinking Fund Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Other Corporation Taxes.	Total Taxes 1853.	Delinquent Taxes	Total Taxes.
1	Adams	\$3,041 63	\$4,884 37	\$1,299 37	.....	\$831 65	\$904 90	\$245 21	.....	\$802 84	\$11,940 07	\$1,840 56	\$13,780 03
2	Allen	9,786 97	18,472 18	4,198 23	\$713 46	3,927 90	1,745 01	839 85	.....	0,758 14	45,441 64	7,178 89	51,619 93
3	Bartholomew ..	8,450 78	6,148 56	3,431 40	585 05	2,766 90	1,435 07	706 11	.....	1,247 97	24,372 54	321 00	24,693 54
4	Benton	2,493 37	4,265 09	1,248 42	2,055 48	4,703 60	389 65	216 41	.....	.....	15,972 02	.....	15,972 02
5	Blackford	1,355 53	1,899 38	549 78	538 65	529 81	392 16	119 86	.....	.....	5,256 01	858 16	6,214 17
6	Boone	5,937 79	10,386 87	2,468 87	1,857 70	2,468 35	1,110 45	503 73	.....	.....	24,743 81	1,800 33	26,544 19
7	Brown	1,683 73	4,200 62	654 87	.....	484 40	347 91	131 75	.....	.....	7,503 39	1,191 89	8,695 18
8	Carroll	6,674 52	7,362 62	2,844 34	1,073 69	5,648 05	1,197 81	568 72	.....	.....	25,605 75	1,898 97	27,504 72
9	Cass	8,635 93	17,830 82	3,474 27	.....	2,138 73	1,415 63	701 07	.....	225 13	32,821 58	9,045 26	33,821 58
10	Clark	11,072 52	5,903 63	5,208 92	2,469 73	3,059 11	3,700 95	876 21	.....	.....	31,482 06	2,931 77	33,572 92
11	Clay	3,482 20	9,116 60	1,728 15	281 60	863 39	1,395 86	.....	.....	240 80	17,358 76	9,045 26	20,900 53
12	Clinton	6,245 66	2,626 21	2,632 32	825 11	1,698 48	1,148 63	526 23	.....	1,810 72	17,517 36	592 17	18,105 53
13	Crawford	2,212 34	2,637 79	832 97	.....	829 70	469 00	170 94	.....	.....	7,169 74	1,250 00	8,419 74
14	Davies	4,187 24	4,187 24	1,723 96	.....	1,384 67	796 70	313 49	.....	.....	12,024 30	970 80	12,995 10
15	Dearborn	13,350 26	25,290 52	5,970 13	8,741 52	3,959 39	2,900 84	1,148 63	.....	594 37	.....	900 14	52,960 29
16	Decatur	9,974 56	13,750 64	4,383 79	4,477 46	4,820 62	2,872 88	558 88	.....	.....	41,138 83	663 10	41,801 93
17	DeKalb	3,216 11	3,554 56	1,209 70	8,138 20	829 98	682 71	228 53	.....	420 24	18,380 13	2,057 32	20,437 45
18	Delaware	5,902 04	4,719 04	2,466 95	.....	6,688 64	1,115 77	497 99	.....	.....	20,870 43	9,597 08	20,870 43
19	Dubuois	2,247 40	4,031 81	839 74	.....	632 32	403 37	168 10	.....	2,994 37	9,012 73	972 95	11,829 82
20	Elkhart	10,243 49	12,040 18	4,984 78	1,869 09	3,822 46	3,093 18	862 96	.....	.....	39,911 42	259 75	40,884 37
21	Fayette	6,910 20	14,449 56	4,539 36	2,269 67	2,633 61	3,101 17	907 87	.....	.....	48,726 31	483 31	39,071 19
22	Floyd	13,709 41	18,019 18	6,965 66	.....	5,084 58	3,779 85	1,227 63	.....	.....	48,726 31	39,209 62	39,209 62
23	Fountain	8,277 10	8,277 10	3,592 44	.....	2,066 10	1,444 14	718 50	.....	2,372 82	2,372 82	3,330 02	30,078 32
24	Franklin	12,777 80	15,614 09	5,672 65	3,717 07	3,451 49	2,134 44	1,134 55	.....	404 45	44,502 19	713 94	45,216 13
25	Fulton	2,804 91	5,071 16	1,127 77	505 24	1,668 97	547 91	920 40	.....	.....	12,765 98	1,874 83	14,640 81
26	Gilson	7,406 31	4,577 64	3,171 56	.....	1,550 98	1,248 89	633 49	.....	421 22	18,910 09	220 83	19,130 92
27	Grant	3,729 40	8,138 15	2,408 47	615 79	1,299 73	1,514 20	481 63	.....	.....	20,238 21	20,238 21	20,238 21
28	Greene	4,943 78	4,943 78	3,202 58	.....	1,309 48	969 00	490 96	.....	.....	15,769 59	1,446 22	17,215 81
29	Hamilton	7,465 40	13,555 87	3,118 46	832 91	3,577 36	1,356 64	624 77	.....	.....	30,231 44	3,527 59	34,059 03
30	Hancock	5,563 50	5,563 50	2,378 25	.....	2,884 38	998 09	475 67	.....	969 79	20,536 79	1,301 48	21,838 27
31	Harrison	6,121 27	6,121 27	2,471 98	.....	2,631 08	1,163 60	493 04	.....	.....	18,422 24	1,113 33	19,535 27
32	Hendricks	10,225 96	5,701 51	4,524 85	2,927 07	2,188 55	1,718 76	905 05	.....	.....	28,171 25	567 08	28,738 23
33	Henry	11,618 44	5,809 22	5,846 64	4,891 66	3,136 47	1,994 94	1,020 49	.....	806 29	35,214 15	407 04	35,711 10
34	Howard	4,054 43	2,693 73	1,701 24	1,552 76	1,820 75	808 64	341 96	.....	1,322 16	13,995 67	1,322 33	15,895 00
35	Huntington	4,407 49	7,949 51	1,770 06	.....	940 76	875 39	354 14	.....	1,867 37	18,165 62	1,867 60	20,138 22
36	Jackson	5,811 48	6,914 11	2,396 25	1,007 87	2,180 74	1,051 95	494 53	.....	1,418 25	21,170 00	1,418	25,219 68

STATEMENT NO. V.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of Taxes levied for the year 1853.

Number.	COUNTIES.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Township Tax.	Library Tax.	Sinking Fund Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Other Corporation Taxes.	Total Taxes 1853.	Delinquent Taxes.	Total Taxes.
37	Jasper.....	\$2,598 96	\$4,797 27	\$1,107 41	.....	\$2,302 11	\$465 96	\$218 59	.....	.....	\$11,489 30	\$174 62	\$11,663 92
38	Jay.....	3,197 54	5,130 90	1,292 33	\$846 70	1,422 25	634 18	257 79	.....	.....	12,781 79	1,618 91	14,400 70
39	Jefferson.....	19,738 38	26,398 93	9,410 68	201 26	4,493 23	3,024 75	1,825 19	.....	6,526 00	65,091 83	3,404 04	75,225 87
40	Jennings.....	5,264 27	3,719 08	2,179 20	.....	1,679 07	989 72	433 11	.....	.....	14,254 45	833 45	15,099 32
41	Johnson.....	8,743 60	3,407 30	3,919 38	.....	3,168 55	1,418 04	771 24	.....	5,338 02	29,222 82	781 31	19,169 16
42	Knox.....	6,436 63	9,229 23	2,732 61	243 81	1,420 61	1,127 05	530 60	.....	.....	21,749 53	1,972 61	23,722 14
43	Kosciusko.....	5,374 66	8,188 76	2,242 92	.....	877 39	1,030 98	432 59	.....	.....	18,146 63	1,675 55	19,822 18
44	Lafayette.....	3,691 26	6,213 03	1,537 85	177 72	725 61	684 95	314 77	.....	3,481 07	16,846 29	1,478 74	18,325 03
45	Lake.....	1,744 72	3,667 05	638 22	1,999 98	3,427 33	380 82	130 58	.....	.....	10,698 49	2,367 05	14,206 65
46	Laporte.....	10,168 58	14,678 70	4,412 37	2,556 51	6,722 26	1,947 83	972 41	.....	.....	40,336 38	1,310 84	42,420 79
47	Lawrence.....	7,598 06	4,291 20	3,252 10	.....	1,787 26	1,090 17	651 91	.....	1,857 88	20,644 58	1,116 60	20,320 74
48	Madison.....	6,616 45	8,649 01	2,865 32	808 71	2,196 85	1,529 80	561 04	.....	2,875 06	25,314 15	3,832 32	73,846 65
49	Marion.....	10,619 48	28,268 41	12,026 86	3,921 25	4,403 97	.....	1,273 68	.....	.....	70,014 15	1,406 48	12,880 63
50	Marshall.....	2,883 21	2,883 85	1,187 37	1,771 17	1,793 01	538 98	933 96	.....	.....	11,184 15	1,651 25	9,337 88
51	Martin.....	2,543 69	810 00	810 00	279 06	1,315 32	162 31	102 36	.....	.....	25,873 96	578 07	36,152 06
52	Meigs.....	6,399 52	11,588 97	2,697 52	1,179 21	2,024 79	1,151 98	529 87	.....	.....	16,871 08	1,717 13	18,587 31
53	Monroe.....	5,894 17	3,874 43	3,300 96	35 05	2,228 97	1,035 21	502 99	.....	.....	43,641 63	2,061 25	45,702 88
54	Montgomery.....	12,547 42	15,311 27	5,532 77	2,872 14	4,118 01	2,121 33	1,180 69	.....	.....	22,057 36	965 40	23,632 77
55	Morgan.....	8,417 51	6,460 50	3,664 10	761 95	2,373 76	1,426 35	725 15	.....	.....	16,576 44	2,347 24	18,923 68
56	Noble.....	3,858 07	6,243 98	3,710 25	806 50	924 45	790 79	312 05	.....	.....	10,373 81	302 78	10,676 69
57	Ohio.....	2,096 18	3,398 54	866 50	.....	414 51	392 20	169 14	.....	2,170 34	19,800 08	36 77	19,836 85
58	Orange.....	5,321 91	7,557 00	2,321 77	.....	2,307 37	1,947 97	434 76	.....	.....	20,289 19	1,929 76	22,498 95
59	Owen.....	5,900 85	3,446 41	2,479 92	557 57	6,297 97	1,690 48	425 98	.....	.....	31,953 08	773 40	32,726 48
60	Parke.....	8,924 64	10,882 04	3,914 79	3,914 50	2,004 78	1,429 20	782 92	.....	14 00	15,669 90	953 19	16,637 09
61	Perry.....	4,039 52	8,677 51	1,652 15	.....	897 87	704 67	212 69	.....	.....	10,954 73	1,052 89	12,007 62
62	Pike.....	2,719 68	5,439 36	1,077 42	.....	953 38	550 29	314 69	.....	.....	13,963 95	1,418 23	15,382 18
63	Pocahontas.....	2,869 02	4,029 64	1,179 25	.....	5,091 22	567 76	293 69	.....	.....	23,354 14	1,622 02	23,976 16
64	Posey.....	6,963 15	6,043 51	2,934 05	1,467 01	2,737 61	2,561 90	536 82	.....	.....	6,200 31	1,892 07	8,092 38
65	Polk.....	1,143 36	2,988 79	54 76	384 87	438 46	383 56	113 97	.....	.....	35,616 01	284 49	35,900 50
66	Putnam.....	11,119 28	4,758 63	4,758 63	.....	3,637 48	1,900 66	975 65	.....	.....	23,753 26	.....	23,753 26
67	Randolph.....	6,524 46	8,621 81	2,638 06	1,069 20	3,109 71	1,243 36	835 46	.....	.....	22,133 40	1,592 83	23,726 29
68	Ripley.....	6,237 62	6,474 23	2,706 09	2,804 99	2,496 89	1,176 00	497 04	.....	.....	43,845 66	2,07 26	44,952 92
69	Rush.....	13,384 53	7,318 38	6,057 53	5,091 84	8,629 18	2,141 32	1,214 63	.....	.....	8,477 59	1,608 92	10,086 51
70	Scott.....	2,862 82	1,153 41	6,057 53	807 38	807 38	283 35	230 68	.....	.....	33,157 52	757 60	33,915 12
71	Shelby.....	9,494 40	11,363 67	4,671 37	.....	3,530 67	1,662 90	814 54	.....	2,104 87	18,314 46	1,848 90	20,163 36
72	Spencer.....	4,948 44	5,982 90	2,608 06	540 38	3,437 49	922 49	413 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of Corrected Returns, additional on account of Railroads.

73	Starko.....	376 43	1,569 55	145 92	125 10	13 04	74 88	28 47	.....	150 01	2,503 57	371 38	2,874 94
74	Steuben.....	2,213 97	5,418 81	838 18	2,384 81	3,072 64	953 75	953 75	.....	.....	15,054 55	976 17	16,010 72
75	St. Joseph.....	5,726 65	10,047 42	8,885 29	2,472 12	2,015 03	1,002 40	483 11	.....	.....	30,792 03	598 47	31,990 50
76	Sullivan.....	4,744 46	4,744 46	1,969 48	445 15	1,172 47	805 12	393 90	.....	798 97	15,078 01	.....	15,078 01
77	Switzerland.....	4,943 55	9,015 54	2,037 01	795 72	894 05	944 68	407 23	.....	642 55	19,085 34	348 78	20,034 12
78	Switzerland.....	17,041 54	28,742 31	7,697 27	336 84	5,028 43	2,820 54	1,513 44	.....	8,139 07	71,290 33	6,359 30	77,649 63
79	Tipton.....	2,718 61	2,372 36	1,156 59	158 40	881 21	491 97	231 80	.....	245 31	8,010 74	1,544 52	9,555 26
80	Union.....	6,140 29	7,542 93	3,183 83	.....	1,504 56	966 28	561 02	.....	.....	20,144 22	101 05	20,245 27
81	Vanderburgh.....	11,632 41	14,173 73	4,788 50	.....	5,902 09	2,946 03	.....	7,159 32	.....	47,691 08	497 22	47,187 30
82	Vermillion.....	6,632 64	6,989 19	4,684 82	768 91	1,947 53	1,029 70	529 76	.....	1,006 47	20,953 08	201 33	21,154 41
83	Vigo.....	15,138 02	21,079 90	6,705 91	780 81	3,646 74	2,381 70	1,375 25	.....	10,640 30	61,877 93	1,025 05	62,902 98
84	Wabash.....	7,088 94	10,216 72	3,053 34	.....	1,854 74	1,314 92	602 97	.....	640 27	24,871 06	1,453 33	26,325 23
85	Warren.....	6,236 71	8,338 70	6,087 30	537 85	1,506 59	1,033 64	555 93	.....	.....	24,297 62	197 00	24,493 62
86	Warrick.....	4,281 44	3,404 66	1,750 97	147 65	1,446 47	875 61	351 78	.....	350 49	12,599 07	14 30	12,613 37
87	Washington.....	9,184 93	4,386 77	3,998 49	55 19	1,822 38	1,593 59	799 70	.....	1,800 36	23,701 41	21 65	23,723 06
88	Wayne.....	18,072 25	14,540 22	8,310 34	26 23	4,080 34	3,070 85	1,669 55	.....	9,430 63	59,812 91	153 72	59,967 98
89	Wells.....	3,539 45	4,978 93	1,439 48	968 78	1,281 80	1,049 98	287 90	.....	598 03	14,144 35	1,196 73	15,340 98
90	White.....	2,680 51	3,745 60	1,619 82	375 86	2,449 00	.....	222 99	.....	.....	12,943 78	1,150 30	13,994 08
91	Whitley.....	2,527 42	3,392 31	2,524 31	330 50	734 95	528 32	196 12	.....	.....	10,233 93	1,256 58	11,490 51
		\$600,603 94	\$830,990 48	\$281,530 96	\$123,335 71	\$230,200 79	\$112,113 49	\$30,367 76	\$7,159 32	\$72,328 24	\$2,309,797 87	\$113,687 87	\$2,449,424 09

Clark.....	\$864 00	\$746 14	\$432 00	\$211 30	.....	.....	\$216 00	\$86 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,555 83
Vigo.....	1,200 00	1,370 08	944 93	186 06	.....	.....	149 99	119 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,171 78
Vanderburgh.....	518 81	510 91	294 01	.....	.....	.....	147 07	58 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,393 08
	\$703,257 05	\$33,17 61	\$283,292 94	\$123,733 07	\$230,200 69	\$112,620 55	\$50,632 68	\$7,184 32	\$72,328 24	\$2,309,747 87	\$113,687 87	\$2,457,544 77	

STATEMENT NO. VI.

Showing a general Abstract of the Assessments of Real and Personal Property, and Taxes levied thereon for the years A. D. 1852 and 1853, with the Delinquencies included, viz:

No.	COUNTIES.	Total valuation. 1852.	Total valuation. 1853.	Total taxes levied, &c. 1852.	Total taxes levied, &c., 1853.
1	Adams.....	\$1, 76,063	\$1,229,720	\$16,552 88	\$13,780 63
2	Allen.....	3,628,311	4,498,240	54,189 74	51,619 93
3	Bartolomew.....	3,377,993	3,406,892	20,562 36	24,693 54
4	Benton.....	428,215	2,172,838	3,560 37	15,972 02
5	Blackford.....	566,954	571,530	6,478 01	9,214 17
6	Boone.....	1,962,385	2,478,810	18,004 94	26,554 19
7	Brown.....	428,274	659,231	5,289 16	8,795 18
8	Carroll.....	2,499,614	2,867,801	28,106 09	27,504 72
9	Cass.....	2,645,561	3,482,839	22,740 42	33,821 58
10	Clark.....	4,256,370	5,327,603	22,568 22	36,083 15
11	Clay.....	1,234,427	1,408,646	12,214 30	20,290 53
12	Clinton.....	2,204,310	2,632,338	15,359 81	18,165 53
13	Crawford.....	685,863	854,110	6,559 62	8,419 74
14	Davies.....	1,446,615	1,725,865	12,978 10	13,595 10
15	Dearborn.....	4,787,527	5,970,130	14,234 38	62,900 29
16	Decatur.....	3,813,364	4,528,282	22,767 65	41,801 93
17	DeKalb.....	1,132,650	1,207,798	21,849 19	20,437 45
18	Delaware.....	2,199,095	2,486,833	18,633 54	26,870 43
19	Du Bois.....	808,257	840,400	9,008 39	11,609 82
20	Elkhart.....	4,018,137	5,376,497	41,878 49	40,884 37
21	Fayette.....	3,553,800	4,539,350	24,462 15	39,071 19
22	Floyd.....	4,712,571	6,144,776	31,812 53	49,909 62
23	Fountain.....	3,217,595	3,592,550	36,613 74	36,078 32
24	Franklin.....	4,783,966	5,672,649	36,937 50	45,216 13
25	Fulton.....	975,435	1,135,815	12,981 68	14,640 81
26	Gibson.....	2,787,668	3,137,821	16,285 60	10,130 92
27	Grant.....	1,759,728	2,448,467	15,962 68	29,238 21
28	Greene.....	1,658,511	2,244,996	15,614 05	17,215 81
29	Hamilton.....	2,957,662	3,134,333	30,216 07	34,059 03
30	Hancock.....	2,193,133	2,388,855	18,081 51	21,888 27
31	Harrison.....	3,269,622	2,476,730	15,915 97	19,535 57
32	Hendricks.....	4,044,401	4,524,976	21,799 61	28,738 82
33	Henry.....	4,558,700	5,693,570	27,801 56	35,711 19
34	Howard.....	647,688	1,005,575	11,935 16	15,825 00
35	Huntington.....	1,734,522	1,772,012	21,776 60	22,065 50
36	Jackson.....	1,979,148	2,404,994	15,674 81	25,210 63
37	Jasper.....	541,355	1,168,343	5,674 30	11,903 92
38	Jay.....	1,162,775	1,288,985	14,152 24	14,430 70
39	Jefferson.....	8,722,955	10,129,947	73,348 83	75,925 87
40	Jennings.....	1,798,483	2,188,853	13,894 28	15,090 32
41	Johnson.....	3,308,661	3,874,098	22,086 27	29,169 16
42	Knox.....	2,526,531	2,750,251	25,977 73	22,792 14
43	Kosciusko.....	1,881,178	2,204,556	22,855 02	29,822 18
44	Lagrange.....	1,397,573	1,552,172	17,609 04	18,325 03
45	Lake.....	418,919	757,295	10,859 26	14,266 05
46	Laporte.....	4,656,522	4,512,402	35,070 35	42,420 79
47	Lawrence.....	2,915,958	2,512,046	14,325 56	20,644 58
48	Madison.....	2,541,576	2,785,229	31,780 65	26,329 74
49	Marion.....	7,896,461	8,262,794	47,562 47	73,846 65
50	Marshall.....	875,446	1,182,518	13,293 89	12,880 63
51	Martin.....	594,572	811,127	9,284 46	9,337 88
52	Miami.....	1,635,216	2,597,516	17,627 10	26,152 03
53	Monroe.....	2,134,246	2,520,829	14,592 27	18,587 31
54	Montgomery.....	2,811,765	5,537,092	35,962 62	45,762 88
55	Morgan.....	3,331,896	3,693,274	20,150 22	23,632 77
56	Noble.....	1,399,029	1,543,442	18,964 26	18,923 68
57	Ohio.....	1,029,951	870,813	10,362 00	10,676 69
58	Orange.....	1,852,225	2,243,325	9,202 46	19,386 85
59	Owen.....	2,110,252	2,49,924	14,743 49	22,198 45
60	Parke.....	3,463,670	3,914,824	26,126 40	32,726 48
61	Perry.....	1,362,874	1,659,320	11,779 77	16,634 03
62	Pike.....	96,482	1,077,590	9,899 91	12,207 62
63	Porter.....	891,815	1,174,145	13,993 58	15,382 18
64	Posey.....	2,502,676	2,934,160	18,430 61	23,976 16
65	Pulaski.....	359,862	347,730	6,964 93	8,092 38
67	Putnam.....	4,266,100	4,878,640	22,295 17	35,931 40
77	Randolph.....	2,292,515	2,677,633	26,225 40	23,758 96

STATEMENT NO. VI.—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	Total valuation 1852.	Total valuation 1853.	Total taxes levied &c. 1852.	Total taxes levied &c. 1853.
68	Ripley	\$2,269,364	\$2,595,259	\$17,590 21	\$23,726 29
69	Rush	5,563,033	6,070,713	32,655 51	44,652 92
70	Scott	1,025,093	1,153,413	11,241 50	10,686 17
71	Shelby	3,783,100	4,068,950	29,228 76	33,915 12
72	Spencer	1,627,676	2,068,964	13,928 34	20,163 36
73	Starke	45,417	146,523	1,394 41	2,774 94
74	Steuben	730,294	836,200	16,865 04	16,010 72
75	St. Joseph	2,122,700	2,301,385	21,729 28	32,290 50
76	Sullivan	1,583,268	1,969,480	13,479 49	15,078 01
77	Switzerland	1,820,430	2,036,006	18,463 51	20,034 12
78	Tippecanoe	5,828,184	7,573,321	57,953 58	77,649 63
79	Tipton	223,119	1,156,426	6,993 42	9,555 36
80	Union	2,699,447	2,805,129	14,529 51	20,245 27
81	Vanderburgh	4,350,088	4,757,335	34,074 18	47,187 30
82	Vermillion	2,218,680	2,648,820	16,046 69	21,154 41
83	Vigo	5,491,111	6,876,265	40,045 32	62,902 98
84	Wabash	2,597,968	3,043,805	24,031 41	26,325 23
85	Warren	2,261,678	2,779,561	17,232 08	24,493 62
86	Warrick	1,471,739	1,750,897	11,227 83	12,613 37
87	Washington	3,658,940	3,998,465	17,486 43	23,723 06
88	Wayne	6,965,870	8,338,046	41,040 11	59,966 63
89	Wells	1,138,366	1,439,448	10,924 70	15,340 98
90	White	880,993	1,115,287	8,486 10	13,394 08
91	Whitley	785,694	970,485	11,819 02	11,490 51
	Additional for Vigo, account of R. R. Assessment		600,000		4,171 79
	Vanderburgh R R. Assessment		294,054		1,393 07
	Grand totals	\$218,593,800	\$226,097,614	\$1,868,393 48	\$2,457,544 77

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT NO. VI.

Showing the Increase and Decrease of valuation of Taxable Property for A. D. 1853, and taxes levied thereon, over, or under that A. D. 1852, by counties, viz :

POLLS IN STATE.

No. Polls in State for 1853.....	164,992
No. Polls in State for 1852.....	153,421
Increase.....	11,571

No.	COUNTIES.	Increase of valuation of taxables for 1853 over 1852.	Decrease of same.	Increase of taxes levied for 1853 over 1852.	Decrease of same.
1	Adams	\$155,557	.....	.....	\$3,672 25
2	Allen	586,937	.....	.....	2,569 81
3	Bartholomew	28,900	.....	\$4,131 18	.....
4	Benton	744,617	.....	12,411 65	.....
5	Blackford	70,576	.....	.....	254 84
6	Boone	316,425	.....	8,539 25	.....
7	Brown	221,957	.....	3,406 02	.....
8	Carroll	368,187	.....	.....	601 37
9	Cass	837,276	.....	1,081 16	.....
10	Clarke	1,071,233	.....	3,514 93	.....
11	Clay	174,218	.....	8,076 23	.....
12	Clinton	428,028	.....	2,745 72	.....
13	Crawford	168,397	.....	1,860 12	.....
14	Daviess	285,249	.....	617 00	.....
15	Dearborn	1,182,603	.....	18,655 91	.....
16	Decatur	714,991	.....	19,034 28	.....
17	Dekalb	175,108	.....	.....	1,411 64
18	Delaware	287,768	.....	2,206 89	.....
19	Dubois	32,203	.....	2,602 43	.....
20	Elkhart	257,300	.....	.....	928 02
21	Fayette	785,550	.....	5,609 04	.....
22	Floyd	1,432,205	.....	17,397 07	.....
23	Fountain	375,045	.....	.....	535 42
24	Franklin	888,743	.....	8,278 63	.....
25	Fulton	159,730	.....	1,659 73	.....
26	Gibson	350,753	.....	2,845 32	.....
27	Grant	648,739	.....	4,275 53	.....
28	Greene	554,375	.....	1,600 76	.....
29	Hamilton	176,271	.....	3,848 96	.....
30	Hancock	185,115	.....	3,756 75	.....
31	Harrison	261,198	.....	3,619 90	.....
32	Hendricks	450,575	.....	6,930 22	.....
33	Henry	534,870	.....	7,999 63	.....
34	Howard	1,056,487	.....	3,889 84	.....
35	Huntington	126,510	.....	228 90	.....
36	Jackson	425,845	.....	9,535 87	.....
37	Jasper	567,988	.....	6,309 62	.....
38	Jay	126,210	.....	278 46	.....
39	Jefferson	1,408,983	.....	1,877 04	.....
40	Jennings	290,370	.....	1,205 04	.....
41	Johnson	466,427	.....	7,022 80	.....
42	Knox	223,820	.....	.....	2,255 50
43	Kosciusko	323,378	.....	.....	3,032 84
44	Lagrange	153,599	.....	635 99	.....
45	Lake	238,346	.....	3,406 79	.....
46	Laporte	455,900	.....	6,450 44	.....
47	Lawrence	596,089	.....	6,319 02	.....
48	Madison	233,653	.....	.....	5,450 94
49	Marion	906,322	.....	26,283 18	.....
50	Marshall	295,102	.....	.....	413 26
51	Martin	206,555	.....	54 42	.....
52	Miami	942,200	.....	8,524 93	.....
53	Monroe	386,538	.....	3,995 04	.....
54	Montgomery	725,327	.....	9,730 86	.....
55	Morgan	361,384	.....	3,473 55	.....
56	Notre	144,413	.....	.....	40 58
57	Ohio* .....	.....	232 148	373 13	.....
58	Orange	381,100	.....	10,184 39	.....
59	Owen	369,672	.....	7,615 46	.....

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT NO. VI.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Increase of valuation of taxables for 1853 over 1851.	Decrease of same.	Increase of taxes levied for 1853 over 1852.	Decrease of same.
60	Parke.	\$451,154	.....	\$6,600 68	.....
61	Perry.	286,506	.....	4,857 32	.....
62	Pike.	151,108	.....	2,307 71	.....
63	Porter.	269,330	.....	1,388 60	.....
64	Posey.	431,384	.....	5,545 55	.....
65	Pulaski.	187,868	.....	1,127 45	.....
66	Putnam.	612,540	.....	13,636 23	.....
67	Randolph.	384,418	.....	.....	\$2,537 14
68	Ripley.	385,886	.....	6,226 08	.....
69	Rush.	507,680	.....	11,397 41	.....
70	Scott.	128,320	.....	.....	1,155 33
71	Shelby.	285,850	.....	4,686 36	.....
72	Spencer.	441,288	.....	6,235 02	.....
73	Starke.	101,108	.....	1,480 53	.....
74	Steuben.	105,906	.....	.....	854 32
75	St. Joseph.	278,685	.....	9,561 22	.....
76	Sullivan.	386,228	.....	1,598 52	.....
77	Switzerland.	215,568	.....	1,570 61	.....
78	Tippecanoe.	1,745,137	.....	19,696 05	.....
79	Tipton.	633,307	.....	2,561 84	.....
80	Union.	105,682	.....	5,715 75	.....
81	Vanderburgh.	731,301	.....	14,506 19	.....
82	Vermillion.	430,140	.....	5,119 72	.....
83	Vigo.	1,975,154	.....	27,029 44	.....
84	Wabash.	445,837	.....	2,293 84	.....
85	Warren.	517,883	.....	7,161 54	.....
86	Warrick.	279,158	.....	1,385 54	.....
87	Washington.	339,525	.....	6,236 63	.....
88	Wayne.	1,372,176	.....	18,526 52	.....
89	Wells.	301,111	.....	4,416 28	.....
90	White.	234,294	.....	4,907 98	.....
91	Whitley.	184,791	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	\$45,533,805	\$232,148	\$589,151 29	\$25,417 93

*The decrease in this county is accounted for on the ground of an addition made to the duplicate in 1852, by order of the Board of Equalization, of 60 per cent., which is dropped off for the year 1853.—Auditor of State.

4	rv	12,355 00	17,107 00	896 37	729 74	233 59	284 74	31,606 44
35	Howard ..	2,155 51	18,430 00	235 32	211 03	.....	.....	19,091 77
36	Huntington ..	7,000 05	29,045 05	206 83	256 19	.....	1,905 98	33,636 21
37	Jackson ..	.....	15,774 30	564 12	445 10	.....	717 32	24,516 89
38	Jasper ..	1,430 48	23,176 34	143 06	113 95	.....	.....	461 95
39	Jefferson ..	13,756 98	30,280 80	250 43	903 90	.....	.....	25,132 15
39	Jefferson ..	5,887 92	9,938 11	1,079 24	872 14	.....	53 00	49,302 81
40	Jennings ..	8,304 04	17,506 86	556 65	450 10	.....	437 87	19,017 22
41	Johnson ..	8,729 90	17,798 86	626 94	505 71	64 45	.....	28,084 90
42	Knox ..	.....	.....	620 77	553 99	.....	.....	28,054 91
43	Kosciusko ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,050 83
44	Lagrange ..	1,049 98	6,530 63	.....	285 39	.....	.....	12,402 90
45	Lake ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 81	48 44	8,350 31
46	Laporte ..	10,435 65	14,601 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,787 70
47	Lawrence ..	6,189 07	26,141 03	581 39	1,905 60	1,918 73	.....	27,097 56
48	Madison ..	15,101 23	23,905 80	1,054 08	515 85	.....	.....	23,552 91
49	Marion ..	1,338 63	12,172 18	207 88	821 18	.....	.....	41,840 68
50	Marshall ..	1,841 94	4,285 30	192 01	177 46	.....	978 48	15,128 17
51	Martin ..	3,145 89	29,528 92	458 92	130 44	.....	.....	6,478 45
52	Miami ..	7,935 29	28,535 10	520 20	383 21	.....	.....	34,675 66
53	Monroe ..	15,087 40	20,937 83	810 29	418 01	.....	.....	37,439 10
54	Montgomery ..	7,671 88	15,394 12	485 84	699 94	55 00	385 00	38,015 16
55	Morgan ..	2,216 32	17,756 25	574 55	485 84	153 18	.....	24,427 56
56	Noble ..	3,470 33	12,984 39	145 77	533 36	.....	.....	21,529 43
57	Ohio ..	7,531 00	7,811 94	535 33	169 98	.....	.....	17,624 12
58	Orange ..	6,143 00	9,972 25	514 99	455 57	.....	198 75	17,437 83
59	Owen ..	11,189 08	33,910 26	600 81	466 89	178 96	.....	17,395 96
60	Parke ..	.....	.....	.....	664 82	.....	27 50	40,571 43
61	Perry ..	3,939 12	9,158 92	333 57	972 45	.....	.....	15,428 09
62	Pike ..	1,805 85	29,176 25	169 70	220 45	.....	.....	15,878 87
63	Porter ..	8,020 60	7,611 88	625 69	480 64	17 02	187 81	23,594 13
64	Posey ..	13,143 84	27,399 85	872 57	240 51	.....	450 00	17,189 81
65	Putlaski ..	7,504 25	30,843 17	692 43	240 51	.....	.....	347 11
66	Putnam ..	6,986 00	17,289 88	509 66	707 97	.....	.....	42,471 75
67	Randolph ..	14,865 27	28,667 47	561 61	620 04	40 93	300 00	40,664 25
68	Ripley ..	4,180 36	9,731 87	914 55	620 04	.....	310 00	36,678 35
69	Rush ..	10,783 91	19,941 77	818 10	737 58	568 37	.....	46,229 78
70	Scott ..	3,868 47	6,887 10	398 97	230 29	.....	86 43	14,569 54
71	Shelby ..	.....	.....	.....	715 54	.....	.....	32,443 32
72	Spencer ..	.....	.....	.....	324 77	.....	.....	12,000 60
73	Starke ..	2,087 35	16,318 95	314 16	.....	.....	17 15	127 15
74	Steuben ..	6,270 64	19,247 23	595 18	157 03	.....	935 49	20,482 80
75	St. Joseph ..	6,674 40	12,382 16	553 82	465 84	276 38	.....	97,179 41
76	Sullivan ..	8,757 76	16,366 96	553 91	472 84	.....	600 00	21,346 95
77	Switzerland ..	13,129 16	31,179 66	1,051 39	464 56	.....	.....	20,043 21
78	Tipecanoe ..	.....	.....	832 49	.....	.....	.....	46,082 70
79	Tipton ..	7,630 92	23,601 67	385 05	97 43	.....	.....	7,922 48
80	Union ..	.....	.....	.....	298 19	4 25	.....	32,072 08
81	Vanderburgh ..	4,095 96	22,945 75	443 00	235 00	.....	2,529 04	30,102 72

STATEMENT NO. VII.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of the Funds comprising the Common School Fund for 1853.

No.	COUNTIES.	Surplus Revenue Fund.	Congressional Township Fund.	Bank Tax Fund.	Saline Fund.	Seminary Fund.	Uncollected Fees in the Circuit Court.	Uncollected Fees before Justices of the Peace.	Miscellaneous or other Funds.	Total Fund.
82	Vermillion	6,220 98	32,135 17	513 81	454 65	476 48	56 88	.....	4,449 26	46,406 12
83	Vigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,889 89
84	Wabash	2,192 44	18,830 59	421 40	421 40	2,106 86	.....	.....	1,756 43	95,589 11
85	Warren	6,220 60	19,109 67	422 97	455 60	.....	50 00	.....	158 88	96,447 72
86	Warrick	4,959 75	15,838 63	249 07	257 84	233 47	.....	.....	358 37	21,897 01
87	Washington	12,541 08	27,600 73	855 56	719 12	302 70	.....	.....	104 21	42,403 40
88	Wayne	21,785 07	45,745 83	1,328 69	1,082 97	1,012 87	210 01	.....	135 48	71,310 92
89	Wells	1,556 60	20,488 11	904 50	184 84	184 84	.....	.....	892 01	23,541 12
90	White	2,125 00	19,755 00	172 00	145 00	145 00	953 00	.....	963 00	23,535 00
91	Whitley	.....	10,810 60	218 37	191 69	191 69	4 67	.....	.....	17,636 97
	Totals	\$534,489 82	\$1,468,800 22	\$39,928 90	\$35,580 13	\$45,712 14	\$6,446 74	\$14,055 64	\$26,967 12	\$2,460,689 91

STATEMENT NO. VIII.

Showing an Abstract of the condition and operation of the Common School Fund for 1853.

105

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Fund.	Amount refunded.	Amount retained.	Balance on hand.	Loaned on Real Estate.	Loaned on personal security.	Amount lost or unsafe.	Interest received.	Interest Distributed.	Interest on hand.	Incidental expenses.
1	Adams	\$23,243 21	\$4,007 69	\$3,870 50	\$237 19	\$21,306 07	\$1,699 95	.....	\$1,465 58	\$1,259 85	.....	\$205 73
2	Allen	53,301 04	13,865 24	13,072 98	792 26	50,523 62	1,935 16	\$1,989 36	4,041 19	.....	\$3,544 65	495 54
3	Bartholomew	29,364 12	8,266 49	7,613 03	653 46	21,307 05	208 66	304 95	2,480 72	507 58	1,970 94	308 80
4	Benton	1,275 88	187 83	187 83	.....	908 96	366 96	.....	58 15	56 10	33 21	4 50
5	Blackford	7,800 23	480 00	480 00	.....	7,600 23	200 00	.....	425 43	425 43	.....	158 46
6	Boone	24,642 39	3,778 68	2,998 83	714 54	23,751 39	176 46	133 04	1,771 81	296 01	1,902 97	341 83
7	Brown	10,363 40	423 37	304 36	49 01	9,986 63	1,127 76	70 00	1,017 74	247 18	692 18	145 39
8	Carroll	10,363 40	423 37	304 36	49 01	9,986 63	1,127 76	70 00	1,017 74	247 18	692 18	145 39
9	Cass	40,206 52	3,937 06	3,879 52	1,713 80	37,529 89	965 83	544 18	2,069 96	.....	1,980 89	28 79
10	Clark	31,837 42	3,141 10	3,530 70	640 35	18,572 26	14,624 93	3,866 70	3,665 92	1,737 97	3,241 81	424 11
11	Clay	16,817 59	1,214 73	1,280 51	16 00	15,527 88	1,272 71	.....	1,901 60	1,502 40	1,074 78	284 50
12	Clinton	27,863 76	2,266 96	2,205 96	.....	26,595 59	1,270 17	16 66	1,777 87	1,502 03	11 87	253 97
13	Crawford	14,259 00	1,747 62	1,670 00	521 20	11,760 54	1,132 26	.....	781 44	206 39	1,048 83	83 94
14	Daviess	19,363 87	2,641 95	1,955 61	816 42	17,410 83	1,136 62	431 64	1,522 76	1,114 95	1,538 13	256 58
15	Deerhorn	42,469 55	3,456 90	3,456 90	.....	38,087 55	4,382 00	.....	3,626 72	2,573 59	.....	453 13
16	Decatur	32,858 56	1,988 77	1,988 77	.....	29,358 60	3,500 00	200 00	2,665 86	2,343 84	.....	322 04
17	DeKalb	21,080 20	1,938 79	1,990 79	.....	20,865 12	215 08	.....	1,341 03	1,341 48	1,478 97	176 86
18	Delaware	20,775 86	4,349 57	4,349 57	919 32	24,305 11	1,491 43	633 28	2,098 67	1,613 48	216 39	368 80
19	Dubuois	11,467 58	1,491 77	685 86	805 91	9,537 57	1,124 10	218 90	564 57	438 63	135 94	.....
20	Elkhart	51,066 77	4,614 71	4,237 07	357 64	46,138 34	4,908 43	96 67	2,881 81	2,423 73	.....	458 08
21	Fayette	25,586 98	2,353 76	2,398 99	364 45	25,657 53	165 00	.....	1,816 66	1,486 88	1,866 66	308 18
22	Floyd	55,280 12	1,911 50	2,665 94	553 72	24,412 90	313 50	.....	1,912 35	1,300 07	1,605 16	308 19
23	Fountain	33,830 35	3,320 20	4,257 82	494 02	28,701 45	4,631 88	903 45	2,467 59	1,337 81	1,810 14	388 43
24	Franklin	45,447 51	1,881 41	1,263 01	618 43	37,163 72	7,665 36	648 26	1,426 58	.....	2,590 81	27 44
25	Fulton	12,370 00	3,423 92	3,438 72	.....	10,881 37	1,488 63	122 86	1,250 58	1,572 50	1,296 57	.....
26	Gibson	34,500 75	5,770 00	2,490 90	31,300 85	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,790 81	257 40	2,455 90	.....
27	Grant	34,542 16	2,359 61	2,479 13	.....	34,542 16	.....	199 25	2,335 66	1,577 91	.....	834 50
28	Greene	24,308 01	2,474 66	3,383 12	109 87	24,067 69	220 45	1,450 00	2,928 51	1,470 14	.....	361 67
29	Hamilton	29,750 57	5,599 51	4,904 86	668 65	.....	.....	200 00	2,928 51	1,631 06	1,307 45	437 13
30	Hancock	20,021 00	1,465 85	1,246 63	197 25	15,518 65	4,305 10	1,900 00	683 60	383 14	303 46	.....
31	Harrison	30,877 27	4,929 27	4,611 00	885 71	28,192 80	1,937 80	300 00	2,194 75	1,888 94	1,937 48	232 49
32	Hendricks	37,489 83	5,388 79	5,485 35	106 11	32,520 65	5,863 67	95 92	3,243 30	3,194 79	2,653 86	718 60
33	Henry	31,660 44	4,717 60	4,306 32	411 28	30,620 16	575 00	.....	2,246 46	2,018 29	1,832 97	412 80
34	Howard	19,091 77	2,113 95	1,621 79	482 16	18,450 30	139 41	.....	2,379 58	.....	1,320 02	207 05
35	Huntington	33,637 41	3,069 20	3,069 20	.....	33,919 00	419 21	.....	2,187 12	2,187 12	.....	338 85

STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of the condition and operation of the Common School Fund for 1853.

Counties	Total amount of Fund.	Amount refunded.	Amount refunded.	Balance on hand.	Loaned on Real Estate.	Loaned on personal security.	Amount lost or unsafe.	Interest received.	Interest distributed.	Interest on hand.	Incidental expenses.
Jackson.....	\$24,516 89	\$4,004 92	\$4,334 48	.....	\$24,153 05	\$396 03	\$396 03	\$1,430 00	\$1,166 84	.....	\$263 16
Jasper.....	461 95	60 00	25 00	.....	128 08	149 56	.....	28 84	.....	\$99 00	.....
Jay.....	25,061 15	3,302 72	3,419 74	180 04	94,371 05	581 06	.....	1,773 94	1,635 58	1,708 08	344 79
Jefferson.....	49,302 81	5,918 08	6,416 64	.....	46,000 00	3,302 81	3,500 00	2,879 05	2,909 46	.....	630 09
40	19,317 22	2,672 09	2,403 78	968 31	14,137 86	4,611 05	12 00	1,192 21	929 44	2 80	199 09
41	28,084 90	4,651 75	4,329 07	322 68	26,943 55	1,141 35	240 00	2,105 89	856 02	1,000 00	309 87
42	28,054 91	3,858 36	2,981 71	2,371 31	15,683 69	10,000 00	677 16	2,714 14	1,988 47	.....	725 67
43	58,050 85	3,148 80	4,617 47	.....	57,973 39	1,077 46	131 04	1,718 77	1,936 57	.....	217 80
44	92,402 90	4,810 70	4,703 21	47 50	97,375 10	77 80	987 80	1,161 25	32 62	.....	.....
45	8,360 31	505 16	505 16	.....	6,991 90	1,368 41	.....	768 88	625 19	.....	143 09
46	52,787 70	3,665 81	3,422 58	141 43	.....	400 00	400 00	3,666 12	3,000 86	3,572 85	615 29
47	29,097 56	9,984 23	9,412 72	571 51	28,291 57	234 48	805 99	2,056 79	1,635 33	131 15	290 61
48	33,552 94	4,256 20	4,248 05	8 15	33,014 79	450 00	.....	2,147 75	2,003 88	.....	243 57
49	41,840 48	6,358 30	6,903 10	968 29	30,322 41	1,549 88	.....	3,004 82	3,029 20	3,004 82	472 61
50	15,128 17	1,256 92	2,326 08	.....	14,828 17	300 00	.....	974 61	797 79	.....	176 82
51	6,479 45	465 53	351 33	114 20	5,578 24	787 01	460 58	276 36	116 90	159 46	84 72
52	34,075 66	3,408 04	5,342 71	171 76	33,791 57	712 33	.....	2,429 38	2,077 03	.....	352 35
53	37,439 10	6,063 24	5,891 63	931 71	33,767 86	3,439 53	729 66	2,290 45	2,293 51	2,293 51	.....
54	38,015 16	4,940 17	5,838 07	913 60	35,286 40	2,515 16	44 45	2,242 73	2,474 24	1,907 68	176 54
55	24,279 26	5,995 51	6,302 64	93 87	11,111 80	13,074 89	.....	1,481 78	415 38	1,033 90	12 50
56	21,529 13	2,619 71	2,100 71	553 38	20,976 05	.....	31 73	1,549 52	1,472 02	.....	77 47
57	17,024 12	2,146 84	1,923 99	923 09	15,027 63	1,996 49	313 00	1,784 13	1,488 34	295 70	87 32
58	17,438 83	3,992 31	3,133 99	859 02	14,293 94	2,294 87	596 80	1,045 02	.....	957 70	236 23
59	17,295 96	5,258 47	4,807 07	451 40	14,506 35	2,378 91	.....	1,457 17	1,230 94	2,532 09	427 00
60	46,371 43	6,561 88	5,777 58	874 30	45,548 69	238 44	.....	2,950 09	3,413 66	.....	246 30
61	15,428 09	1,145 66	1,131 54	298 29	12,175 22	2,252 87	75 00	1,037 99	1,039 75	812 85	920 80
62	15,878 87	1,657 40	2,786 50	613 33	12,265 51	3,000 00	360 00	897 97	2,133 54	2,709 64	931 05
63	23,794 13	2,226 11	2,179 61	56 50	19,609 20	3,788 34	.....	2,709 64	1,238 88	1,077 70	320 74
64	17,189 81	3,069 04	1,941 10	2,668 98	13,820 82	.....	700 00	1,849 15	1,238 88	.....	358
65	347 11	.....	.....	.....	252 15	94 96	.....	21 42	17 84	3 58	348 80
66	42,471 45	4,110 46	3,691 34	416 12	35,916 54	6,139 09	1,344 12	2,441 55	661 73	1,431 02	354 47
67	40,664 25	8,758 16	8,752 33	5 83	25,815 70	4,842 62	.....	3,168 75	2,482 24	227 04	253 10
68	26,678 35	2,425 00	2,425 00	.....	15,687 15	991 20	85 00	1,766 10	1,513 00	.....	377 92
69	46,229 78	3,817 51	4,062 70	523 89	41,853 74	3,852 15	.....	3,596 03	2,571 94	3,146 06	.....
70	14,509 54	1,765 84	1,705 82	.....	10,882 16	3,627 38	.....	1,552 94	1,582 94	.....	.....

71	Shelby.....	4,636 58	4,343 30	283 28	31,885 04	275 00	.....	2,691 64	2,203 55	488 12	488 12
72	Spencer.....	1,320 70	1,075 00	245 70	11,160 00	846 60	564 74	726 50	700 00	26 50	26 50
73	Starke.....	.....	.....	.....	127 15	.....	.....	8 90	.....	7 09	1 31
74	Stephens.....	9,715 70	9,715 70	.....	18,361 80	1,721 00	.....	1,030 53	1,030 53	.....	98 50
75	St. Joseph.....	2,220 75	2,220 75	499 35	25,021 71	1,048 35	134 00	1,841 50	1,650 18	.....	191 32
76	Sullivan.....	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,550 00	12,550 44	5,546 51	3,550 00	1,103 83	1,028 65	10 66	64 52
77	Switzerland.....	6,931 00	5,947 08	984 12	24,938 68	121 41	120 41	1,924 12	2,129 24	1,988 12	382 37
78	Tippecanoe.....	2,844 47	2,460 00	812 35	41,376 53	4,003 82	3,527 38	2,761 18	2,254 77	2,170 11	374 98
79	Tipton.....	47 18	2,656 23	.....	6,919 62	302 86	.....	474 04	.....	421 84	53 90
80	Union.....	4,265 09	3,967 00	1,825 44	29,906 64	300 00	.....	2,181 22	1,789 52	2,181 22	336 75
81	Vanderburgh.....	3,971 99	4,435 00	2,029 04	32,363 20	1,210 48	.....	2,694 10	1,339 77	2,221 20	470 50
82	Vermillion.....	5,966 86	5,989 96	553 77	36,984 84	8,867 51	50 00	3,623 20	2,949 79	2,816 61	666 81
83	Vigo.....	4,888 78	4,608 62	280 16	47,574 32	5,315 57	.....	3,643 12	2,974 66	.....	333 76
84	Wabash.....	3,514 91	2,803 88	711 03	.....	.....	.....	1,573 84	1,410 08	.....	163 76
85	Warren.....	1,690 77	2,218 00	.....	21,100 49	1,672 23	676 00	1,936 06	1,661 51	1,973 21	309 04
86	Warrick.....	2,990 03	2,857 31	132 72	21,106 56	637 73	18 00	2,052 44	2,341 17	2,052 44	137 20
87	Washington.....	4,300 38	4,491 40	781 83	34,626 42	6,615 15	1,517 58	3,052 65	2,200 45	3,045 88	125 70
88	Wayne.....	7,060 49	6,890 99	925 93	66,854 59	3,530 40	1,399 80	5,303 08	4,352 18	4,534 99	768 13
89	Wells.....	1,604 46	1,604 66	190 69	22,540 93	1,009 50	22 14	1,668 50	1,370 90	.....	295 66
90	White.....	1,243 11	1,253 11	.....	21,538 00	2,000 00	.....	1,733 34	1,474 55	.....	258 79
91	Whitley.....	2,489 60	2,583 95	.....	17,415 84	221 13	.....	1,178 14	1,071 74	754 90	161 82
Grand total.....		\$2,450,609 21	\$318,883 69	\$71,768 31	\$2,090,739 65	\$173,819 88	\$37,779 53	\$176,464 83	\$120,431 77	\$88,082 03	\$24,192 79

STATEMENT NO. IX.

*Showing an Abstract of Library Tax levied on Duplicates of 1852,
and also Amount paid over to State Treasurer.*

No.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Dupli- cate.	Amount paid Treasurer.
1	Adams.....	\$257 50	\$162 64
2	Allen.....	1,500 18	1,159 55
3	Bartholomew.....	1,492 13	1,082 02
4	Beuton.....	172 28	127 37
5	Blackford.....	114 50	74 50
6	Boone.....	946 16	719 21
7	Brown.....	284 12	219 14
8	Carroll.....	1,107 56	781 05
9	Cass.....	795 74	654 59
10	Clark.....		
11	Clay.....		
12	Clinton.....	1,027 05	700 84
13	Crawford.....	Levied with school	329 12
14	Daviess.....	712 45	526 03
15	Dearborn.....	1,118 73	1,118 73
16	Decatur.....		
17	DeKalb.....	634 88	422 76
18	Delaware.....	1,047 79	889 44
19	Dubois.....	819 02	596 99
20	Elkhart.....		
21	Fayette.....		
22	Floyd.....		
23	Fountain.....	1,386 76	883 43
24	Franklin.....	1,911 71	1,584 10
25	Fulton.....	505 06	479 50
26	Gibson.....	1,187 91	1,019 71
27	Grant.....	443 26	340 53
28	Greene.....	863 92	604 47
29	Hamilton.....	Levied with school	998 05
30	Hancock.....	939 20	720 56
31	Harrison.....	1,109 99	878 76
32	Hendricks.....	1,559 31	1,326 00
33	Henry.....	1,848 22	1,555 92
34	Howard.....	473 57	249 66
35	Huntington.....	829 20	537 21
36	Jackson.....	932 66	697 20
37	Jasper.....	138 45	103 79
37	Jay.....	576 39	455 20
39	Jefferson.....	3,000 22	2,228 27
40	Jennings.....	906 28	641 22
41	Johnson.....	Levied with school	1,231 97
42	Knox.....	911 62	541 05
43	Kosciusko.....	885 39	700 62
44	Lagrange.....		
45	Lake.....	295 38	214 78
46	Laporte.....	1,594 32	1,371 27
47	Lawrence.....	1,159 94	923 28
48	Madison.....	1,168 86	1,012 67
49	Marion.....	2,913 31	2,167 02
50	Marshall.....	456 89	325 18
51	Martin.....	393 15	290 53
52	Miami.....	1,001 90	791 83
53	Monroe.....	943 59	748 96
54	Montgomery.....	1,922 07	1,561 95
55	Morgan.....	1,311 32	1,170 15
56	Noble.....	702 73	503 17
57	Ohio.....	457 64	366 19
58	Orange.....		
59	Owen.....	998 66	780 33
60	Parke.....	1,443 04	1,166 03
61	Perry.....	718 91	520 99
62	Pike.....	542 95	365 36
63	Porter.....	230 00	201 71
64	Posey.....		
65	Pulaski.....	90 42	67 74
66	Putnam.....	1,718 61	1,464 06

STATEMENT NO. IX.—Continued.

No	COUNTIES.	Amount of duplicate.	Amount paid Treasurer.
67	Randolph	\$1,146 80	\$826 60
68	Ripley	1,098 10	266 66
69	Rush	1,394 06	1,298 37
70	Scott	473 04	334 97
71	Shelby	1,566 87	1,117 04
72	Spencer	722 88	529 31
73	Starke	41 02	19 60
74	Steuben .....	.....	.....
75	St. Joseph ..	994 92	816 28
76	Sullivan	816 83	611 22
77	Switzerland ..	928 10	750 44
78	Tippecanoe ..	2,262 36	1,560 96
79	Tipton	324 77	193 98
80	Union	941 36	752 09
81	Vanderburgh ..	.....	.....
82	Vermillion ..	908 34	742 09
83	Vigo	Levied with school.	1,938 29
84	Wabash	1,185 70	980 18
85	Warren	913 91	723 38
86	Warrick	739 40	652 50
87	Washington ..	1,553 45	1,369 50
88	Wayne	2,676 29	2,781 48
89	Wells	Levied with school on poll.	205 00
90	White	Same	290 30
91	Whitley	465 90	365 81
Grand Total.		\$73,701 19	\$62,412 34

STATEMENT NO. X.

Abstract of Delinquencies, 1852

Number.	COUNTIES.	State tax.	Library Tax.	Number.	COUNTIES.	State tax.	Library Tax.
1	Adams	\$508 02	\$87 00	50	Marshall.....	\$475 98	\$115 79
2	Allen.....	1,355 73	370 99	51	Martin.....	386 65	86 10
3	Bartholomew.....	1,058 62	294 15	52	Miami.....	512 52	169 08
4	Benton.....	132 25	35 08	53	Monroe.....	483 81	142 86
5	Blackford.....	256 46	41 00	54	Montgomery.....	1,204 39	291 99
6	Boone.....	694 63	191 24	55	Morgan.....	758 47	86 62
7	Brown.....	243 01	50 00	56	Noble.....	569 44	143 56
8	Carroll.....	1,091 78	291 53	57	Ohio.....	229 82	80 42
9	Cass.....	1,165 07	141 18	58	Orange.....	260 21	.....
10	Clark.....	1,291 33	.....	59	Owen.....	790 62	206 28
11	Clay.....	665 34	.....	60	Parke.....	858 81	226 62
12	Clinton.....	1,038 30	283 65	61	Perry.....	507 35	173 72
13	Crawford.....	229 19	.....	62	Pike.....	481 72	158 47
14	Daviess.....	585 33	160 48	63	Porter.....	239 94	18 64
15	Dearborn.....	1,134 66	.....	64	Posey.....	1,169 24	.....
16	Decatur.....	717 35	.....	65	Pulaski.....	217 40	17 63
17	DeKalb.....	648 51	192 92	66	Putnam.....	749 21	200 65
18	Delaware.....	342 92	96 85	67	Randolph.....	986 96	275 69
19	Dubois.....	554 10	146 86	68	Ripley.....	1,182 32	300 77
20	Elkhart.....	697 34	.....	69	Rush.....	715 24	55 47
21	Fayette.....	410 05	.....	70	Scott.....	742 50	120 44
22	Floyd.....	1,307 19	.....	71	Shelby.....	1,375 86	351 58
23	Fountain.....	1,802 35	439 75	72	Spencer.....	675 07	165 32
24	Franklin.....	877 77	264 13	73	Starke.....	64 74	19 72
25	Fulton.....	552 00	.....	74	Steuben.....	426 03	.....
26	Gibson.....	380 19	110 83	75	St. Joseph.....	482 88	145 48
27	Grant.....	571 19	37 22	76	Sullivan.....	495 33	149 48
28	Greene.....	732 84	214 19	77	Switzerland.....	467 64	161 02
29	Hamilton.....	976 96	.....	78	Tippecanoe.....	2,283 16	609 22
30	Hancock.....	785 75	189 21	79	Tipton.....	281 26	124 34
31	Harrison.....	643 14	181 47	80	Union.....	386 67	102 23
32	Hendricks.....	699 85	173 05	81	Vanderburgh.....	1,092 70	.....
33	Henry.....	812 38	226 13	82	Vermillion.....	402 05	119 64
34	Howard.....	695 15	210 21	83	Vigo.....	1,239 62	.....
35	Huntington.....	859 40	229 88	84	Wabash.....	790 22	198 33
36	Jackson.....	738 54	186 79	85	Warren.....	600 75	160 60
37	Jasper.....	344 42	27 33	86	Warwick.....	118 99	42 13
38	Jay.....	369 72	94 11	87	Washington.....	428 07	118 63
39	Jefferson.....	2,801 13	697 02	88	Wayne.....	969 88	184 06
40	Jennings.....	820 24	233 86	89	Wells.....	444 68	.....
41	Johnson.....	1,120 80	.....	90	White.....	390 68	.....
42	Knox.....	2,585 65	339 11	91	Whitely.....	294 19	82 21
43	Kosciusko.....	608 68	157 30				
44	Lagrange.....	506 86	.....		Total.....	67,381 85	21,438 53
45	Lave.....	216 50	67 45		Ten per cent. on this amount.....	6,748 18	2,143 85
46	Laporte.....	868 09	256 66				
47	Lawrence.....	447 61	124 36				
48	Madison.....	555 08	104 42			74,230 03	33,582 38
49	Marion.....	2,839 57	669 60				

No.	COUNTIES.	White Males over 21, 1850.	White Males over 21, 1853.	No.	COUNTIES.	White Males over 21, 1850.	White Males over 21, 1853.
1	Adams	1,134	1,488	47	Lawrence	2,248	2,231
2	Allen	3,214	3,719	48	Madison	1,694	2,735
3	Bartholomew	2,585	3,168	49	Marion	4,226	4,831
4	Benton	805	343	50	Marshall	1,026	1,291
5	Blackford	516	549	51	Martin	1,154	1,263
6	Boone	2,021	2,385	52	Miami	2,235	2,922
7	Brown	774	948	53	Monroe	2,044	2,480
8	Carroll	2,314	2,403	54	Montgomery	3,388	3,792
9	Cass	2,815	2,556	55	Morgan	2,599	2,773
10	Clark	3,212	3,605	56	Noble	1,449	1,852
11	Clay	1,442	1,636	57	Ohio	940	848
12	Clinton	2,222	2,456	58	Orange	2,113	2,039
13	Crawford	1,281	1,329	59	Owen	2,128	2,416
14	Daviess	1,828	1,833	60	Parke	2,694	2,902
15	Dearborn	3,661	5,028	61	Perry	1,553	1,793
16	Decatur	2,969	3,118	62	Pike	1,679	1,332
17	DeKalb	1,637	1,887	63	Porter	1,066	1,401
18	Delaware	2,168	2,536	64	Posey .....	.....	2,603
19	Dubois	1,230	1,541	65	Pulaski	521	651
20	Elkhart	2,541	2,951	66	Putnam	3,320	3,649
21	Fayette	2,054	2,138	67	Randolph	2,651	3,142
22	Floyd	3,116	3,547	68	Ripley	2,951	3,163
23	Fountain	2,556	2,711	69	Rush	3,317	3,294
24	Franklin	3,748	3,788	70	Scott	1,120	1,287
25	Fulton	1,144	1,348	71	Shelby	2,660	2,924
26	Gibson	2,140	2,448	72	Spencer	1,506	2,046
27	Grant	2,122	2,322	73	Starke .....	.....	200
28	Greene	2,177	2,433	74	Steuben	1,597	4,477
29	Hamilton	2,302	2,692	75	St. Joseph	2,376	5,450
30	Hancock	1,729	1,958	76	Sullivan	1,888	2,089
31	Harrison	2,757	3,005	77	Switzerland	2,412	2,237
32	Hendricks	2,529	2,956	78	Tippecanoe	3,248	4,549
33	Henry	3,221	3,640	79	Tipton	682	984
34	Howard	1,247	1,535	80	Union	1,451	1,428
35	Huntington	1,510	1,904	81	Vanderburgh	2,454	2,948
36	Jackson	2,007	2,222	82	Vermillion	1,918	1,857
37	Jasper	645	976	83	Vigo	3,103	2,334
38	Jay	1,259	1,630	84	Wabash	2,427	2,725
39	Jefferson .....	.....	3,606	85	Warren	1,555	1,697
40	Jennings	2,150	2,387	86	Warrick	1,707	1,808
41	Johnson	2,330	2,487	87	Washington	2,980	3,108
42	Knox	1,160	2,310	88	Wayne	4,782	5,388
43	Kosciusko	1,939	2,463	89	Wells	1,222	1,674
44	Lagrange	1,594	1,669	90	White	876	1,109
45	Lake	871	1,121	91	Whitley	970	1,398
46	Laporte	2,478	3,027		Grand Total	181,857	211,721

STATEMENT NO. XII.

An abstract of the funds belonging to the State University on loan at this date, showing the names of the borrowers and the amounts, together with those loans upon which forfeitures of lands and lots have been made to the State, viz :

No. of Mortgage.	Names of Mortgagers.	Amount	Remarks.	No. of Mortgage.	Names of Mortgagers.	Amount.	Remarks.
528	G. W. Beswick.....	\$500 00		106	Jeremiah Sullivan.....	\$400 00	
629	John Higgins.....	150 00		413	Thomas J. Norvell....	100 00	
530	David Rittenhouse....	300 00		449	Sompson McConnell...	400 00	
531	Anthony Holmes.....	150 00		354	A. H. Dawson.....	185 00	
534	James Jones.....	250 00		81	Samuel Henderson....	500 00	
537	Isaac Parker.....	200 00		525	Charles L. Murray.....	200 00	
537	Isaac Parker.....	500 00		95	P. A. Paine.....	400 00	
538	Reuben Gundrum.....	200 00		128	Henry Wycoff.....	150 00	
539	Julius L. Benson.....	175 00		34	John Allen.....	100 00	
532	Robert Smith.....	200 00		450	Wesley Hardwick.....	75 00	
541	Jacob Danham.....	250 00		477	Leonard Wollen.....	100 00	
542	Hiram R. Gaston.....	300 00	balance.	23	James H. Cherry.....	200 00	
543	R. M. Patterson.....	250 00		14	John Coffield.....	500 00	
546	Andrew E. Richardson..	200 00		524	John F. Hunt.....	150 00	
548	Robert Faussett.....	150 00		18	Wm. Conner.....	500 00	
549	Nicholas McCarty....	365 43		125	George Tague.....	500 00	
550	Seth Bardwell.....	400 00		135	Jesse L. Williams.....	500 00	
551	Evan Ellis.....	250 00		56	Peter Lenner.....	400 00	
552	Charles Lane.....	300 00		21	Ebenezer Cross.....	200 00	
553	Coburn & Roberts.....	100 00		400	S. A. Fletcher.....	400 00	
24	John Derrickson.....	75 00	balance.	455	Joseph F. Oakes.....	100 00	
406	Peter Smock.....	350 00		50	Geo. Kingry.....	300 00	
453	Lewis F. Coppersmith..	300 00		76	Jacob Mock.....	75 60	
504	Stephen D. Tomlinson..	225 00		302	Albert B. Cole.....	560 00	
434	James Murier.....	300 00		69	Alex. F. Morrison.....	500 00	
435	James M. Dunn.....	200 00		145	Harriet Judah.....	671 77	
502	Wm. A. Riffner.....	250 00		401	George McCaslin.....	500 00	
483	James Snyder.....	75 00		116	Wesley Smith.....	500 00	
427	Isaac Powell.....	200 00		52	George Liggett.....	166 00	
511	Arch Johnson.....	300 00		15	John Cline.....	350 00	
507	Joseph Price.....	200 00		61	Samuel Melogne.....	137 50	
506	Dan. S. Locke.....	300 00		144	Sarah Hunt.....	623 13	
27	Phillip Dean.....	100 00		97	Joseph Poyner.....	200 00	
488	Babb & Rodgers.....	200 00		316	Wm. & M. Kenton....	500 00	
451	Nathaniel King.....	190 00		120	Wesley Spitler.....	100 00	
51	Kelly & Robinet.....	210 00		70	Henry Myers.....	200 00	
321	R. C. Russell.....	160 00		85	James P. Drake.....	500 00	
508	Thomas J. Hanna.....	200 00		19	M. L. Cox.....	500 00	
59	C. & R. Meek.....	500 00		86	George W. Mears.....	500 00	
136	C. Van Houten.....	500 00		343	Corson Vickers.....	64 78	
555	C. S. Haskall.....	300 00		114	James Ritter.....	500 00	
556	E. Brown.....	500 00		570	Patrick Barrett.....	100 00	
557	Joseph Teeple.....	234 00		412	F. A. & L. G. Harris..	300 00	
32	Carey H. Boatright....	400 00		426	Robert L. Walpole....	400 00	
333	Hazel Hunt.....	600 00		411	H. H. Dorsey.....	100 00	
331	Hazel Hunt.....	675 00		415	R. Burcham.....	50 00	
22	H. W. Clark.....	500 00		417	R. Herbison.....	46 00	
482	John Miller.....	200 00		418	W. W. Weaver.....	250 00	
429	Wm. Edgar.....	100 00	balance.	421	C. P. Roeker.....	150 00	
99	Rubush & Spencer.....	200 00		423	Alex. McCalment.....	200 00	
460	Caleb B. Smith.....	300 00		428	S. S. Brown.....	300 00	
77	Charles Neighbors.....	150 00	balance.	432	Duncan Carmishael...	300 00	
407	Perry V. Darnell.....	150 00		436	Daniel Keiger.....	300 00	
513	Joseph Poyner.....	100 00	balance.	446	Wm. McConnell.....	100 00	
384	Rodney & McCormick..	400 00			Thomas C. Townsend..	200 00	
473	Thomas Railsback.....	110 00		445	Francis Dickman.....	225 00	
414	Lewis Neff.....	300 00		443	George W. Willett....	300 00	
425	A. W. Morgan.....	300 00		448	S. V. B. Noel.....	440 00	
494	Thomas D. Walpole....	300 00		467	McCaslin & Martindale	500 00	
475	William Parke.....	200 00		467	Margaret McQuat.....	100 00	
441	Jacob Vandergrift.....	200 00		465	Whalon Gilson.....	250 00	
430	John O. Wishard.....	200 00		466	Wm. H. Payne.....	200 00	
576	Joseph Cones.....	225 00		468	B. F. Rice.....	120 00	
17	Moses Crawford.....	500 00		469	Joseph F. Wingate....	160 00	

STATEMENT NO. XII.—Continued.

No. of mortgage.	Name of Mortgagors.	Amount.	Remarks.	No. of mortgage.	Name of Mortgagors.	Amount.	Remarks.
476	Wm. Smith	\$200 00		584	John West.....	\$300 00	
387	John Lefter	350 00		585	Esq. Hutchings.....	500 00	
495	Misses Furgason.....	100 00		588	Thomas Jenkins.....	400 00	
598	George Lowe	150 00		591	B. H. Jameson.....	300 00	
498	Hugh I. Bradley	300 00		600	Eli Smith.....	150 00	
506	Wm. R. Boyer	500 00		602	George D. Cochran	100 00	
662	A. D. Hamrick	450 00		606	Levi Harvey	100 00	
66	M. G. Walker	200 00		609	Jacob Hummel.....	400 00	
516	A. Wood.....	300 00		610	John B. Vaile.....	500 00	
617	David Matchet	250 00		612	Coleman Henton.....	400 00	
668	Wm. Deford.....	150 00		613	Levi L. Todd.....	400 00	
518	J. J. McLaughlin	125 00		614	W. F. Wells	300 00	
150	Harvey Pierson.....	250 00		615	And. J. Harlan.....	500 00	
306	Loyal Fairman.....	400 00		616	Fred. Goings.....	150 00	
103	Hugh P. Smith.....	125 00		617	John Cochran.....	500 00	
104	Zadok Smith.....	200 00		618	Allred Dana.....	150 00	
457	Wesley Hardwick	40 00	Balance.	619	Gideon Newkirk.....	450 00	
323	Samuel J. Patterson.....	500 00		699	George Plant.....	450 00	
320	Lewis Mastin.....	300 00		694	Razel Hunt.....	400 00	
307	John Fisher.....	50 00		607	John H. Denton.....	500 00	
118	John Snodgrass	100 00		608	John H. Denton.....	300 00	
326	Benj. R. Smith.....	100 00		593	H. Furguson.....	60 00	
82	Joshua R. Hinsley.....	150 00		621	Charles Garner.....	500 00	
8	Thomas Bell.....	500 00		622	George M. Boyd.....	250 00	
58	John B. Milroy.....	400 00		625	James Blake.....	50 00	
90	Morris Pierson.....	500 00		627	Wm. H. Karnes.....	250 00	
26	Livingston Dunlap	500 00		656	R. S. Evans.....	500 00	
1	Richard Arnold.....	200 00		631	Martin B. Smith.....	134 57	
322	Samuel Potts.....	250 00		632	Alex. Franco.....	500 00	
60	Thomas D. McClain.....	300 00		634	Samuel Merrill.....	500 00	
72	Sam McIlvain.....	269 00		655	Allen May.....	500 00	
13	John & Juliet Beal.....	143 00		636	David Smith.....	100 00	
67	Wm. McCarty.....	400 00		637	John Daily.....	100 00	
142	Fletcher & Merrill.....	402 51		638	Samuel Henderson	450 00	
319	John Matthews.....	200 00		639	Theoph. Barlow.....	500 00	
33	Anthony Frybarger.....	300 00	Balance.	642	Wm. S. Butt.....	400 00	
559	Francis King.....	100 00		643	Wm. Bright.....	300 00	
560	James Blake.....	400 00		648	E. Tonlinson.....	500 00	
561	Thomas Rickards.....	375 00		644	Wilson Parker.....	300 00	
562	Wm. Thompson.....	210 00		645	Robert Harbison.....	200 00	
523	Miles Martindale.....	275 00		647	John Atkins.....	500 00	
566	E. H. Brackett.....	350 00		650	O. H. Johnson.....	200 00	
567	Isiah Jackson.....	500 00		660	L. A. Smith.....	500 00	
568	Samuel Edgar.....	200 00		661	L. A. Smith.....	500 00	
569	Joseph Goar.....	200 00		651	John H. Meikel.....	500 00	
571	M. Lord.....	150 00		652	John Pierson.....	400 00	
573	Calvin Fletcher.....	250 00		654	George W. Kirby.....	250 00	
574	Elijah Cooper.....	150 00		655	Milo Wilson.....	225 00	
575	Thomas Sterrett.....	100 00		657	B. J. Spooner.....	500 00	
578	Joseph Laux.....	400 00		659	Wm. Gipson.....	500 00	
587	Ezekiel Thomas.....	200 00		351	And. E. Richardson	300 00	
579	David Williams.....	500 00		664	O. B. Torbet.....	400 00	
580	J. H. Montgomery	150 00		665	E. W. H. Ellis.....	500 00	
582	Charles H. Test.....	200 00		666	J. Taylor.....	425 00	
538	John S. Apple.....	200 00		667	John Lefter.....	400 00	
Total active fund.....						\$70,243 79	

ABSTRACT NO. XIII.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Horses.	Value.	No. of Cattle.	Value.	No. of Sheep.	Value.	No. of Swine.	Value.	Bushels Wheat.	Value.
1	Adams.....	2,234	\$68,241	6,414	\$41,960	4,920	\$4,963	11,722	\$12,256	22,305	\$11,325
2	Allen.....	4,571	140,506	13,227	101,440	6,391	6,799	16,131	19,989	48,586	30,435
3	Bartholomew.....	5,558	261,509	11,033	107,803	12,758	11,333	41,379	123,165	55,510	28,177
4	Benton.....	1,992	49,208	4,510	62,934	2,001	2,312	4,496	12,015	1,118	585
5	Blackford.....	1,221	37,999	2,363	16,384	1,887	1,937	5,163	7,038	11,067	5,586
6	Boone.....	5,412	219,984	8,732	67,800	13,600	12,494	28,270	47,120	44,613	21,141
7	Brown.....	1,441	54,433	3,309	28,187	5,004	4,624	10,265	18,832	10,340	5,006
8	Carroll.....	4,576	169,305	8,996	67,714	9,419	9,136	18,900	33,095	67,084	26,541
9	Cass.....	4,076	150,006	9,386	70,075	7,368	7,181	15,842	22,076	49,051	20,332
10	Clark.....	4,762	181,584	8,832	79,604	8,045	7,460	31,425	57,962	16,567	9,286
11	Clay.....	3,169	119,838	7,032	44,070	8,063	8,030	16,904	34,186	26,188	10,548
12	Clinton.....	5,206	213,445	10,707	88,694	12,061	11,053	28,467	47,029	61,565	31,504
13	Crawford.....	2,057	65,316	4,318	31,133	4,089	4,224	11,909	18,284	11,407	5,472
14	Davies.....	3,882	142,655	8,641	58,194	12,186	11,282	25,621	45,337	28,075	14,184
15	Dearborn.....	4,593	160,970	11,057	75,517	12,713	4,352	28,443	64,311	37,927	22,424
16	Decatur.....	6,401	294,515	14,112	124,144	14,589	14,386	43,932	93,496	65,209	33,908
17	Delaware.....	9,949	75,823	8,900	71,676	7,455	7,405	8,884	8,853	31,517	18,038
18	Delaware.....	5,406	154,577	9,956	72,549	16,619	15,475	26,830	44,000	75,594	32,788
19	Dubois.....	2,431	75,388	6,177	39,048	5,822	5,256	19,119	23,606	7,611	3,704
20	Elkhart.....	4,662	177,153	12,717	100,134	12,713	12,848	13,944	20,700	68,064	41,990
21	Fayette.....	4,574	203,158	10,099	93,068	10,245	10,371	28,714	66,962	86,795	43,138
22	Floyd.....	1,983	89,393	3,377	31,357	9,720	2,361	8,504	10,251	9,362	5,380
23	Fountain.....	5,849	227,796	11,190	100,080	14,080	12,281	22,611	40,572	31,172	15,733
24	Franklin.....	5,915	241,930	11,885	105,544	9,595	9,182	32,976	70,271	88,647	48,215
25	Fulton.....	2,183	62,430	5,512	47,132	4,582	4,631	7,300	8,906	15,715	8,107
26	Gibson.....	4,831	290,976	9,019	78,743	16,537	10,730	36,341	66,158	34,294	17,878
27	Grant.....	4,172	156,416	9,380	60,005	9,352	9,104	22,585	38,721	60,964	28,442
28	Greene.....	4,067	134,393	10,862	83,087	12,597	10,932	29,303	58,999	32,373	15,693
29	Hamilton.....	5,930	219,530	12,935	94,454	15,851	12,972	30,074	48,795	74,665	36,044
30	Hancock.....	4,211	173,368	8,592	65,653	1,102	10,949	27,311	47,400	47,874	24,094
31	Harrison.....	5,454	172,362	10,187	66,406	11,933	8,353	27,443	35,915	41,486	20,814
32	Hendricks.....	7,827	318,972	15,405	144,624	20,294	17,204	35,279	73,723	72,114	35,106
33	Henry.....	7,251	297,967	14,946	129,070	22,186	20,059	52,760	73,700	143,658	69,623
34	Howard.....	2,948	80,440	4,475	36,659	3,425	3,401	12,275	18,720	16,167	7,451
35	Huntingdon.....	2,925	96,649	6,825	49,708	4,867	4,910	13,599	16,031	27,335	15,573
36	Jackson.....	4,787	176,139	11,284	76,804	10,880	8,706	37,981	82,311	19,867	10,042

ABSTRACT NO. XIII.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Horses.	Value.	No. of Cattle.	Value.	No. of Sheep.	Value.	No. of Swine.	Value.	Bushels Wheat.	Value.
37	Jasper.....	1,849	80,011	5,840	66,005	3,650	4,093	5,723	10,364	4,968	2,404
38	Jay.....	3,802	102,429	6,375	41,399	5,788	5,558	13,736	17,635	24,701	12,533
39	Jefferson.....	5,406	221,638	10,339	78,352	20,481	9,577	18,038	30,365	21,080	11,893
40	Jennings.....	3,910	132,765	9,638	79,107	10,086	8,839	20,377	46,332	20,675	14,740
41	Johnson.....	5,309	203,245	10,273	85,016	15,754	13,149	159,347	91,239	51,992	34,786
42	Knox.....	4,489	171,573	10,212	75,595	10,566	10,693	32,328	20,974	37,356	17,814
43	Kosciusko.....	3,901	150,916	11,065	89,546	11,507	13,092	14,892	21,089	56,071	28,082
44	Lacrosse.....	2,689	83,596	9,445	61,421	2,485	10,563	8,525	10,168	30,308	14,947
45	Lake.....	1,402	48,838	8,320	71,451	5,115	3,975	5,777	6,661	6,393	4,026
46	Laporte.....	4,558	212,135	12,381	117,238	16,458	18,021	13,099	25,790	81,393	53,494
47	Lawrence.....	5,314	221,821	11,871	100,269	14,491	11,635	39,928	86,964	38,030	18,382
48	Madison.....	5,353	193,978	10,707	73,512	15,922	13,889	29,089	45,257	62,617	29,492
49	Martin.....	7,078	.....	15,289	.....	17,126	.....	30,078	.....	95,764	.....
50	Marshall.....	1,819	68,514	5,983	54,746	3,108	2,536	71,189	9,822	2,158	12,755
51	Martin.....	1,878	68,574	4,791	37,542	7,004	12,297	13,968	24,234	7,119	3,548
52	Miami.....	4,570	131,423	9,872	74,990	8,928	8,568	27,621	32,565	38,819	21,808
53	Monroe.....	4,830	196,412	9,539	78,476	12,533	9,601	98,591	57,475	48,447	21,753
54	Montgomery.....	9,212	302,953	19,121	189,429	31,666	29,227	45,941	94,434	88,723	44,921
55	Morgan.....	5,911	292,869	12,869	113,210	19,293	14,141	47,679	102,144	60,758	29,400
56	Noble.....	2,527	81,600	8,513	69,412	8,808	8,418	10,217	12,504	12,372	15,353
57	Ohio.....	1,299	45,977	9,020	16,346	1,447	1,216	5,664	12,491	14,368	8,117
58	Orange.....	4,379	172,388	8,318	62,149	14,657	10,117	24,729	53,308	29,636	14,020
59	Owen.....	4,382	177,612	9,379	74,389	14,464	12,552	29,587	57,924	62,336	30,856
60	Parke.....	7,008	260,054	11,479	97,349	20,306	12,022	41,376	72,214	109,738	46,132
61	Perry.....	1,871	.....	4,482	.....	4,969	.....	13,451	.....	888	.....
62	Pike.....	2,463	91,435	5,323	38,448	7,307	6,975	19,232	35,924	14,130	6,460
63	Porter.....	2,208	87,937	8,020	65,296	17,537	17,537	7,479	10,347	22,870	12,142
64	Posey.....	4,377	80,868	8,791	68,885	7,476	7,393	31,971	60,263	15,049	8,095
65	Pulaski.....	960	38,752	3,366	37,391	2,568	3,071	3,545	4,928	5,830	3,066
66	Putnam.....	8,669	362,178	17,892	173,512	30,883	23,098	46,999	89,632	80,362	32,268
67	Randolph.....	6,126	219,072	11,700	84,765	18,905	18,098	29,191	45,294	29,336	40,333
68	Ripley.....	5,207	136,273	18,539	88,180	12,294	10,547	18,982	31,884	26,708	13,476
69	Rush.....	8,390	349,758	16,781	153,761	22,868	17,567	58,482	122,378	119,535	59,781
70	Scott.....	2,216	56,640	3,939	27,851	5,609	4,774	10,917	19,513	12,109	5,010
71	Shelby.....	6,650	204,473	11,541	97,293	16,001	8,525	49,476	87,982	60,340	30,085

	190	7,259	1,109	10,920	291	546	874	1,244	783	417
73 Starke.....	1,472	45,453	5,630	45,320	5,002	4,634	4,795	5,485	13,514	783
74 Steuben.....	3,419	143,745	8,963	75,589	10,132	10,538	11,234	92,294	43,900	28,192
75 St. Joseph.....	4,961	191,168	11,526	87,538	14,844	14,719	97,183	97,499	35,332	18,359
76 Sullivan.....	3,387	100,064	7,056	45,320	5,905	4,579	19,929	34,338	24,988	12,865
77 Switzerland.....	7,901	347,705	19,449	186,533	16,241	17,533	28,985	23,385	52,519	22,356
78 Tippecanoe.....	1,339	53,212	3,015	25,702	2,458	2,520	8,581	19,447	5,329	2,875
79 Tipton.....	3,305	134,891	7,801	59,714	6,837	7,051	22,184	49,321	86,208	42,843
80 Union.....	2,616	92,378	5,513	43,980	2,869	2,838	13,102	20,798	8,370	3,089
81 Vanderburgh.....	4,002	194,769	8,578	79,027	12,082	12,030	19,301	44,699	20,050	12,882
82 Vermillion.....	5,715	241,469	10,974	86,140	10,506	11,071	28,874	76,325	35,826	18,421
83 Vigo.....	3,255	155,764	9,663	72,959	8,384	7,991	17,632	25,662	41,878	23,263
84 Wabate.....	4,893	221,302	14,318	155,381	9,963	11,502	19,596	40,387	13,914	6,561
85 Warren.....	3,489	132,730	6,049	52,101	8,325	8,208	23,179	26,841	16,463	8,174
86 Warrick.....	6,988	250,645	13,389	96,424	16,424	16,424	38,904	115,820	46,128	25,167
87 Washington.....	8,781	374,601	18,279	159,700	20,455	21,105	44,595	94,597	160,714	76,980
88 Wayne.....	2,429	81,329	6,096	42,017	3,831	3,838	11,162	14,688	31,635	17,721
89 Wells.....	2,275	93,910	8,535	87,723	6,184	6,184	7,590	13,394	13,214	7,263
90 White.....	2,182	60,032	6,537	44,086	5,165	5,165	8,038	8,490	28,676	13,810
91 Whitley.....										
	385,792	\$14,243,593	846,897	\$6,614,873	919,303	\$924,018	1,344,250	\$4,914,975	2,131,373	\$1,977,646

ABSTRACT NO. XIII.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Bushels Rye.	Value.	Bushels Corn.	Value.	Bushels Oats.	Value.	Bush. Potatoes.	Value.	Barrels Pork.	Value.
1	Adams.....	929	\$277	21,751	\$4,928	11,857	\$2,414	8,975	\$1,864	455	\$4,867
2	Allen.....	2,102	385	65,080	17,054	24,568	6,878	25,082	5,745	.....	.....
3	Bartholomew.....	479	197	492,116	21,529	57,588	9,695	10,723	2,029	.....	.....
4	Benton.....	163	48	106,235	19,097	7,719	1,338	2,555	614	.....	.....
5	Blackford.....	364	86	96,301	7,382	4,963	783	1,894	439	523	3,635
6	Boone.....	542	177	224,396	47,411	13,353	2,616	8,979	1,982	.....	.....
7	Brown.....	249	81	57,414	14,781	9,454	2,926	2,778	675	.....	.....
8	Carroll.....	828	175	225,404	56,543	15,675	3,226	14,067	2,334	559	17,554
9	Cass.....	1,617	618	141,577	38,257	14,788	3,517	16,653	4,208	.....	.....
10	Clark.....	724	296	464,422	48,521	49,810	11,264	18,981	4,701	1,976	35,402
11	Clay.....	910	361	135,902	32,391	20,623	3,980	8,455	1,911	.....	.....
12	Clinton.....	1,555	457	240,479	51,900	22,314	4,303	15,793	3,373	.....	.....
13	Crawford.....	305	101	79,901	21,870	22,691	4,737	4,644	1,714	1,240	14,640
14	Daviess.....	1,891	469	946,896	54,959	27,359	5,223	10,867	2,267	908	9,442
15	Dearborn.....	2,452	929	318,908	78,380	48,126	11,032	16,985	4,776	1,959	15,118
16	Decatur.....	1,167	427	351,355	83,633	36,029	7,673	8,869	2,084	9,412	43,481
17	DeKalb.....	185	51	20,903	5,537	15,365	3,852	13,836	3,116	1,284	10,603
18	Delaware.....	1,082	345	179,392	41,104	20,449	4,103	3,958	976	.....	.....
19	Dubuois.....	360	132	71,655	18,744	15,394	3,143	5,750	1,407	.....	.....
20	Elkhart.....	1,577	475	117,989	34,747	33,573	6,914	30,327	7,855	2,149	20,397
21	Fayette.....	679	248	270,695	69,939	28,293	5,786	4,232	1,534	665	7,819
22	Floyd.....	92	43	37,256	12,085	21,350	4,793	9,876	2,873	412	4,685
23	Fountain.....	345	142	376,315	81,703	15,784	3,016	5,818	1,467	1,253	12,593
24	Franklin.....	2,500	893	293,860	76,200	56,512	12,090	12,805	3,298	2,238	18,094
25	Fulton.....	304	97	69,801	11,817	8,463	2,006	10,175	2,233	635	6,927
26	Gibson.....	273	101	320,122	85,564	43,427	9,321	6,308	2,365	789	8,709
27	Grant.....	345	82	218,538	37,403	4,516	4,516	12,038	2,549	1,427	14,552
28	Greene.....	706	229	293,396	58,198	40,705	7,117	9,992	2,268	.....	.....
29	Hamilton.....	975	336	217,486	50,703	19,734	3,938	10,351	2,201	.....	.....
30	Hancock.....	517	186	141,588	38,555	16,864	4,076	4,752	1,824	.....	.....
31	Harrison.....	656	261	191,991	48,717	90,250	15,207	30,263	6,296	1,383	12,331
32	Hendricks.....	591	197	343,304	81,470	40,110	7,667	10,814	2,754	.....	.....
33	Henry.....	1,203	579	334,376	79,717	42,177	9,037	7,572	1,805	.....	.....
34	Howard.....	67	19	94,023	22,573	1,868	420	10,869	2,939	.....	.....
35	Huntington.....	508	142	21,948	21,948	14,780	3,240	12,637	2,850	1,133	9,417

36	Jackson ..	692	75	341,791	80,337	55,675	10,574	7,864	1,958	1,928	15,483
37	Jasper ..	652	150	97,627	21,759	10,770	2,201	7,867	1,638		
38	Jay ..	708	198	58,395	14,138	13,650	2,793	8,390	1,883	669	6,092
39	Jefferson ..	435	138	137,948	37,502	48,441	9,879	22,992	1,883	1,969	23,343
40	Jennings ..	648	237	140,195	34,824	56,011	11,961	14,306	3,538		
41	Johnson ..	547	159	415,564	104,515	23,175	55,025	6,560	1,642		
42	Knox ..	1,236	444	302,990	62,699	29,599	5,004	9,206	2,249		
43	Kosciusko ..	960	345	96,334	25,032	19,427	4,194	19,107	4,098	1,476	11,219
44	Lagrange ..	1,366	392	68,047	16,912	18,012	3,899	27,594	980	980	8,057
45	Lake ..	297	133	23,908	5,488	41,564	6,845	9,318	2,290	905	1,676
46	Laporte ..	1,839	799	411,425	116,304	76,487	17,803	25,982	7,960	1,137	17,241
47	Lawrence ..	1,594	609	333,693	78,118	92,643	19,503	7,510	2,983	10,472	109,566
48	Madison ..	1,216	351	170,005	43,100	23,489	4,253	4,408	1,000	2,966	14,543
49	Marion ..	2,131	.....	374,492	39,063	39,063	.....	14,897	3,084	3,084	
50	Marshall ..	567	191	50,062	14,008	8,375	2,297	15,803	3,646	1,246	14,398
51	Martin ..	1,420	423	100,495	24,314	16,895	3,270	3,866	982	1,080	8,456
52	Miami ..	1,862	438	190,892	4,561	14,390	2,988	18,723	7,817		
53	Monroe ..	1,396	484	238,550	61,286	45,858	10,005	7,582	2,370	2,068	20,000
54	Montgomery ..	1,013	373	428,695	100,914	33,241	6,471	14,521	3,306		
55	Morgan ..	587	179	430,790	96,757	42,749	7,982	10,344	2,210		
56	Noble ..	631	193	35,892	9,199	15,039	3,870	17,123	3,824		
57	Ohio ..	336	209	74,151	20,600	6,791	1,439	6,800	1,392	379	4,334
58	Orange ..	214	248	96,414	73,514	33,474	16,573	7,778	1,939		
59	Owen ..	1,111	336	250,380	60,807	33,474	7,101	12,649	3,549		
60	Park ..	1,559	488	422,529	83,150	37,882	5,549	13,174	2,793	2,341	33,461
61	Perry ..	185	.....	106,606	.....	17,855	.....	10,966	.....	177,333	
62	Pike ..	172	58	167,013	40,506	21,351	4,636	5,661	.....	.....
63	Porter ..	105	37	75,075	18,654	37,493	6,314	10,666	2,373	.....
64	Posey ..	566	203	489,105	115,159	30,904	6,013	10,011	2,470	1,647	17,662
65	Pulaski ..	912	50	18,975	4,998	3,218	809	6,189	1,450		
66	Putnam ..	1,317	421	393,460	97,122	31,537	6,472	11,218	3,240		
67	Randolph ..	1,495	406	161,095	36,042	32,642	6,925	5,807	1,363		
68	Ripley ..	3,297	1,306	155,462	35,177	53,656	11,062	14,221	3,898	2,737	28,786
69	Rush ..	1,804	547	576,168	123,868	37,780	7,082	4,867	1,487		
70	Scott ..	108	47	75,907	18,530	25,014	5,660	1,556	1,400		
71	Shelby ..	1,212	388	488,630	112,214	25,000	5,616	7,618	1,958		
72	Spencer ..	223	86	259,099	62,256	15,925	4,151	18,794	4,184		
73	Starke ..	132	41	4,897	1,226	311	77	2,221	501		
74	Steuben ..	370	166	9,686	2,069	7,005	1,680	10,127	2,153	654	4,133
75	St. Joseph ..	247	105	147,810	44,316	24,931	5,914	26,814	6,363	1,729	18,414
76	Sullivan ..	2,145	605	268,335	56,787	30,967	6,191	8,135	1,862		
77	Switzerland ..	1,782	531	153,814	36,683	23,099	3,971	28,065	6,871		
78	Tipecanoe ..	1,403	408	958,892	259,881	46,718	1,118	20,582	1,898	1,898	18,135
79	Tipton ..	99	27	33,644	10,509	2,454	520	4,824	4,629		
80	Union ..	769	276	238,947	46,957	46,002	7,386	4,448	923	30	433
81	Vanderburgh ..	3,497	1,080	154,813	36,488	25,321	4,836	9,015	2,546		
82	Vermillion ..	1,030	370	469,302	192,434	73,151	11,022	8,458	2,338	6,320	71,608
83	Vigo ..	1,349	433	399,654	94,492	56,716	8,293	12,578	4,816	3,731	28,891
84	Wabash ..	1,942	438	197,509	56,366	16,623	5,871	20,767	4,890		

ABSTRACT NO. XIII.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Bushels Rye.	Value.	Bushels Corn.	Value.	Bushels Oats.	Value.	Bushels Potatoes.	Value.	Barrels Pork.	Value.
85	Warren.....	474	\$443	487,880	\$101,917	45,783	\$6,454	11,538	\$2,575	2,096	\$13,874
86	Warrick.....	153	56	926,461	53,854	25,940	5,179	10,135	2,386	2,108	17,741
87	Washington.....	618	924	927,616	75,838	126,929	25,647	10,000	2,705	1,501	15,985
88	Wayne.....	2,722	869	349,349	85,400	75,873	15,301	9,087	2,252	.....	.....
89	Wells.....	882	284	64,551	16,195	12,497	2,841	12,701	2,987	.....	.....
90	White.....	257	71	119,939	24,602	11,081	2,376	11,559	2,346	801	7,325
91	Whitley.....	700	180	46,671	11,434	11,236	2,551	11,054	2,149	.....	.....
	Grand Total.....	82,621	\$37,509	30,831,461	\$5,122,044	2,859,510	\$601,042	2,032,703	\$336,936	266,117	\$912,561

ABSTRACT NO. XIII.—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	Pounds Bacon.	Value.	No. bushels of orch'd products.	Value.	No. tons Hay.	Value.	Pounds Wool.	Value.	No. Carriages.	Value.
1	Adams.....	113,811	\$5,781	53	.....	1,198	\$3,897	609	\$129	709	\$18,457
2	Allen.....	.....	.....	822	.....	2,037	11,451	256	75	1,984	47,977
3	Bartholomew.....	.....	.....	1,034	.....	2,269	11,247	1,264	730	1,705	78,997
4	Benton.....	.....	.....	58	.....	521	2,687	28	5	478	10,719
5	Blackford.....	73,196	2,984	57	\$40	571	2,127	183	28	305	7,892
6	Boone.....	415,902	18,545	504	337	1,533	6,287	731	184	1,419	55,016
7	Brown.....	134,836	7,248	644	.....	257	1,267	299	63	344	12,016
8	Carroll.....	.....	.....	644	.....	1,478	1,367	393	96	1,563	53,990
9	Cass.....	.....	.....	458	.....	1,934	8,078	2,512	442	1,480	48,503
10	Clark.....	504,593	33,948	142	151	1,814	11,373	1,198	347	1,977	65,394
11	Clay.....	.....	.....	240	.....	1,375	5,893	729	218	931	29,601
12	Clinton.....	.....	.....	631	.....	2,616	9,167	885	253	1,545	55,267
13	Crawford.....	.....	.....	466	127	380	2,811	406	137	1,493	15,131
14	Daviess.....	80,568	4,565	905	401	1,755	7,484	956	251	942	35,105
15	Dearborn.....	631,948	28,638	3,070	1,995	4,597	29,937	484	139	2,398	65,059
16	Decatur.....	161,990	8,882	3,070	.....	25,272	12,168	1,414	333	2,024	86,816
17	DeKalb.....	40,270	2,122	1,509	.....	2,787	10,241	1,307	305	953	23,658
18	Delaware.....	32,330	1,579	217	.....	2,259	7,646	737	196	1,409	49,718
19	Dubuque.....	.....	.....	44	.....	258	1,347	392	104	566	17,733
20	Elkhart.....	206,350	9,128	1,712	.....	3,543	10,240	2,396	573	2,308	58,522
21	Fayette.....	162,203	12,655	14,222	4,692	1,722	8,448	536	153	.....	.....
22	Floyd.....	143,562	9,080	108	90	757	6,759	50	.....	1,266	45,373
23	Fountain.....	243,340	10,954	215	.....	853	2,894	206	40	1,855	67,564
24	Franklin.....	589,858	30,067	4,837	2,133	2,441	13,546	696	246	2,503	96,278
25	Fulton.....	93,681	3,773	122	109	924	2,445	1,536	137	807	23,831
26	Gibson.....	484,636	38,165	513	.....	3,125	9,957	2,733	310	2,419	63,553
27	Grant.....	.....	.....	811	.....	1,737	6,010	687	228	1,311	44,648
28	Greene.....	.....	.....	701	353	1,348	5,668	782	230	4,075	37,526
29	Hamilton.....	367,901	19,079	.....	496	2,369	9,087	1,262	357	1,695	61,145
30	Hancock.....	.....	.....	609	.....	1,578	7,419	431	147	1,424	48,969
31	Harrison.....	527,819	27,006	1,130	775	800	5,142	1,299	299	1,911	54,304
32	Hendricks.....	.....	.....	1,444	.....	2,785	12,851	1,405	360	1,944	86,201
33	Henry.....	.....	.....	7,258	.....	3,353	14,365	5,395	1,244	2,735	117,155
34	Howard.....	.....	.....	109	.....	451	9,393	305	91	729	23,175
35	Huntington.....	206,323	10,566	.....	.....	1,310	5,600	435	116	968	25,924
36	Jackson.....	682,690	34,526	778	402	1,727	8,234	737	215	1,212	39,844

COUNTIES.										No.
Pounds Bacon.	Value.	No. bushels of orch'd products.	Value.	No. tons Hay.	Value.	Pounds Wool.	Value.	No. Carriages.	Value.	
Jasper.....	204,020	53	.....	1,521	\$3,454	1,349	\$346	613	\$18,839
Jay.....	\$8,282	168	.....	1,621	5,649	1,017	177	831	23,457
Jefferson.....	360,246	1,935	\$105	4,204	23,908	675	131	2,534	79,374	
Jennings.....	24,209	478	.....	2,557	13,218	438	128	1,316	42,110
Johnson.....	.....	1,084	.....	1,747	6,756	1,123	443	1,597	71,697
Knox.....	.....	152	.....	1,788	7,259	.....	.....	1,278	49,446
Kosciusko.....	1,077,716	932	541	2,622	6,044	1,150	293	1,551	46,217	
Lagrange.....	8,878	31	173	2,561	4,503	258	62	1,147	24,937	
Lake.....	17,739	46	21	3,853	6,498	28	7	705	14,988	
Laporte.....	15,348	1,793	1,767	3,201	12,246	713	176	1,961	73,693	
Lawrence.....	5,984	2,230	994	1,197	6,507	917	353	1,920	44,351	
Madison.....	360,336	476	.....	4,372	5,511	.....	.....	1,461	63,792
Martinsville.....	559,170	3,151	.....	3,331	.....	1,277	.....	2,846	.....
Marshall.....	24,716	435	380	2,002	4,592	396	114	897	24,095	
Martin.....	142,237	77	50	2,400	1,006	3,698	483	486	94,484	
Miami.....	2,260	784	.....	2,114	6,671	838	242	1,456	45,796
Monroe.....	423,957	1,162	.....	1,599	8,104	1,464	406	1,257	52,127
Montgomery.....	.....	1,534	.....	3,294	13,360	5,393	1,513	2,768	111,684
Morgan.....	.....	1,093	.....	1,384	6,475	1,037	319	1,813	78,598
Noble.....	.....	152	.....	2,516	6,299	629	140	1,004	26,667
Ohio.....	16,045	776	303	1,062	7,486	323	57	625	18,674	
Orange.....	827	827	.....	3,385	4,869	1,038	278	1,253	45,533
Owen.....	.....	892	.....	1,297	5,604	1,040	359	1,077	45,465
Parke.....	1,271,927	2,760	1,000	2,417	9,450	5,276	1,103	2,171	77,169	
Perry.....	.....	399	.....	618	.....	548	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	782	4,243	524	161	634	21,325
Porter.....	.....	74	.....	3,023	5,894	513	90	945	25,548
Posey.....	762,187	812	367	729	4,761	501	124	1,620	57,948	
Pulaski.....	.....	57	.....	690	1,188	240	62	383	11,506
Putnam.....	.....	1,499	.....	2,134	9,798	874	233	2,958	87,056
Randolph.....	.....	.....	934	1,352	8,711	1,228	309	1,836	58,449
Ripley.....	39,782	4,402	1,934	4,827	23,294	597	136	1,783	59,443	
Rush.....	56,586	3,041	.....	3,027	12,798	727	203	2,566	89,561
Scott.....	.....	120	.....	950	4,671	538	149	757	21,241
Shelby.....	.....	646	.....	1,670	8,360	4,240	1,100	1,853	73,722
Spencer.....	.....	370	.....	927	6,098	729	221	1,802	36,311

73	Starke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	519	777	113	21	126	3,057
74	Steuben.....	.....	142	.....	.....	780	1,431	4,439	623	182	785	17,088
75	St. Joseph.....	.....	2,639	.....	.....	3,196	2,736	8,228	901	215	1,934	51,164
76	Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	1,887	7,490	585	141	1,180	44,849
77	Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,682	5,038	37,010	312	76	1,447	38,296
78	Tipecanoe.....	.....	30,014	.....	.....	2,034	2,501	10,216	2,191	480	2,510	104,452
79	Tipton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	1,491	178	47	385	13,379
80	Union.....	.....	26,876	.....	.....	9,745	1,919	6,216	1,580	380	1,462	54,913
81	Vanderburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1,071	7,454	382	94	1,303	40,667
82	Vermillion.....	.....	23,494	.....	.....	508	1,971	7,542	714	194	1,332	54,382
83	Vigo.....	.....	15,996	.....	.....	80	2,443	12,417	1,914	413	1,965	84,741
84	Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	2,327	10,185	848	200	1,581	49,072
85	Warren.....	.....	7,437	.....	.....	2,373	3,205	9,059	664	1,043	1,401	55,331
86	Warrick.....	.....	4,136	.....	.....	388	1,020	5,431	362	105	913	33,879
87	Washington.....	.....	51,069	.....	.....	2,112	20,861	11,377	1,577	306	2,009	70,387
88	Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,023	3,317	14,578	2,078	586	4,304	108,945
89	Wells.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	1,358	5,609	683	162	783	21,525
90	White.....	.....	4,669	.....	.....	338	1,194	4,321	143	38	796	24,985
91	Whitley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	1,456	4,910	519	123	722	16,251
Totals.....		14,135,769	703,790	105,737	30,037	220,096	715,934	81,678	33,036	145,563	4,150,670	

COUNTIES.		No. Valves.	Value.	Number Piano Fortes.	Value.	Value of Farm- ing Implements.	Value of house- hold furniture.	Value of animals slaughtered.	Personal proper- ty not in No. 1.	Bushels Barley.	Value.
1	Adams	1,047	\$3,908	46	\$140	\$13,646	\$27,847	.....	\$7,908	.....	.....
2	Allen	2,608	15,820	116	6,655	33,523	122,849	5,635	25,946	.....	.....
3	Bartholomew	2,803	20,764	173	1,287	45,088	181,545	56,999	19,694	.....	.....
4	Benton	219	2,202	.....	.....	4,778	12,861	.....	9,010	.....	.....
5	Blackford	522	2,011	14	43	6,397	12,596	.....	3,417	.....	.....
6	Boone	1,827	10,515	71	312	30,980	94,388	.....	11,389	.....	.....
7	Brown	694	3,573	11	31	9,750	30,336	.....	6,745	.....	.....
8	Carroll	1,811	10,676	16	1,909	35,942	99,780	71,842	24,291	.....	.....
9	Cass	2,067	1,459	168	3,209	29,657	91,458	29,021	19,306	.....	.....
10	Clarke	2,630	21,209	77	5,059	33,438	106,614	.....	32,882	.....	.....
11	Clay	1,109	6,803	86	809	23,197	48,635	.....	9,460	.....	.....
12	Clinton	1,065	10,260	78	515	38,225	110,595	79,368	234,693	.....	.....
13	Crawford	857	5,836	76	736	13,639	49,731	.....	19,942	.....	.....
14	Daviess	1,037	7,373	50	290	24,850	71,712	.....	19,224	.....	.....
15	Dearborn	2,331	13,437	66	4,290	29,917	136,782	.....	7,381	.....	.....
16	Decatur	2,687	15,899	49	2,167	43,359	243,423	.....	13,777	.....	.....
17	DeKalb	1,498	6,678	38	90	15,894	31,218	.....	11,348	.....	.....
18	Delaware	1,971	9,701	65	219	31,930	76,840	.....	15,786	.....	.....
19	DuBois	1,282	4,049	14	112	13,420	37,318	.....	4,247	.....	.....
20	Elkhart	2,491	10,880	84	859	38,374	90,475	20,640	12,045	.....	.....
21	Fayette . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,448	.....	.....
22	Floyd	2,084	92,609	142	12,814	97,906	157,583	.....	25,381	.....	.....
23	Fountain	2,025	13,896	59	981	36,471	118,940	.....	11,378	.....	.....
24	Franklin	2,811	16,752	120	2,737	44,900	174,657	.....	28,428	.....	.....
25	Fulton	1,011	4,263	32	167	13,159	30,670	9,146	208,946	.....	.....
26	Gibson	1,425	10,877	91	1,997	35,132	120,898	.....	23,849	.....	.....
27	Grant	1,870	9,015	81	514	30,927	77,506	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Greene	1,447	10,880	97	306	97,157	95,234	.....	28,636	.....	.....
29	Hamilton	2,317	12,352	112	445	37,306	90,889	36,876	14,165	.....	.....
30	Hancock	1,623	9,219	74	194	31,222	83,188	83,188	55,314	.....	.....
31	Harrison	2,170	11,736	85	1,116	29,831	99,584	.....	16,794	.....	.....
32	Hendricks	2,263	16,798	98	890	46,621	154,712	49,430	25,901	.....	.....
33	Henry	2,370	20,197	132	1,690	55,509	177,492	.....	30,973	.....	.....
34	Howard	1,258	6,187	.....	.....	14,290	50,046	20,825	124,655	.....	.....
35	Huntington	1,631	7,602	43	611	19,941	55,082	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Jackson	1,639	8,177	73	475	26,096	82,148	.....	12,813	.....	.....

37	Jasper.....	552	2,020	.....	9,891	25,074	10,383	6,285
38	Jay.....	1,106	4,709	49	17,413	36,553	.....	8,985
39	Jefferson.....	3,694	3,358	173	15,887	254,888	.....	75,480
40	Jennings.....	1,953	11,003	83	456	25,202	24,095	20,217
41	Johnson.....	2,060	91,203	191	2,871	97,742	441,560	13,003
42	Knox.....	1,319	11,690	75	3,367	147,434	.....	1,780
43	Kosciusko.....	1,841	10,007	61	536	22,552	.....	10,059
44	Lagrange.....	1,475	3,190	5	11	22,552	.....	4,868
45	Lake.....	668	1,906	26	404	18,930	.....	4,166
46	Laporte.....	1,912	15,474	138	4,518	11,155	.....	92,687
47	Lawrence.....	1,833	14,400	116	1,000	113,880	.....	21,690
48	Madison.....	1,925	11,354	72	439	144,776	.....	42,169
49	Marion.....	3,415	.....	175	.....	86,853	.....	.....
50	Marshall.....	1,001	5,389	57	581	38,952	.....	11,382
51	Martin.....	714	4,946	37	159	38,624	.....	9,408
52	Miami.....	2,293	13,024	87	488	101,829	17,537	27,351
53	Monroe.....	1,503	11,508	145	1,840	32,918	.....	21,072
54	Montgomery.....	2,958	20,906	156	2,750	55,047	59,480	49,308
55	Morgan.....	2,078	14,421	101	572	204,261	66,470	34,942
56	Noble.....	1,394	5,330	36	97	37,558	.....	8,995
57	Ohio.....	776	5,709	34	1,300	14,185	.....	7,173
58	Orange.....	1,832	12,254	81	505	10,370	46,657	22,367
59	Owen.....	1,757	11,511	110	870	32,147	56,437	21,460
60	Parke.....	2,138	15,049	135	1,742	34,156	.....	21,558
61	Perry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,082	.....	.....
62	Pike.....	949	6,977	61	348	.....	38,233	343,389
63	Porter.....	812	4,283	54	530	16,003	.....	5,749
64	Posey.....	1,540	9,238	118	2,649	11,726	.....	.....
65	Pulaski.....	442	1,885	.....	.....	31,832	.....	.....
66	Putnam.....	2,434	17,075	125	1,345	105,861	.....	5,749
67	Randolph.....	2,242	9,893	64	304	17,227	69,934	23,517
68	Ripley.....	2,523	10,733	80	549	40,650	20,899	18,968
69	Rush.....	2,605	16,141	36	2,045	33,518	.....	45,316
70	Scott.....	995	7,413	75	589	94,641	.....	26,614
71	Shelby.....	2,207	13,108	11	27	26,881	.....	7,383
72	Spencer.....	1,138	6,846	101	792	160,359	.....	40,840
73	Starke.....	130	632	15	42	58,396	59,930	26,856
74	Steuben.....	1,294	5,455	43	433	15,438	41,924	1,347
75	St. Joseph.....	2,070	11,871	100	3,333	87,375	902	6,917
76	Sullivan.....	1,190	8,949	59	286	9,348	.....	22,733
77	Switzerland.....	1,711	7,364	64	425	16,159	.....	20,123
78	Tipecanoe.....	2,527	21,420	137	7,359	93,041	.....	88,531
79	Tipton.....	696	4,076	58	125	18,351	20,066	38,536
80	Union.....	1,266	6,422	81	579	195,575	.....	6,192
81	Vanderburgh.....	1,540	13,404	75	7,220	9,704	.....	12,623
82	Vermillion.....	1,356	9,968	61	495	28,646	.....	11,759
83	Vigo.....	2,077	24,890	194	8,945	118,770	.....	19,396
84	Wabash.....	2,060	10,412	112	457	100,125	.....	34,886
85	Warren.....	1,266	8,687	91	341	190,005	38,964	22,666
						111,155	74,103	23,662
						29,513	.....	.....
						27,497	.....	.....

ABSTRACT NO. XIII.—Continued.

Number	COUNTIES.	No. Watches.	Value.	Number Piano Fortes.	Value.	Value of Farming Implements.	Value of Household Furniture.	Value of Animals slaughtered.	Personal Property not in No. 1.	Bushels Barley.	Value.
86	Warrick	976	7,033	398	1,413	21,924	70,317	.....	27,687	.....	.....
87	Washington	2,626	16,990	200	1,344	43,413	188,468	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Wayne	5,007	31,808	84	4,001	75,218	278,832	45,495	41,928	.....	.....
89	Wells	1,419	5,097	80	156	14,068	32,756	17,386	10,491	.....	.....
90	White	382	4,771	31	129	12,603	36,986	.....	9,636	.....	.....
91	Whitley	1,134	4,621	47	186	11,365	24,045	14,290	4,395	.....	.....
	Totals	163,420	\$919,685	7,184	\$137,331	\$2,556,207	\$7,448,425	\$1,563,817	\$3,518,042	200	\$60

STATEMENT NO. XIV.

An Abstract, showing the amounts of Congressional Township, Bank Tax, Saline, Surplus Revenue, Treasury, and Indianapolis funds, on loan at this date, and the names of the borrowers thereof, together with the loans of said funds, upon which forfeitures of lands and lots have occurred to the State, viz:

FIRST—CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

No. of mortgage.	Names of Borrowers.	Amount.	Amount Total.
	Francis King.....	\$250 00	
545	James S. Brown.....	253 30	
257	Abraham Harding.....	220 00	
277	John Turner.....	350 00	
261	C. B. Davis.....	601 17	
372	James Snow.....	73 00	
398	James Short.....	400 00	
392	Andrew Thorp.....	225 00	
397	Jacob Hicks.....	400 00	
474	David Wallace.....	250 00	
661	L. A. Smith.....	500 00	
	Total fund on loan.....		\$3,522 47

SECOND—TREASURY FUND.

271	Silas Seeley.....	30 00	
264	John B. Niles.....	564 41	
346	Nicholas Kearns.....	500 00	
	Total Fund on loan and forfeitures.....		\$1,004 41

THIRD—BANK TAX FUND.

232	John Alexander.....	100 00	
276	Robert Patterson.....	500 00	
238	James Hamilton.....	100 00	
235	William Chrisman.....	200 00	
243	Joshua Richet.....	200 00	
249	George Wight.....	500 00	
	Smith & Yandeas.....	1,000 00	
278	Rice & Nave.....	650 00	
236	John Farmslove.....	100 00	
	Wm. H. Brumfield.....	500 00	
350	James Hamilton.....	350 00	
			productive 4,200 00

FORFEITURES TO STATE.

248	John W. Sims.....	500 00	resold to F. G. Axt.
390	William T. Davis.....	240 00	resold.
244	John Ross.....	500 00	
			\$1,240 00
	Total fund is.....		\$5,440 00

FOURTH—INDIANAPOLIS FUND.

340	Nail and Ray.....	500 00	
270	Caleb Scudder.....	135 00	
	Thomas Bell.....	67 85	
	George Kingry.....	45 00	
491	M. M. Ray.....	700 00	
			prod'tive \$1,487 84

STATEMENT NO. XIV.—Continued.
FIFTH—SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

No. of mortgage.	Names of Borrowers.	Amount.	Amount Total.
216	John Darnell.....	\$300 00	
220	William C. Hyten.....	375 00	
225	James W. Blair.....	200 00	
226	Joshua P. Hunt.....	350 00	
223	Wm. R. McNutt.....	452 00	
218	Zachariah Jeans.....	100 00	
221	Richard Biddle.....	500 00	
219	David Matlock.....	227 00	
222	David Lough.....	150 00	
331	John Carlisle.....	509 90	
335	James M. Ray.....	320 00	
	Total fund.....		\$3,472 02

SIXTH—SALINE FUND.

284	Nathaniel Bolton.....	200 00
195	John S. Keith.....	300 00
267	Spear S. Tipton.....	474 67
210	Jerry Meck.....	275 00
262	James H. Leary.....	300 00
151	M. Meezer.....	250 00
342	Edward Thomas.....	350 00
207	Francis M. Richmond.....	500 09
176	John Douglass.....	300 00
288	Andrew Wilson.....	500 00
161	John Parker.....	400 00
291	Jessee T. Matlock.....	500 00
	Thomas D. Walpole.....	100 00
169	Milton Coffin.....	200 00
	Jacob S. Walker.....	100 00
167	Philip McClain.....	450 00
189	William Heaton.....	465 00
	John Jennison.....	250 00
182	H. D. Huntington.....	200 99
163	George Choderick.....	260 09
180	Winthrop Foot.....	350 09
	William J. Mills.....	200 00
198	John R. Mills.....	300 00
199	Peter & S. Lemasters.....	50 00
	N. McCarty.....	400 25
	Wright & Brown.....	250 00
178	William C. Edwards.....	300 00
213	John Stipp.....	200 00
151	Hiram Bacon.....	300 00
183	Martin R. Green.....	500 00
493	Wm. Lee.....	100 00
182	Charles Garner.....	500 00
456	A. Aldrige.....	646 00
378	T. A. E. Campbell.....	353 31
377	S. A. Fletcher.....	80 00
349	B. Noble.....	400 00
356	Samuel Dale.....	300 00
257	William Evans.....	200 00
358	Samuel Frazier.....	300 00
359	Eli Watson.....	100 00
	William C. Monroe.....	560 00
	A. A. Loudon.....	500 00
364	William McGee.....	200 00
369	A. Johnson.....	450 00
370	Henry Wykoff.....	160 00
	John S. Newman.....	71 00
603	James Sanders.....	112 50
605	John Fanegan.....	112 50
620	James W. Daggett.....	112 50
623	Luther Mellett.....	280 00
626	John S. Spann.....	500 00
630	Henry Westling.....	150 00
492	William A. Jessup.....	500 00
202	Charles O'Hara.....	500 00

productive 16,965 13

STATEMENT NO. XIV.—Continued.

ON FORFEITURES TO STATE.

No. of Mortgage.	Names of Borrowers.	Amount.	Amount total.
345	Lewis J. Harris.....	\$500 00	Re-sold.
291	Henry Ross.....	151 00	
294	Abner Sanburn.....	250 00	Re-sold.
181	Charles W. Freel.....	240 00	
256	John Sheets.....	500 00	
	Total.....	\$1,540 00	
	Total fund.....		\$17,905 13

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

Congressional Township Fund.....	\$3,522 47	
Treasury Fund.....	1,084 41	
Bank Tax Fund.....	5,440 00	
Indianapolis Fund.....	1,487 85	
Surplus Revenue Fund.....	3,472 09	
Saline Fund.....	17,905 13	
		\$32,921 95

STATEMENT NO. XV.

AN ABSTRACT showing the Receipts and Expenditures on account of Swamp Lands, in the counties therein named, up to 31st of October, A. D. 1843, viz :

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
September 20, to Auditor and Treasurer's fees.....	\$31 99	September 20, by cash.....	\$880 95
To amount to balance	847 96		
	<u>\$880 95</u>		<u>\$880 95</u>

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To printing.....	\$2 00	By cash.....	\$14,988 00
To printing.....	2 00		
To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees, and Survey.....	547 71		
To Commissioner's fees	398 50		
To Ditching.....	73 50		
To amount to balance.....	14,988 00		
	<u>\$14,988 00</u>		<u>\$14,988 00</u>

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

DR.	CR.
None	None.

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

DR.	CR.
To amount to balance	\$677 00
	By cash.....
	\$676 00

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

DR.	CR.
None.	None.

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To printing	\$2 00	By cash.....	\$5,600 00
To Commissioners and other fees.....	116 16		
To amount to balance.....	5,481 84		
	<u>\$5,600 00</u>		<u>\$5,600 00</u>

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Surveying.....	\$84 00	By Cash.....	\$421 35
To Commissioner's, Treasurer's, and Auditor's fees.....	232 17		
To amount to balance	105 18		
	<u>\$421 35</u>		<u>\$421 35</u>

No. 8. CASS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None	

No. 9. CLAY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Cash on hand	\$900 00	By Cash	\$900 00

No. 10. CLINTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To examining, &c.....	\$177 50	By Cash	\$500 00
To amount on hand.....	222 50		
	<u>\$500 00</u>		<u>\$500 00</u>

No. 11. CLARKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None.	

No. 12. DAVIESS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Engineering.....	\$448 50	By amount to balance.....	\$448 50

No. 13. DECATUR COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Treasurer's and Auditor's fees.....	\$44 02	By Cash	\$1,602 00
To amount on hand to balance.....	1,546 98		
	<u>\$1,602 00</u>		<u>\$1,602 00</u>

No. 14. DE KALB COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Printing.....	\$10 00	By Cash	\$8,933 17
To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees	188 66		
To Commissioner's fees	145 00		
To Engineering.....	160 00		
To Commissioner's mileage.....	27 52		
To amount to balance	8,401 99		
	<u>\$8,933 17</u>		<u>\$8,933 17</u>

No. 15. DELAWARE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees	\$20 06	By Cash	\$246 40
To amount to balance	226 34		
	<u>\$246 40</u>		<u>\$246 40</u>

No. 16. DUBOIS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None.	

No. 17. ELKHART COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Engineering.....	\$379 00	By amount to balance.....	\$597 00
To Engineer's and Commissioner's fees	218 00		
	<u>\$597 00</u>		<u>\$597 00</u>

No. 18. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None.	

No. 19. FULTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Printing.....	\$2 90	By Cash	\$6,200 00
To Engineering.....	294 00	By Cash	8,933 68
To Drainage.....	806 35		
To Drainage.....	928 05		
To Drainage.....	125 60		
To Drainage.....	1,055 25		
To Drainage.....	48 23		
To amount to balance	11,874 72		
	<u>\$15,133 68</u>		<u>\$15,133 68</u>

No. 20. GIBSON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None.	

No. 21. GRANT COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Commissioner's Auditor's and Treasurer's fees.....	\$703 71	By Cash	\$7,766 22
To amount to balance	7,755 22		
	<u>\$7,766 22</u>		<u>\$7,766 22</u>

No. 22. GREENE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To amount to balance	\$3,500 00	By cash	\$3,500 00

No. 23. HANCOCK COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To amount to balance	\$169 94	By cash	\$69 94
		By cash	100 00
	<u>\$169 94</u>		<u>\$169 94</u>

No. 24. HOWARD COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To per centage and printing	\$60 53	By cash	\$1,936 56
To account to balance	1,876 03		
	<u>\$1,936 56</u>		<u>\$1,936 56</u>

No. 25. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To printing	\$2 00	By cash	\$333 30
To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees	19 91		
To amount to balance	311 39		
	<u>\$333 30</u>		<u>\$333 30</u>

No. 26. JACKSON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To engineering and commissioner's fees	\$661 50	By cash	\$6,929 12
To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees	231 00	By cash	3,270 88
To amount to balance	9,307 50		
	<u>\$10,200 00</u>		<u>\$10,200 00</u>

No. 27. JASPER COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To engineering, &c	\$520 00	By cash	\$15,307 31
To Treasurer's and Auditor's fees	352 00	By cash	500 00
To amount to balance	14,945 31		
	<u>\$15,807 31</u>		<u>\$15,807 31</u>

No. 28. JAY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To amount to balance	\$653 33	By cash	\$653 33

No. 29. JENNINGS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To amount to balance.....	\$804 23	By cash	\$804 23

No. 30. KNOX COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Commissioner's fees.....	\$179 00	By Cash.....	\$2,500 00
To amount to balance	2,321 00		
	<u>\$2,500 00</u>		<u>\$2,500 00</u>

No. 31. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None.	

No. 32. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None.	

No. 33. LAKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None.	

No. 34. LAPORTE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Printing.....	\$2 00	By Cash.....	\$1,300 00
To Drainage	1,385 80	By amount to balance.....	87 50
	<u>\$1,387 50</u>		<u>\$1,387 50</u>

No. 35. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
None.		None.	

No. 36. MADISON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees....	\$25 47	By sundries	\$2,030 58
To Same	21 00		
To Printing.....	27 50		
To Commissioner's fees and Engineer- ing.....	275 00		
To amount to balance	1,681 61		
	<u>\$2,030 58</u>		<u>\$2,030 58</u>

No. 37. MARION COUNTY.

DR.			CR.	
To auditor's and treasurer's fees.....	\$17 17		By cash.....	\$83 47
To amount to balance.....	66 30			
	<u>\$83 47</u>			<u>\$83 47</u>

No. 38. MARSHALL COUNTY.

DR.			CR.	
To amount to balance.....	\$12,655 67		By cash.....	\$12,655 67

No. 39. MARTIN COUNTY

DR.			CR.	
None			None	

No. 40. MIAMI COUNTY.

DR.			CR.	
None.			None.	

No. 41. MONROE COUNTY.

DR.			CR.	
To printing.....	\$2 00		By cash.....	\$629 90
To auditor's and treasurer's fees.....	30 57			
To amount to balance.....	597 33			
	<u>\$629 90</u>			<u>\$629 90</u>

No. 42. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

DR.			CR.	
None			None	

No. 43. MORGAN COUNTY.

DR.			CR.	
To auditor's and treasurer's fees.....	\$186 64		By cash.....	\$2,500 00
To engineering.....	212 00		By cash.....	325 78
To drainage.....	200 00			
To drainage.....	150 00			
To drainage.....	100 00			
To amount to balance.....	1,974 14			
	<u>\$2,825 78</u>			<u>\$2,825 78</u>

No. 44. NOBLE COUNTY.

DR.			CR.	
None			None	

No. 45. ORANGE COUNTY.

None.	DR.		None.	CR.
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No. 46. OWEN COUNTY.

None.	DR.		None.	DR.
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No. 47. PARKE COUNTY.

To amount to balance.....	DR.	\$537 90		By cash.....	CR.	\$537 90
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No. 48. PERRY COUNTY.

None.	DR.		None.	CR.
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No. 49. PIKE COUNTY.

None.	DR.		None.	CR.
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No. 50. PORTER COUNTY.

To printing.....	DR.	\$2 00		By cash.....	CR.	\$3,676 00
To auditor's and treasurer's fees.....		223 77		By cash.....		3,183 99
To amount to balance.....		10,503 93	|	By cash.....		650 00
			|	By cash.....		320 71
			|	By cash.....		3,000 00
		<u>\$10,830 70</u>	|			<u>\$10,830 70</u>

No. 51. PULASKI COUNTY.

To auditor's and treasurer's fees.....	DR.	\$466 50	|	By cash.....	CR.	\$15,000 00
To amount to balance.....		17,884 47	|	By cash.....		3,360 97
		<u>\$18,350 97</u>	|			<u>\$18,350 97</u>

No. 52. RIPLEY COUNTY.

To auditor's and treasurer's fees.....	DR.	\$19 79	|	By cash.....	CR.	\$488 00
To amount to balance.....		468 34	|			
		<u>\$488 00</u>	|			<u>\$488 00</u>

No. 53. SCOTT COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees	\$9 65	By cash	\$130 00
To amount to balance	130 60		
	<u>\$130 60</u>		<u>\$130 60</u>

No. 54. SPENCER COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To Auditor's, Treasurer's and Commissioner's fees	\$525 90	By cash	\$5,302 99
To amount to balance	4,777 09		
	<u>\$5,302 99</u>		<u>\$5,302 99</u>

No. 55. STARKE COUNTY.

DR.	CR.
None.	None.

No. 56 STEUBEN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To drainage and fees	\$497 74	By cash	\$5,192 20
To amount to balance	9,699 19	By cash	5,004 73
	<u>\$10,196 93</u>		<u>\$10,196 92</u>

No. 57. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

DR.	CR.
To amount to balance	\$250 00
	By cash
	<u>\$250 00</u>

No. 58. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

DR.	CR.
None.	None.

No. 59. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To printing	\$2 00	By cash	\$100 00
To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees	25 19		
To amount to balance	72 81		
	<u>\$100 00</u>		<u>\$100 00</u>

No. 60. TIPTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To printing	\$108 45	By cash	\$10,850 00
To Treasurer's fees	116 05	By cash	13 32
To printing and Commissioner's fees	285 63	By cash	100 00
To engineering	54 00		
To same and Commissioner's fees	285 63		
To amount to balance	10,301 54		
	<u>\$10,963 32</u>		<u>\$10,963 32</u>

No. 61. VIGO COUNTY.

None. DR. | None. CR.

No. 62. WABASH COUNTY.

To amount to balance DR. \$134 50 | By cash CR. \$134 50

No. 63. WARRICK COUNTY.

None. DR. | None. CR.

No. 64. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

None. DR. | None. CR.

No. 65. WELLS COUNTY.

<p>DR.</p> <p>To printing..... \$20 00</p> <p>To Auditor's and Treasurer's fees, &c. 129 58</p> <p>To amount to balance 1,294 28</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$1,425 86</u></p>		<p>CR.</p> <p>By cash..... \$1,425 86</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$1,425 86</u></p>
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No. 66. WHITE COUNTY.

<p>DR.</p> <p>To printing..... \$20 00</p> <p>To engineering..... 131 75</p> <p>To ditching, &c..... 1,449 41</p> <p>To amount amount to balance 32,072 10</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$33,673 26</u></p>		<p>CR.</p> <p>By cash \$2,300 00</p> <p>By cash..... 15,659 00</p> <p>By cash..... 10,111 67</p> <p>By cash..... 800 00</p> <p>By cash..... 3,657 08</p> <p>By cash..... 1,145 51</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$33,673 26</u></p>
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No. 67. WHITLEY COUNTY.

DR. CR.

To Commissioner's fees & engineering. \$686 74 | By amount to balance \$686 74

STATEMENT NO. XVI.

BY COUNTIES.

Showing a General Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures on account of sales of Swamp Lands in Indiana, up to the 31st of October, A. D., 1853.

No.	COUNTIES.	Amount received on sales of swamp lands.	Amount paid out for expenses and drainage.
1	Adams.....	\$880 95	\$32 99
2	Allen.....	14,988 00	923 71
3	Bartholomew.....		
4	Benton.....	676 00	
5	Blackford.....		
6	Boone.....	5,600 00	118 16
7	Brown.....	421 35	316 17
8	Cass.....		
9	Clay.....	900 00	
10	Clinton.....	500 00	177 50
11	Clark.....		
12	Daviess.....		448 50
13	Decatur.....	1,602 00	55 02
14	DeKalb.....	8,933 17	531 18
15	Delaware.....	246 40	20 06
16	Dubois.....		
17	Elkhart.....		597 00
18	Fountain.....		
19	Fulton.....	15,133 68	3,258 96
20	Gibson.....		
21	Grant.....	7,766 22	703 71
22	Greene.....	3,500 00	
23	Hancock.....	169 94	
24	Howard.....	1,936 56	60 53
25	Huntington.....	333 30	21 91
26	Jackson.....	10,200 00	892 50
27	Jasper.....	15,807 31	862 00
28	Jay.....	653 33	
29	Jennings.....	804 23	
30	Knox.....	2,500 00	179 00
31	Kosciusko.....		
32	Lagrange.....		
33	Lake.....		
34	Laporte.....	1,300 06	1,387 80
35	Lawrence.....		
36	Madison.....	2,030 58	348 97
37	Marion.....	83 47	17 17
38	Marshall.....	12,655 67	
39	Martin.....		
40	Miami.....		
41	Monroe.....	629 90	32 57
42	Montgomery.....		
43	Morgan.....	2,825 78	851 64
44	Noble.....		
45	Orange.....		
46	Owen.....		
47	Parke.....	537 90	
48	Perry.....		
49	Pike.....		
50	Porter.....	10,830 70	225 77
51	Pulaski.....	18,350 97	466 50
52	Ripley.....	488 00	19 76
53	Scott.....	130 60	9 65
54	Spencer.....	5,302 99	525 90
55	Starke.....		
56	Steuben.....	10,186 93	497 74
57	St. Joseph.....	250 00	
58	Sullivan.....		
59	Tippecanoe.....	100 00	27 19
60	Tipton.....	10,963 32	661 78

STATEMENT NO. XVI.—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	Amount received on sales of swamp lands.	Amount paid out for expenses of drainage.
61	Vigo		
62	Wabash	\$134 50	
63	Warrick		
64	Washington		
65	Wells	1,425 86	131 58
66	White	33,673 26	1,601 16
67	Whitley		686 74
Grand Total		\$205,662 87	\$16,690 82

STATEMENT NO. XVII.

Borrowers of Trust Funds for the year ending Oct. 31, A. D. 1853.

Date of Mortgage.	Names of Borrowers.	Amount.
1852, November 10	Samuel Henderson	\$460 00
1852, November 10	Theophilus H. Barlow	500 00
1852, December 1	Nathan C. Vail	500 00
1852, December 17	William S. Butt	400 00
1852, December 21	William Bright	300 00
1853, January 8	Wilson Parker	300 00
1853, January 15	Robert Herbison	200 00
1853, January 19	William McConnell	100 00
1853, January 19	John Adkins	500 00
1853, January 25	Melvin B. Hascall	500 00
1853, January 31	Oliver H. Johnson	200 00
1853, February 3	Andrew E. Richardson	300 00
1853, February 14	John H. Meikel	200 00
1853, February 17	John Pierson	400 00
1853, February 26	George W. Kirby	250 00
1853, March 19	William Tate, Jr	500 00
1853, May 30	John H. Meikel	250 00
1853, June 3	A. D. Hamrick	450 00
1853, June 23	Isaac Parker	500 00
1853, July 3	Oliver B. Torbet	400 00
1853, August 29	E. W. H. Ellis	500 00
1853, August 31	Irason Taylor	425 00
1853, September 2	John Leffler	400 00
1853, September 9	William R. Deford	150 00
1853, October 15	John Leffler	500 00
Total amount		\$9,225 00

STATEMENT NO. XVIII.

Showing an Abstract of the Capital Stock owned by individuals in the different Branches of the State Bank of Indiana, upon which taxes are levied, the number of shares, the rates of taxation, and the total amount of taxes assessed against each Branch, viz :

Number.	Names of Branches.	Amount of individual stock.	Number of Shares	Rate per \$100.	Total Taxes.
1	Branch at Evansville.....	\$66,203 12	1,471	75	\$493 20
2	Branch at Fort Wayne.....	48,650 00	973	75	364 87
3	Branch at Indianapolis.....	116,850 00	2,337	52	636 83
4	Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	78,056 25	2,025	1 00	*527 44
5	Branch at Lafayette.....	87,750 00	2,801	64	527 03
6	Branch at Michigan City.....	63,000 00	1,269	75	492 50
7	Branch at Madison.....	126,550 00	2,531	54	689 70
8	Branch at New Albany.....	87,100 00	1,742	66	574 86
9	Branch at Richmond.....	108,750 00	2,175	44	481 72
10	Branch at South Bend.....	32,140 62	1,000	1 00	*121 40
11	Branch at Terre Haute.....	152,700 00	3,054	65	1,000 18
12	Branch at Vincennes.....	53,318 75	1,177	59 ¹ / ₂	317 24
13	Branch at Bedford.....	51,762 50	1,035	37 ¹ / ₂	206 46
Total.....		\$1,012,831 74	24,181		\$6,411 43

*Deduct 12.2 cents on each share from the circulation in these two caees, and you have the result as above. This 12.2 cents tax on the share goes to common schools, hence its deduction.

STATEMENT NO. XIX.

An Abstract showing the Name, Location, Nominal Capital, Amount of Securities Deposited, and amount of Bank Notes issued, of the various Free Banks in Indiana, up to December 1, A. D. 1853.

Number.	NAME OF BANK.	Where Located.	Nominal Capital.	Amount of Securities Deposited.	Amount of Notes issued.
1	Bank of Connersville.....	Connersville.....	\$1,000,000	\$694,495	\$694,485
2	State Stock Bank of Indiana.....	Peru.....	200,000	185,301	185,300
3	Government Stock Bank.....	Lafayette.....	300,000	50,000	50,000
4	Merchants' Bank.....	Lafayette.....	200,000	50,000	50,000
5	Prairie City Bank.....	Terre Haute.....	200,000	200,000	200,000
6	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	Terre Haute.....	200,000	125,000	120,100
7	Wabash Valley Bank.....	Logansport.....	200,000	107,000	105,994
8	State Stock Bank of Logansport...	Logansport.....	500,000	212,000	202,000
9	Gramercy Bank.....	Lafayette.....	100,000	81,500	81,498
10	Indiana Stock Bank.....	Laporte.....	500,000	85,156	85,155
11	Plymouth Bank.....	Plymouth.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
12	Drovers' Bank.....	Rome.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
13	Public Stock Bank.....	Newport.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
14	Bank of North America.....	Newport.....	50,000	50,000	60,000
15	State Stock Security Bank.....	Newport.....	100,000	74,000	73,998
16	Traders' Bank.....	Indianapolis.....	100,000	100,000	99,998
17	Western Bank.....	Plymouth.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
18	Canal Bank.....	Evansville.....	100,000	50,000	49,998
19	Fayette County Bank.....	Connersville.....	500,000	56,250	56,246
20	New York Stock Bank.....	Vincennes.....	200,000	100,000	100,000
21	Bank of Indiana.....	Michigan City.....	50,000	50,000	49,998
22	Elkhart County.....	Goshen.....	250,000	114,000	99,000
23	Steuben County Bank.....	Angola.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
24	Crescent City Bank.....	Evansville.....	250,000	50,000	49,998
25	Indiana Bank.....	Madison.....	500,000	51,150	49,970
26	Central Bank.....	Indianapolis.....	500,000	100,000	57,000
27	Bank of Albany.....	New Albany.....	250,000	54,530	54,552
28	State Stock Bank.....	Jamestown.....	50,000	50,000	49,998
29	Bank of Covington.....	Covington.....	200,000	55,090	49,998
Total.....			\$6,850,000	\$3,096,282	\$7,025,156

STATEMENT NO. XIX.—Continued.

An Abstract Showing the Name, and kind of Stocks upon which the issue is based, of the various Free Banks in Indiana, up to December 1, A. D. 1853.

Number.	NAME OF BANKS.	The kind of State Stocks Deposited, and the amount of each.
1	Bank of Cornersville.....	Indiana 5 per cents, \$652,300; Indiana 2½ per cents, \$390; Ohio 6 per cents, \$42,000.
2	State Stock Bank of Indiana.....	Indiana 2½ per cents, 54,002; Indiana 5 per cents, 158,300.
3	Government Stock Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 50,000.
4	Merchants' Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 36,000; California 7 per cents, 22,000—withdrawn, and Indiana 5 per cents [deposited.
5	Prairie City Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 180,000; Indiana 2½ per cents, 10,000; Tennessee 6 per cents, 6,000.
6	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 20,000; Virginia 6 per cents, 50,000; Michigan 6 per cents, 40,000.
7	Wabash Valley Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 20,000; Indiana 2½ per cents, 56,000; Louisiana 6 per cents, 62,000.
8	State Stock Bank of Logansport.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 212,000.
9	Gramercy Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 81,500.
10	Indiana Stock Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 50,000; Michigan 6 per cents, 26,156.
11	Plymouth Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 50,000.
12	Drovers' Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 50,000.
13	Public Stock Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 100,000.
14	Bank of North America.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 50,000.
15	State Stock Security Bank.....	Virginia 6 per cents, 49,000.
16	Traders' Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 25,000; Georgia 6 per cents, 25,000.
17	Western Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 50,000; Virginia 6 per cents, 50,000.
18	Canal Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 50,000.
19	Fayette County Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 3,750; Indiana 2½ per cents, 5,000; Virginia 6 per cents, 48,000; Kentucky 6 per [cents 2,000
20	New York Stock Bank.....	Virginia 6 per cents, 100,000.
21	Bank of Indiana.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 25,000; Missouri 6 per cents, 25,000.
22	Elkhart County Bank.....	Indiana 2½ per cents, 30,000; Virginia 6 per cents, 77,000; Louisiana 6 per cents, 22,000.
23	Steuben County Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 5,000; Indiana 2½ per cents, 50,000; Missouri 6 per cents, 20,000.
24	Crescent City Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 50,000.
25	Indiana Bank.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 500; Indiana 2½ per cents, 31,000; Missouri 6 per cents, 25,000; California 7 per [cents, 10,000.
26	Central Bank.....	Indiana 6 per cents, 100,000.
27	Bank of Albany.....	Indiana 2½ per cents, 102,372.
28	State Stock Bank.....	Virginia 6 per cents, 50,000.
29	Bank of Covington.....	Indiana 5 per cents, 5,000; Virginia 6 per cents, 50,000.

STATEMENT NO. XIX.—Continued.

Recapitulation of Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents	\$2,027,250
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	333,064
Virginia 6 per cents.....	574,000
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	6,000
Missouri 6 per cents.....	70,000
Georgia 6 per cents.....	25,000
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	81,000
*California 7 per cents.....	32,000
Ohio 6 per cents.....	42,000
Kentucky 6 per cents.....	2,000
Michigan 6 per cents.....	72,156
Total.....	\$3,267,470

The following Banks are partially organized, but as yet have not deposited sufficient securities, viz :

	Nominal Capital.
Northern Indiana Bank, Logansport.....	\$50,000
Traders' Bank, Terre Haute.....	100,000
Brookville Bank, Brookville	100,000
Indiana Exchange Bank, Lexington	500,000
Laurel Bank, Laurel.....	150,000
Great Western Bank, Terre Haute	500,000
Total amount.....	\$1,400,000

* These California Bonds are taken as collateral security, and only at two-thirds their expressed value.
—State Auditor.

STATEMENT NO. XX.

Showing a General Abstract of the Semi-Annual Reports, and Condition of the Free Banks of Indiana, for six months ending 31st December, A. D. 1853.

DR.

Number.	Name of Bank and where located.	Capital Stock.	Notes discounted.	Bills of Exchange.	Remittances.
1	Bank of Connersville, Connersville....	\$698,195 00	\$64,547 48	\$16,870 91	.....
2	Crescent City Bank, Evansville.....	50,000 00	2,846 96	53,862 18	\$6,998 21
3	Canal Bank, Evansville.....	50,000 00	.....	148,053 83	.....
4	Cambridge City Bank, Cambridge .....	.....	8,506 00	153,330 15	.....
5	Central Bank, Indianapolis.....	151,287 50	6,473 88	102,835 00	.....
6	Bank of Covington, Covington.....	55,000 00	40,124 00	.....	.....
7	Bank of N. America, Newport.....	60,000 00	3,550 00	.....	.....
8	Drover's Bank, Rome.....	50,000 00	43,400 00	.....	.....
9	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City.....	50,000 00	.....	20,515 42	21,000 00
10	Fayette County Bank, Connersville....	60,000 00	53,081 01	102,377 87	.....
11	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	100,000 00	45,974 75	7,176 16	.....
12	Merchants' Bank, Lafayette.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
13	Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....	3,744 64
14	Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.....	50,000 00	.....	42 926 23	.....
15	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	200,000 00	44,763 92	72,250 02	1,000 00
16	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
17	State Stock Bank, Peru.....	183,301 00	76,914 16	2,159 95	.....
18	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	112,000 00	.....	.....	.....
19	Southern Bank of Ind., Terre Haute...	133,500 00	89,787 06	89,950 00	4,010 00
20	Steuben County Bank, Angola.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....
21	State Stock Security Bank, Newport...	74,000 00	.....	.....	.....
22	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	300,000 00	4,197 61	.....	.....
23	Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport.....	107,000 00	.....	289,769 43	.....
24	Government Stock Bank, Lafayette....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
25	Western Bank, Plymouth.....	100,000 00	7,514 24	.....	.....
26	Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	62,518 00	18,986 01	.....	.....
27	New York Stock Bank, Vincennes.....	100,000 00	98,605 62	.....	.....
28	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	85,156 00	55,650 12	20,000 00	64,463 03
29	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	51,150 00	6,735 30	119,180 20	.....
30	Elkhart Co. Bank, Goshen.....	114,050 00	.....	.....	.....
	Grand total.....	\$3,404,445 00	\$821,618 11	\$1,241,255 35	\$100,315 88

STATEMENT NO. XX.—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of the Semi-Annual Reports, and condition of the Free Banks of Indiana, for six months, ending 31st December, A. D., 1853.

DR.

Number.	Name of Bank and where located.	Notes of other Banks.	Amount of debts due to Bank.	Personal Property.	Value of real estate for Banking purposes.	Gold on hand.
1	B'k of Connersville, Connersville...	\$33,534 00	\$26,219 59	.....	10,000 00	\$85,309 90
2	Crescent City Bank, Evansville....	8,451 00	.....	\$307 32	1,730 79	7,856 88
3	Canal Bank, Evansville	17,082 00	17,621 74	.....	.....	15,099 83
4	Cambridge City Bank, Cambridge..	12,002 00	1,206 94	.....	.....	1,000 00
5	Central Bank, Indianapolis	8,454 00	87,701 66	.....	5,092 20	19,469 74
6	Bank of Covington, Covington	3,661 00	3,714 66	.....	.....	8,314 90
7	Bank of N. America, Newport.....	.....	48,534 75	.....	.....	7,560 00
8	Drover's Bank, Rome .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,600 00
9	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City...	9,146 00	6,385 18	.....	.....	7,377 32
10	Fayette County B'k, Connersville..	26,786 00	13,937 80	497 05	.....	8,223 09
11	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette	42,251 00	12,556 27	.....	8,000 00	12,482 83
12	Merchants' Bank, Lafayette .....	.....	42,000 00	.....	.....	8,000 00
13	Public Stock Bank, Newport	1,121 00	.....	177 00	.....	13,088 34
14	Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,460 50
15	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute....	79,980 00	89,597 63	1,288 77	.....	27,528 00
16	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	559 00	51,100 00	.....	.....	6,326 00
17	State Stock Bank, Peru	2,200 05	22,265 06	.....	477 48	26,090 26
18	State Stock Bank, Logansport .....	.....	186,955 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
19	Southern B'k of Ind., Terre Haute	12,843 00	36,161 91	1,125 00	.....	23,151 00
20	Steuben County Bank, Angola.....	2,046 00	.....	.....	.....	6 535 63
21	State St'k Security B'k, Newport ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,100 00
22	Trader's Bank, Indianapolis.....	10,123 00	48,924 09	.....	.....	15,251 50
23	Wabash Valley B'k, Logansport...	11,536 00	13,558 63	.....	370 00	19,569 83
24	Government Stock B'k, Lafayette..	.....	42,000 00	.....	.....	8,000 00
25	Western Bank, Plymouth .....	.....	79,808 09	.....	.....	12,240 00
26	Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	1,272 00	33,595 70	.....	.....	10,490 00
27	New York Stock B'k, Vincennes...	5,502 00	5,452 89	.....	.....	13,917 93
28	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	17,486 00	13,572 50	1,263 00	1,650 00	12,105 00
29	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	23,878 54	28,299 32	795 00	7,976 12	11,576 34
30	Elkhart County Bank, Goshen.....	.....	409,610 00	.....	.....	16,111 00
Grand Total.....		\$329,913 69	1,020,768 41	\$5,453 14	35,296 59	\$434,426 13

STATEMENT NO. XX.—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of the Semi-Annual Reports, and condition of the Free Banks of Indiana for six months, ending 31st December, A. D., 1853.

DR.

Number	Name of Bank and where located.	Silver on hand.	Dividends paid.	Expenses.	Amount Total.
1	Bank of Connersville, Connersville.....	\$178 16	.....	.....	\$934,855 04
2	Crescent City Bank, Evansville.....	1,390 00	.....	\$921 91	133,465 28
3	Canal Bank, Evansville.....	.....	.....	2,092 87	240,950 27
4	Cambridge City Bank, Cambridge City.....	327 50	.....	.....	176,372 59
5	Central Bank, Indianapolis.....	216 88	.....	.....	381,530 26
6	Bank of Covington, Covington.....	188 81	.....	4,130 00	115,135 37
7	Bank of North America, Newport.....	355 25	.....	.....	120,000 00
8	Drovers' Bank, Rome.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
9	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City.....	17 63	.....	1,902 95	116,344 50
10	Fayette County Bank, Connersville.....	480 84	.....	1,197 76	266,918 83
11	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	320 71	.....	.....	228,761 72
12	Merchants' Bank, Lafayette.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
13	Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	56 49	.....	.....	218,257 13
14	Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.....	613 27	.....	.....	100,000 06
15	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	483 78	\$6,000 00	.....	525,892 12
16	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	13 00	.....	.....	107,998 00
17	State Stock Bank, Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	317,398 96
18	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	46 09	.....	.....	424,000 00
19	Southern Bank of Indiana, Terre Haute.....	1,506 52	.....	6,389 94	401,474 33
20	Steuben County Bank, Angola.....	20 00	.....	5,775 85	114,377 48
21	State Stock Security Bank, Newport.....	80 00	.....	.....	84,180 00
22	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	93 50	.....	.....	378,589 70
23	Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport.....	723 84	.....	3,150 00	445,677 73
24	Government Stock Bank, Lafayette.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
25	Western Bank, Plymouth.....	437 67	.....	.....	200,009 00
26	Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	184 65	.....	.....	127,047 35
27	New York Stock Bank, Vincennes.....	.....	.....	.....	223,178 44
28	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	101 29	.....	.....	271,446 93
29	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	635 17	.....	1,000 00	535,357 40
30	Elkhart County Bank, Goshen.....	.....	.....	.....	239,610 00
	Grand Total.....	\$8,530 86	\$6,000 00	\$26,961 31	\$7,435,917 06

STATEMENT NO. XXI.

Showing a General Abstract of the number of tracts and quantity of acres of Swamp Lands which have been sold in the State of Indiana during the past year, ending 31st day of October, 1853, together with the amount of money received by county treasurers, on account of such sales, viz :

No.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	No. tracts sold.	Acres.	Hund'ths.	Amount of cash sales.
1	Adams.....	25	1,024	76	\$1 280 85
2	Allen.....	276	11,777	79	14,988 00
3	Bartholomew.....	6	246	46	330 92
4	Benton.....	16	638	60	798 25
5	Blackford.....	19	760	00	979 20
6	Boone.....	105	3,636	20	5,394 55
7	Brown.....	8	337	07	421 35
8	Cass.....	98	4,160	31	5,306 01
9	Clay.....	28	1,124	75	1,405 93
10	Clinton.....	22	903	04	1,128 67
11	Daviess.....	425	17,146	98	22,028 50
12	Decatur.....	14	549	75	1,602 00
13	DeKalb.....	159	6,576	11	8,933 17
14	Delaware.....	4	160	00	246 40
15	Dubois.....	73	2,921	40	3,669 01
16	Elkhart.....	112	4,319	20	5,651 15
17	Fountain.....	8	317	16	396 45
18	Fulton.....	322	12,913	15	16,181 56
19	Gibson.....	167	6,598	36	8,690 23
20	Greene.....	92	3,654	26	7,766 22
21	Hancock.....	110	4,406	35	5,536 16
22	Howard.....	2	78	20	100 00
23	Huntington.....	25	989	31	1,936 31
24	Jackson.....	4	172	93	333 30
25	Jasper.....	216	8,640	07	11,397 25
26	Jay.....	341	13,938	90	17,442 48
27	Jefferson.....	19	767	33	1,089 40
28	Jennings.....	17	658	73	844 39
29	Knox.....	71	3,075	49	3,845 26
30	Kosciusko.....	195	7,854	50	10,032 43
31	Lagrange.....	115	4,456	17	5,916 68
32	Laporte.....	403	16,352	76	20,963 02
33	Lawrence.....	8	320	00	400 00
34	Madison.....	30	1,268	64	2,030 58
35	Marion.....	1	3	15	83 47
36	Marshall.....	251	10,314	22	12,953 74
37	Martin.....	44	1,761	01	2,319 83
38	Miami.....	1	40	00	50 00
39	Monroe.....	14	588	13	735 55
40	Montgomery.....	2	89	00	170 00
41	Morgan.....	34	1,291	98	2,825 78
42	Noble.....	118	4,519	02	5,618 77
43	Orange.....	1	40	00	50 00
44	Parke.....	8	375	28	527 90
45	Perry.....	2	132	24	166 30
46	Pike.....	101	1,167	53	5,276 46
47	Porter.....	397	11,968	00	14,960 03
48	Posey.....	6	246	00	307 50
49	Pulaski.....	548	22,332	24	28,161 62
50	Ripley.....	9	360	00	488 00
51	Scott.....	3	115	70	145 02
52	Spencer.....	99	4,399	92	5,815 15
53	Starke.....	186	7,457	82	9,222 29
54	Steuben.....	191	7,711	66	10,245 31
55	St. Joseph.....	245	10,184	64	12,751 18
56	Sullivan.....	47	1,892	00	2,454 88
57	Tiptecanoe.....	2	80	00	100 00
58	Tipton.....	151	6,063	45	10,865 32
59	Vigo.....	21	857	04	1,071 29
60	Wabash.....	3	120	00	150 00

STATEMENT NO. XXI.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No tracts sold.	Acres.	Hdths.	Amount of cash sales.
61	Warrick	72	2,822	63	3,905 37
62	Washington.....	27	988	83	1,236 04
63	Wells	25	916	79	1,425 86
64	White	710	28,342	52	36,805 92
65	Whitley	95	3,858	17	5,289 18
Grand Total		6,838	266,941	29	\$346,400 14

NOTE.—The foregoing table comprises a full statement of the Swamp Lands sold in said counties within the period aforesaid, so far as reported to this office by County Auditors and Treasurers. In many of the counties the Treasurers had, up to the 31st of October, omitted to make settlement with the State Treasurer, on account of said funds, most of them have since done so.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF STATE

FOR THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—Agreeably to the provisions of an “Act to provide for Annual Reports of State officers, branches of the State Bank, and Benevolent Institutions, to be made to the Governor,” approved Feb. 3d, 1853, the undersigned, Treasurer of State, herewith submits his annual report, containing “a full exhibit and statement of all moneys received by him into, and paid out of the Treasury.” Also, a detailed statement “showing, under separate and appropriate heads, on what, or from what source received, and for what particular object or service the same has been paid out,” during the fiscal year ending October 31st, A. D., 1853.

1st. A general statement of the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year from November 1st, 1852, to October 31st, 1853.

Total receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year.....	\$1,620,943 74
Add balance on hand November 1, 1852.....	402,719 48
Grand total.....	<u>\$2,023,663 22</u>
Total amount of warrants paid at the Treasury during the fiscal year.....	\$1,509,305 32
Balance on hand November 1, 1853.....	<u><u>\$514,367 90</u></u>

2d. A statement showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of the “General Fund,” and of each of the separate funds belonging to, or held in trust by the State.

GENERAL FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852..... \$143,408 50

Receipts.

From revenue for 1852... ..	\$452,341 74	
From revenue for 1851.....	9,574 58	
From delinquent revenue for 1852.....	29,125 89	
From delinquent revenue for 1851 and previous years.....	55,343 37	
	<hr/>	546,385 58
From Treasury fund.....	567 75	
From Indianapolis fund and lots	153 86	
From sales of Laws and Revised Sta- tutes	490 45	
From amount refunded by the United States on account of volunteers to Mexican war.....	773 67	
	<hr/>	1,985 73
On account of Hospital for the Insane,	254 77	
On account of Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.....	729 38	
On account of Institute for the Educa- tion of the Blind, from loans, &c.....	14,202 43	
	<hr/>	15,186 58
On account of Free Banks.....		156 00
* On account of loan made in 1851 to pay interest on State debt not heretofore entered on the books.....		52,778 40
		<hr/>
Total receipts.....		<u>\$759,900 79</u>

Disbursements.

On account of revenue refunded.....		\$6,357 74
On account of Treasury fund		30 80
On account of Hospital for the Insane,	\$39,641 00	
On account of Hospital Building, (In- sane,).....	19,212 93	
On account of Institute for the Blind...	56,597 50	
On account of Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.....	43,420 88	
	<hr/>	158,872 31
On account of Revised Statutes	37,333 43	
On account of State Prison.....	5,553 74	
On account of new buildings for State Prison.....	1,719 50	

* Though there was a clerical omission of the entry of the item, it was properly accounted for.

On account of Legislative expenses.	\$45,835 02	
On account of fencing Tippecanoe Battle Ground	1,275 87	
On account of Judiciary.	20,908 51	
On account of Probate Judges	1,988 00	
On account of Executive Officers.....	9,483 91	
On account of Governor's House.....	448 65	
On account of State Library	1,538 04	
On account of Governor's Circle.....	183 58	
	<hr/>	\$126,268 25
On account of State House.....	3,042 07	
On account of Specific Appropriations...	4,048 94	
On account of Stationery and Fuel.	4,080 80	
On account of Public Printing.....	17,085 29	
On account of Militia	464 94	
On account of Contingent Fund.....	1,074 31	
On account of State Board of Agriculture for printing annual reports.....	2,576 71	
On account of Distribution of Law.....	390 00	
On account of State Board of Equaliza- tion.....	292 73	
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys....	3,173 88	
On account of Free Banking.....	396 25	
On account of Presidential Election	762 30	
	<hr/>	37,388 22
On account of Interest and Exchange....	17,780 24	
On account of International Exchanges..	306 00	
On account of Indiana Reports of Su- preme Court.....	214 49	
On account of Attorneys Fees.....	1,968 12	
On account of colonization of free blacks,	3,340 00	
On account of Expenses of the Supreme Court.....	213 49	
	<hr/>	25,308 85
On account of 6 per cent. Treasury notes,	32,510 00	
On account of Interest on same.....	22,167 25	
On account of 5 per cent. Treasury notes,	49,840 00	
On account of Interest on same.....	24,692 58	
On account of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Treasury notes,	380 00	
On account of Interest on same.....	8 76	
On account of Incidental Expenses of Treasury notes.....	652 30	
	<hr/>	130,250 89
On account of Payment on Loan made 1851 to pay Interest on State Debt....	52,778 40	
On account of Interest on same.....	3,149 10	
	<hr/>	55,927 50
On account of Interest on State Debt. ...	249,127 75	
On account of Salary of Agent.....	2,500 00	

On account of expenses of agency.....	603 10	
	<hr/>	252,230 85
Total disbursements.....		792,635 41
Total receipts.....		759,900 79
		<hr/>
Deficiency.....		\$32,734 62
		<hr/>

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.

On account of amount collected to purchase Township Libraries :

Tax for 1852.....	\$62,642 34	
Delinquent Library tax for 1852.....	3,963 16	
	<hr/>	\$66,605 50
		<hr/>

No disbursements.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1853.....	\$5,763 49
--------------------------------------	------------

Receipts.

On account of principal loans refunded...	11,170 85	
On account of principal on sales of land,	1,086 60	
On account of interest collected.....	6,712 34	
On account of damages collected.....	37 00	
On account of costs of advertising.....	2 00	
	<hr/>	19,008 79
Total.....		\$14,772 28
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

On account of principal new loans.....	\$10,950 00	
On account of Professors' salaries.....	3,207 88	
On account of incidental expenses.....	1,220 69	
On account of chemical department.....	400 00	
On account of interest refunded.....	032 31	
	<hr/>	16,910 88
		<hr/>
Balance on hand.....		\$7,861 40
		<hr/>

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The following items comprise that portion of the "Common School Fund" which is received and disbursed through the Treasurer's office:

SALINE FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852..... \$4,570 03

Receipts.

Principal (loans refunded).....	\$2,581 59	
Sales of land.....	752 00	
Interest collected.....	2,380 72	
Damages collected.....	86 07	
Costs of advertising.....	4 00	
	<hr/>	5,804 38
Total		<hr/> \$10,374 41

Disbursements.

On account of amount distributed to counties.....	\$6,430 47	
On account of expenses of fund.....	317 50	
On account of interest refunded.....	2 90	
	<hr/>	6,750 87
Balance on hand.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$3,623 54

BANK TAX FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852..... \$2,527 86

Receipts.

Principal refunded.....	\$500 00	
Interest collected.....	887 81	
Branches of State Bank.....	4,594 10	
Damages collected.....	60 60	
Costs of advertising.....	6 00	
	<hr/>	6,048 51
Total		<hr/> \$8,576 37

Disbursements.

On account of amount distributed to counties.....	\$4,563 41	
On account of incidental expenses.....	17 40	
	<hr/>	4,580 81
Balance on hand.....		<hr/> <u>\$3,995 56</u>

FIVE PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.

Amount received from the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State Bank	\$360 00	
Interest allowed on same.....	187 30	
	<hr/>	\$547 30
		<hr/> <u></u>

There is a balance due from the State Treasury, or General Fund, to the Common School Fund, in addition to the above, the sum of \$780,624 36, on account of redemption of five per cent. Treasury notes. This item of the Common School Fund is unproductive, and will remain so until reimbursed by taxation.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852.....	\$171 96
--------------------------------------	----------

Receipts.

Of principal refunded.....	\$150 00	
Of interest collected.....	50 24	
	<hr/>	200 24
Total		<hr/> <u>\$371 20</u>
Disbursements		164 74
		<hr/>
Balance on hand.....		<u>\$206 46</u>

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852..... \$1,098 70

Receipts.

Of principal refunded.....	\$500 00	
Of interest collected.....	160 34	
		<u>660 34</u>
Total		\$1,759 04

Disbursements.

On account of amount distributed.....	\$1,098 70	
On account of interest refunded.....	12 00	
On account of incidental expenses.....	34 82	
		<u>1,145 52</u>
Balance on hand.....		<u>\$613 52</u>

Warrants paid under head of Common School Fund, to
defray expenses of superintendent's office..... \$285 15

MICHIGAN ROAD FUND.

No receipts.

Amount disbursed on account of expenses of said fund.. \$27 00

COUNTY SEMINARY FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852..... \$445 40

No receipts or disbursements during the year.

ESTATES WITHOUT KNOWN HEIRS.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852.	\$3,165 94
Amount received.....	333 30
Total	<u>\$3,499 24</u>

No disbursements.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852.....	\$47,506 80
Amount received during the year.....	210,359 67
Total	<u>\$257,866 47</u>
Disbursements during the year.....	27,257 53
Amount on hand.....	<u>\$230,608 94</u>

THREE PER CENT. FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852.....	<u>\$321 81</u>
--------------------------------------	-----------------

No receipts or disbursements during the year.

STATE DEBT SINKING FUND.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852.....	\$2,500 00
--------------------------------------	------------

Receipts.

On account of Georgia lands.....	\$1,000 00	
On account of sale of National Road.....	1,781 03	
On account of sale of stock of Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company....	31,450 00	
On account of tolls from the New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike Road.....	178 40	
	<u>34,409 43</u>	
Total		<u>\$36,909 44</u>

Disbursements.

On account of purchase of Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stocks.....	31,429 00
Amount on hand.....	<u>\$5,480 43</u>

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

Amount on hand November 1, 1852.....	\$191,238 99
--------------------------------------	--------------

Receipts.

On account of Canal scrip east of Tippecanoe.....	\$1,095 00	
On account of Canal scrip west of Tippecanoe.....	1,490 00	
On account of interest on scrip east of Tippecanoe.....	489 22	
		<u>3,074 22</u>
On account of tolls and water rents.....	175,701 32	
On account of lands east of Tippecanoe	186,712 08	
On account of Vincennes Land Office district.....	293,657 30	
On account of interest on deposits.....	1,324 07	
On account of miscellaneous.....	5 00	
		<u>657,399 77</u>
Total.....		<u>\$851,712 98</u>

Disbursements.

On account of scrip east of Tippecanoe	\$1,095 00
On account of scrip west of Tippecanoe	1,490 00
On account of interest on scrip east of Tippecanoe.....	489 22
On account of general expenses.....	18,621 13
On account of ordinary repairs.....	50,757 25
On account of extraordinary repairs....	15,620 93
On account of building bridges.....	3,566 90

On account of expenses of superintend- ence.....	7,521 68
On account of salaries of officers.....	7,565 76

Construction.

From Terre Haute to Point Commerce.	11,637 93	
From Point Commerce to New Berry...	208 25	
From New Berry to Maysville.....	7,669 56	
From Maysville to Petersburg.....	51,226 84	
From Petersburg to Evansville.....	337,477 91	
Expenses of engineering.....	7,520 89	
Damages and water-power.....	25,594 41	
Clinton drawbridge.....	6,000 00	
Office, house and lot.....	3,722 59	
Expenses of Land Office at Logansport,	1,942 83	
Expenses of Land Office at Washing- ton.....	1,849 86	
Interest paid on loans.....	66,539 47	
	<hr/>	628,118 41
Balance on hand.....		<hr/> \$223,594 57 <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

On account of the General Fund.....	\$616,492 29
On account of Library Fund.....	66,605 50
On account of University Fund.....	19,008 79
On account of Common School Fund.....	13,594 07
On account of Swamp Land Fund.....	210,359 67
On account of State Debt Sinking Fund.....	34,409 43
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal.....	660,473 99
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$1,620,943 74
Add balance on hand November 1, 1852.....	402,719 48
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	\$2,023,663 22

Disbursements.

On account of General Fund.....	\$792,635 41	
On account of University Fund	16,910 88	
On account of Common School Fund...	12,954 09	
On account of Swamp Land Fund	27,257 53	
On account of State Debt Sinking Fund	31,429 00	
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal..	628,118 41	
	<hr/>	1,509,305 32
Balance as before stated.....		<u>\$514,357 90</u>

By reference to receipts and disbursements of the General Fund, it will be perceived that there is a deficiency of \$32,734 62. To this should be added undrawn balances of appropriations for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and for additional buildings for the Hospital for the Insane, of \$27,047 61. Also, Treasury notes on hand for cancelation, principal and interest amounting to about \$13,240. Showing an actual deficiency of \$73,022 23 on the 31st of October, 1853.

This result was predicted last winter by the undersigned, during the session of the Legislature, and was communicated to your Excellency, and also to a large number of the members of both branches of the Legislature. Yet, notwithstanding the representations of the undersigned of the then existing state of the Treasury, and of the probable deficiency that would accrue, the Legislature reduced the taxes for State purposes from twenty cents upon the hundred dollars to fifteen cents for 1854.

With the means in the Treasury belonging to other funds, the interest upon the State debt due last July was promptly paid; the interest falling due on the first of January next, amounting to \$153,000, will be paid without a resort to loans for that purpose.

Every County Treasurer in the State has paid into the State Treasury the full amount of State revenue collected for 1852; and nearly all have made settlement of delinquent revenue for 1852.

It will be seen by reference to receipts of General Fund, that nearly thirty thousand dollars of delinquent revenue for 1852 have been collected and paid into the Treasury.

To accomplish this result, so desirable in the straightened condition of the Treasury, on the 15th of April last the following circular was issued to County Treasurers:

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 15, 1853.

SIR:—By reference to Sec. 102, Chap. 6, Revised Statutes of 1852, vol. 1, page 130, you will perceive that it is made your duty to call upon every delinquent tax payer, either in person or by deputy, in your county, and collect the taxes that may be returned delinquent in the year 1852, or any previous years:

and, if necessary, to distrain property for the collection of such delinquent taxes, with penalty, interest, and costs.

To enable you to do so, your County Auditor will be instructed to make out for you, forthwith, a certified copy of your delinquent lists.

In making levies for taxes, no property is exempt. Should the property fail to sell at the residence of the owner, you have the right to remove and offer it at any other point within the county.

Recollect that a failure upon your part, to comply with the law, in this respect, will make you personally responsible for the taxes.

In due time I will give your instructions where and when to deposit the money thus collected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. NEWLAND, *Treasurer of State.*

The law extending the time of settlement of the County Treasurers from February to April operates injuriously to the interests of the State, and causes embarrassment to the operations of this office, without any corresponding advantage to the people.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is, in the several counties of this State, a large amount of Common School Fund arising from *finer* and *forfeitures* and *unreclaimed* fees, which is either not collected, or if collected not paid over to the proper officers. That these funds should be collected and made effective on the 1st day of July last, a circular, of which the following is a copy, was sent to each County Auditor and Treasurer in the State:

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 1, 1853. }

To the Auditor of _____ County :

SIR :—I desire to call your attention to the 2d section of chapter 98, page 439, vol. 1, Revised Statutes of 1852. You will perceive that "the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State, and from all forfeitures which may accrue, all lands and other estates which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to inheritance;" also, "and unreclaimed fees as provided by law," belong to the Common School Fund. It is confidently believed that there are large amounts in the several counties, which ought to be collected and made an effective part of said fund.

I would suggest to you, that, being one of the guardians of the Common School Fund, that it is your duty to make examination of the Clerks Office, and of the several Magistrate's Dockets of your County.

1st. To ascertain the amount of fines and forfeitures, and unreclaimed fees which have been collected and not paid into the County Treasury.

2d. To ascertain what amounts of fines and forfeitures which have accrued, but have not been collected.

3d. To examine the records of the Common Pleas Court in regard to decedents estates without known heirs; see that they are properly settled up and the proceeds returned to the State Treasury.

It is to be hoped that the several County officers who have charge of the Common School Fund, will engage with energy and zeal in the examinations and investigations herewith suggested; that where any delinquency is found, prompt measures will be taken to have the money collected.

For your extra services in these matters, you are referred to your County Board, which is requested to make you liberal compensation out of the funds collected.

Your attention is also called to Secs. 29, 30, and 31 of chap. 6, page 113, vol. 1, Revised Statutes. By strictly enforcing these laws, a considerable amount of revenue will accrue to the State and County.

This Circular will be sent to the Auditor and Treasurer of each county with the confident expectation that these officers will act in concert in carrying out the suggestions herein contained.

Respectfully yours, &c.

E. NEWLAND, *Treasurer of State.*

What the result of this examination has been has not transpired, and to what extent the examination has been carried is not known.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH NEWLAND,
Treasurer of State.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, Oct. 31, 1853. }

TO JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—In compliance with sec. 1, chap. 102, of Session Acts of 1853, I beg leave to submit the following report for the year 1853:

I entered upon the duties of this office on the 16th day of January last. A short time afterwards contracts were made with the following named persons, at the rates named, for the distribution of the Revised Statutes of 1852, to the Clerks of the respective counties in the State, to wit:

In the 1st Judicial Circuit, with Charles Woodward, at \$30.00.

In the 2d Judicial Circuit, with Adams & Co., at \$75.00.

In the 3d Judicial Circuit, with David Milholland, at \$95.00.

In the 4th Judicial Circuit, with D. C. Perkins, at \$45.00.

In the 5th Judicial Circuit, with Samuel Milholland, at \$20.00.

In the 6th Judicial Circuit, with D. Culley, at \$45.00.

In the 7th Judicial Circuit, with Daniel P. Foust, at \$45.00.

In the 8th Judicial Circuit, with John Milholland, at \$45.00.

In the 9th Judicial Circuit, with R. K. May, at \$250.00.

In the 10th Judicial Circuit, with William Braden, at \$275.00.

In the 11th Judicial Circuit, with A. D. Ohr, at \$125.

The contracts entered into as above were all performed within the time stipulated in their respective bonds, except in the counties of Fayette and Franklin, in the 4th Judicial Circuit. In these counties the Statutes were not delivered for several days after the time specified in the contractor's bond had expired. Besides which, several of the Statutes sent to these counties were damaged by exposure to the weather. For the non-compliance with the terms of the

contract, and the damages to the books, twenty dollars of the contract price was retained.

The 1st section of chapter 44 of the Session Acts of 1851-2, says; "That of the Revised Statutes of 1852, and of the Code of Practice, there shall be printed and bound by the State Printer, by the 1st day of December next, in the English language, each in a separate volume, fifteen thousand copies."

The 4th section of same chapter says: "The Revised Statutes, when ready for delivery, shall be distributed as follows: To the officers of the State, to the Judges, Reporter, Clerk, and Sheriff of the Supreme Court; to the Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys of the Judicial Circuits; to the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas; to the Judges, District Attorney, Clerk, and Marshal of the United States Court for Indiana; to the members and officers of the present General Assembly; to the library of Congress; to the Departments at Washington; to the Colleges in this State; to the County Libraries, each one copy; and to each State and Territory three copies. There shall be forwarded to the counties in this State as follows, to wit: To the counties of Benton, Blackford, Jasper, Lake, Pulaski, Starke, Tipton and Brown, each fifty copies; to the counties of Crawford, Marshal, Martin, Ohio, Porter, Scott, White and Whitley, each seventy-five copies; and to each of the other counties one hundred copies.

To comply with the provisions of the above section, it would take at least ten thousand copies, to which must be added the number sold by the Treasurer of State, leaving less than five thousand copies to be distributed in compliance with the fifth section of the said chapter 44, which says: "A like number of copies shall be forwarded to the several counties, which shall be deposited in the office of the Treasurer of each county," &c. And further, "The residue of such copies shall be deposited in the State Library for safe keeping, of which the Treasurer of State is hereby authorized to sell the same, not exceeding one thousand five hundred copies," &c. From which it is very clear that a certain number of copies were to be placed in the State Library, a part of which for the purpose of sale by the State Treasurer.

The residue of the Revised Statutes, after complying with the 4th section, and that part of the 5th section, relative to the number to be placed in the State Library, and those for the use of the Treasurer of State, were, with the law and journals of the last Legislature, distributed in the following proportion, to wit: To those counties where fifty copies were to be sent, as contemplated by the 5th section, sixteen copies; to those where seventy-five were to be sent, twenty-four copies; and to those where one hundred were to be sent, twenty-two copies. The contracts for their distribution, together with the Census Reports of 1840, and the interleaved Statutes were made with the following named persons at the annexed rates, to wit:

- 1st Circuit, with Charles Woodward, at \$16.00.
- 2d Circuit, with Adams & Co., at \$28.00.
- 3d Circuit, with Henry S. Rockey, at \$59.50.
- 4th Circuit, with D. B. Cully, at \$20.00.
- 5th Circuit, with N. M. Knotts, at \$9.00.
- 6th Circuit, with E. S. Wolf, at \$20.00.
- 7th Circuit, with A. Glazier, at \$20.00.
- 8th Circuit, with Richard W. Iliff, at \$38.00.
- 9th Circuit, with J. Lister, at \$87.00.
- 10th Circuit, with Ed. Seaman, at \$94.00.
- 11th Circuit, with Wm. Braden, at \$39.50.

Believing it to be a matter of very great importance to the people of the State, to have the school law generally distributed, and to have such forms and explanations as would have a "tendency to develop the school system according to the spirit of the law," I consented, after the above contracts were entered into, at the request of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to include in the distribution the "School Law of the State of Indiana, with explanations, instructions and forms of proceeding," as prepared by him. The number of which being greater than I supposed, their bulk excluded the interleaved Statutes, and, as a consequence, but few of them have been distributed as yet, and those only as private opportunities occurred.

The contracts, as above, were all promptly complied with, and the books were all delivered in good condition, except in the county of Allen in the 10th, and in the county of Cass in the 11th Judicial Circuits; in these counties many of the books were wet, so much so, as to render them entirely useless. The contractors have not applied for their pay, nor has the amount of damages been determined upon.

The binding of the second volume of the Revised Statutes, in German, has just been completed and delivered to me. The high price at which they must sell to cover cost, is such as to preclude their ready sale. Sixteen copies of the first volume only have been sold up to this time. As the Legislature does not meet until January, 1855, no contracts for stationary have been made, except for a small quantity of printing paper to be used in printing the reports of State officers, which was awarded to William Sheets at \$3 50 per ream.

The first and second parts of the third volume of the Indiana Reports have been delivered to me, and have been sent to the Clerks of the different counties throughout the State. The third part will be ready for delivery in next month, which will complete the third volume.

The "Act for the more uniform mode of doing township business," has been distributed as required by the law.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March the 4th, 1853, it was made the duty of the Secretary of State to consolidate the laws

in relation to the highways, as also the election of supervisors of the same, in pamphlet form.

When the Revised Statutes of 1852 were ready for distribution to the Clerks of the several counties of this State, the Acts in relation to Highways were not ready to distribute with them until they had been sent to several counties. To the remaining counties a part of them were sent with the Statutes. After a part of these laws had been sent with the Statutes intended for the Treasurers of the counties, I found, upon examining the remainder, that the number would fall short of the amount I supposed had been printed. From this cause many counties did not receive as many as I originally intended to send them. The number of these laws were, doubtless, printed as required by the act of the Legislature, and deposited in the State House, where there is a large accumulation of books and pamphlets for many years, amongst which I have not been able, as yet, to find them.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
N. HAYDEN,
Secretary of State.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.



REPORT.

TO THE HON. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of Indiana:

The act to provide for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, though passed on the 14th of June, 1852, and in force from the time it was published in a pamphlet and circulated in the several counties of the State by authority, which occurred in August, 1852, did not become practically operative before the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees, who are also trustees for school purposes, were elected in the several townships of the State.

THE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The School Law commits to the township trustees the charge of all the public educational affairs of the township. The trustees have the control and disbursement of all the school funds of the township. They make all contracts for building, repairing and furnishing school houses. They provide fuel. They employ teachers. They determine the time of commencing schools and the period of their continuance.

The various duties required of these officers, and the summary and discretionary power with which they are clothed, render it of great importance that the very ablest and best men in the township should be selected as trustees. The people throughout the State seem to have so thought and so acted. They have placed in these positions of usefulness, and of power over their township, the most intelligent and efficient citizens.

The friends of the system have no cause longer to fear for its success through the want of capacity or of interest on the part of the trustees. It is believed every township in the State has among its

citizens those able and willing to perform most satisfactorily and efficiently all the duties required of trustees. And the people have, as a general rule, with great unanimity, selected such men for the office, regardless of personal or party considerations.

DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION.

The trustees, on entering on the duties of their office, were, in many cases, greatly embarrassed by the general want of correct information among the people concerning the new system of public instruction adopted by the State. The law was radically new. It provided for a system wholly different from any to which the people had ever been accustomed. It had been but sparsely circulated among the people. A few copies only of a meager pamphlet of dry law, without comment or forms of doing business under it, had been sent to each county. Few of the trustees, and still fewer of the people had ever *read*, much less *studied* the law.

To remove these difficulties, a pamphlet of upwards of sixty pages, embracing the law with its amendments and copious notes, explanations, instructions and form of proceeding, was issued from this office. A large edition was printed and distributed to the several counties in proportion to population. Any person in the county, by calling on the Auditor, would receive, without charge, a copy. By this means all our citizens who take any interest in the matter are able to become acquainted with the whole system. The results of this attempt to diffuse information are believed to be very beneficial.

DEFICIENCY OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The first duty of the Board of Trustees is to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of the township. But the *school-houses*—where are they, and what are they? In some townships there is not a single school-house of any kind to be found. In other townships there are a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in winter worse than nothing. In many townships furnished with several houses, the change from the district to the township system has rendered the present location of the old houses inconvenient, and before schools can well prosper the houses must be removed or sold and new ones erected in places more convenient.

Before the people can be even tolerably accommodated with schools there must be erected in this State at least 3,500 school-houses.

MEASURES FOR PROVIDING SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Heretofore school-houses have been erected by single districts; but under the new law districts are abolished, district lines obliterated.

ated, houses heretofore built by districts become the property of the township, and all new houses are to be built at the expense of the township. Individuals may, if they will, by voluntary association, erect a house, giving it to the township, or retaining it as their own property, and the trustees may establish a school in it. But the only regular and legal mode of building school-houses, is by an appropriation of township funds by the township trustees. But whence must be derived these township funds? Each township receives at the annual distribution its equitable share of the public funds, amounting this year to eighty cents for each scholar. As the law now stands, the trustees may, if no other means are provided by the township, appropriate this fund to the building of school-houses. But the use of the public money for such a purpose would leave the trustees destitute of all means of paying teachers. It was never intended or expected that the trustees would appropriate the dividends from the common school fund to any other purpose, than the paying of teachers, except in extraordinary cases. It was intended and expected that the building, furnishing and repairs of school-houses would be provided for by a special township tax.

SPECIAL TOWNSHIP TAX.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the provisions of the new constitution, each and every township of the State is made a municipal corporation, with such powers and liabilities, as have by common usage belonged to such corporations ever since the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the Rock of Plymouth. Every voter in the township is a member of the corporation. The business of the corporation may be managed directly by the whole body of the voters, in regular or special township meetings, or by persons chosen by the people as directors of the corporation, called in New England *Select Men*, and in Indiana *Township Trustees*.

Among the inherent and necessary powers of such corporations stands first and most important, that of raising, by taxation on the property and polls of the township, an amount of funds sufficient to defray all the legitimate expenses of the corporation. The objects to be provided for, and the mode of raising the revenue, may be properly defined by Statute Law.

The most important interest to be provided for by the townships, is the education of the children. It is too late to say that the education of the children of the people is not a legitimate business for civil corporations—that the work of education should be left to parents, to individuals, to churches, and to voluntary associations. The people never have been educated but by municipal provisions, and they never will be. The experience and practice of the civilized world have settled the question. The constitution of the State settles it so far as we are concerned. The State must provide a system of public instruction. The State has provided such a system.

The execution of the law is entrusted to the municipal corporations of the State, the cities, the towns and the townships. In these corporations authority is vested, to raise, by the ordinary mode of taxation, the amount necessary to develop, sustain and render efficient the system of education.

The authority to levy taxes, to build school-houses, and to carry on all parts of the system of public instruction, might be constitutionally exercised either by the majority of the members of the corporation, that is, by the voters of the city, town or township, or by officers elected by the voters. As the law now stands, no power is explicitly and directly given to the township trustees, to levy a tax without the consent of the voters of the township, given at some general or special township meeting. The constitutionality of this provision of the law, authorizing a vote of the township on a special tax, has been questioned. The general principle sustained by the Supreme Court, in their decision on the Liquor Law, has been supposed by many to apply equally to the School Law.

This impression seems indeed to have generally prevailed throughout the State, and has in some of the townships produced results disastrous to the educational enterprises of the year. Tax-payers who were opposed to the special township tax, refused to pay the assessment, thereby not only impeding the progress of schools, but causing an unusual delinquency in the collection of taxes for general purposes. Contracts for building school-houses were thrown up, houses half finished were abandoned, and all operations were suspended.

In some townships the rumor prevailed, and was credited, that the entire School Law, from beginning to end, had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void. Believing this, the township trustees actually dismissed all their schools, and even considered themselves summarily disposed from office.

As soon as information of these facts was received at this office, efforts were made by private correspondence and by circulars, to correct public opinion, and to arrest the downward tendency of the whole system. It is hoped that the real facts are now known and appreciated, and before any more serious evil shall arise, we hope for a decision to settle the whole question.

The constitutional objections to the first and second sections of the Liquor Law, cannot apply to the one hundred and thirtieth section of the School Law. By the Liquor Law, the same act, the retailing of spirituous liquors, might be in one township *lawful*, and in the adjoining township *criminal*, and the difference in the two cases was made to depend on a vote of the people. The School Law involves no such principle. That law is uniform, general and equally operating throughout the State. The public money is distributed in proportion to the number of children, to every city, town and township. But it was never supposed that the public money would be sufficient to build and furnish school-houses, and keep up schools for a period sufficiently long each year to supply the educational demands of

the people. With the most rigid economy the public funds would only be sufficient to pay the actual expense of tuition for some few months each year. The school-houses must be built by other means. The only feasible mode of raising the school-house fund in each township is by a township tax. The law might have required a specific, or a certain rate of township taxation, the same in every township. But this would be inexpedient. Some townships are much more deficient than are others in school-houses, and of course they need a larger amount of money. To provide by law that a township having one good school-house for every fifty scholars should raise by tax as much money for building school-houses as another township which has not one house to five hundred scholars, would be extremely unwise. You might as well provide that all cities, towns and townships should raise the same amount for roads and bridges, regardless of circumstances. The only reasonable and practicable mode is to allow every city, town and township to raise by tax whatever may be necessary for all municipal purposes, including schools. As this is a matter of mere municipal expediency, involving no crime, as does the Liquor Law, it cannot be any constitutional objection that the whole body of voters of the township have the privilege of voting on the question.

We do not, however, intend formally to argue in this report the question of the constitutionality of the School Law in that particular respect. We only thus briefly allude to the matter. We leave it for the decision of the Supreme Court. The question will be presented in regular form to the Court at its next session, when a decision will be given.

While we have no doubt but that the provision of the law requiring the people to vote on the question of a special township tax, is within the meaning and intent of the constitution, we have strong doubts of the practical expediency of such a provision. It was supposed, by the authors of the law, that by frequent meetings, discussions and votings, the interest of the people in educational matters would be excited and kept up. Indifference, however, is not, as was supposed, one of the principal obstacles in the way of our educational enterprises. The people are not indifferent. They take a deep, an active, and a permanent interest in the subject. They, however, do not like the *voting* provision in the special township tax section. They demand with great unanimity a modification of the law in that respect. Public sentiment seems to require that the municipal authorities of every civil corporation, the officers of cities, towns and townships alike, should have authority to assess on the property and polls of the corporation whatever tax, within proper limits, may be necessary for all municipal purposes, including the "building or repairing school-houses and purchasing sites therefor, providing fuel, furniture, maps, apparatus, libraries or increase thereof, or to discharge debts incurred therefor, and for continuing their schools after the public funds shall have been expended; that this tax should

be collected by their own officers, as are now the corporation taxes of cities, and that it should be appropriated as is now provided by law.

By the existing provisions of the School Law the trustees are required to perform duties of the utmost importance, while they are often left wholly powerless of means. Indeed this *voting* provision, though very fair seeming in theory, proves in practice decidedly the most unlucky and unwise provision in the whole law. The sooner the law is modified in that respect the better will it prove for the interests of education, as well as for the peace and harmony of the people.

The existence of this provision in the law has greatly retarded the organization and impaired the efficiency of schools. In many townships the trustees, on exploring their territory, found few or no school-houses fit to be occupied. They proposed a township tax for the erection of houses, but the proposition was voted down. They renewed the proposition at a subsequent meeting, but it was again, and perhaps again voted down. Under such circumstances they have become discouraged, and little or nothing has been done for schools.

In some counties most of the townships voted the tax by respectable majorities, contracts were made for the erection of houses, and everything was going on prosperously, when the unfortunate circumstances we have already noticed, suspended further action. In many townships, however, we are happy to say they voted cheerfully the tax to the utmost limit of the law, and the trustees, with untiring energy and commendable independence, have pressed the houses to completion.

THE TOWNSHIP LAW.

The Civil Township Law, on which the School Law was engrafted, seems not well understood by our people. Few, if any, township meetings have been held according to the intent of the law and to common usage. In those States in which township organizations are among the most ancient and most valuable of the institutions of the country, township meetings are conducted, not according to the rules regulating elections, as our people have in most cases conducted them, but according to the common parliamentary rules governing legislative and other deliberative bodies. The voters meet in the place, and at the hour appointed, organize by appointing a chairman and secretary, take up the questions proposed in the call for the meeting, discuss them, offer, debate and amend resolutions, and decide all questions in the ordinary modes adopted by parliamentary bodies. They never resort to the ballot, except, as required by law, in the election of officers. Such was intended to be the mode of conducting township meetings under our township law. It never could be supposed our people under that law would resort to the

inconvenient and unwieldy mode of the ballot in voting on the simple question of assessing a tax for road and school purposes.

The Township Law needs revision in several particulars. The School Law supposes an annual meeting to be held in each township for the transaction of various and important business. But the township law provides for no annual meeting, unless the day for the election of officers, the first Monday of April, be, as is probable, intended as the time of the annual meeting. But can the business required to be transacted at the annual meeting, and the election of officers, proceed at the same time? It seems to us hardly possible. Yet such would seem the intention of the law. As it is, if the trustees find, as they probably will, that it is impossible for the election and the township business to proceed at the same time, they can call a special meeting, a few days before or after the April election, and consider that the annual meeting required by the School Law.

ABOLITION OF THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.

Indiana was the first State to abolish the old district system: but not the last. Ohio has followed in her footsteps. Massachusetts is preparing to follow, and in a few years the township system will be the rule, and the district system only the exception, in more than half the States of the Union. It is conceded on all hands that this system will in the end, when fully developed, work out the most favorable results. It is the only system by which we can make any tolerable approach to equality in educational advantages for all parts of the State. But as yet the system has in many places operated most unequally, and borne most severely on individuals and neighborhoods. In some townships one district under the old system had just built a good school-house, and paid for it. Other districts had done nothing. Under the new law the interest and very being of the district are merged in the township organization, the house becomes township property, and the people who built it at their own expense, are liable to be taxed, or to have their school funds used, to build houses in all other parts of the township. There is no provision in the law for paying back the value of the house to those who built it, or to exempt them from the burden of building others. This seems in many cases peculiarly hard. It has operated in many townships most disastrously in producing utter stagnation in all educational progress. In other townships in which perhaps the law bore in effect equally hard, the people, who had just finished good houses in their own neighborhood, were the first and most persevering in contributing by their influence and their votes to build school-houses in other parts of the township.

The township feature was not originally essential to our school system. It is doubtful, however, whether it could be now changed without producing evils more serious than those that now exist. Hundreds, and probably thousands, of school-houses are now being

built, and will be finished, under the present township system, before the next session of the General Assembly. A return to the old system would then be difficult, if not impossible. It is hoped indeed that we have passed the crisis of embarrassment in these matters, and that little difficulty will be hereafter found in carrying out the township system.

EXPENSES.

An opinion prevails in some parts of the State, that the new system of managing school affairs costs more than the old. This is certainly a mistake. Under the law of 1852, the county auditors and treasurers receive less for managing the school funds, than they did under the law of 1849. By the law of 1852, all the school affairs of the township are managed by the trustees, who receive from the school fund one dollar a day for the time actually spent in attending to the educational business of the township. When once the system becomes fairly and fully in operation, the trustees need seldom, if ever, devote more than one day in each month, or each quarter in formal session to educational matters.

Under the law of 1849 there was the same number of township trustees, and in addition thereto a district trustee for every district. There were on the average at least six or eight districts in every township. Under that system there were therefore required at least three times as many officers to do the business, as required by the new system. And these officers were all allowed pay at the rate of seventy-five cents a day. So we cannot see how it is possible, under the most injudicious management at all likely to exist, for the new system to carry it on, as did the old.

EQUALIZATION.

The School Law demands equalization to the utmost extent possible. It secures absolute and impartial equalization among all the cities, towns and townships. Each receives in the annual distribution of school funds an amount exactly proportioned to the number of scholars therein.

The spirit of the system requires that the township trustees should extend the equalizing principle among the several schools of the township. This cannot be done, however, by distributing the township funds to the several schools in proportion to the number of scholars assigned thereto, or the number attending therein. This would result, like the old system, in producing weak schools, constantly growing weaker and weaker. Nor can they produce equality by allowing each school the same amount of money; for some schools might require two teachers, and others only one. They can only produce impartial equalization and fully develop the system by

establishing as many schools as the interest of the township may require, commencing them all at the same time, continuing them for the same period, and furnishing each scholar, as nearly as possible, the same amount and value of instruction. If one school is attended by one hundred scholars, and another by only fifty, two teachers should be employed for the former and one for the latter. If one should consist of sixty scholars, and another of only forty, the teacher of the former must do more work, and should receive more pay than the teacher of the latter.

Under such an administration of the law some schools may for a time be crowded and others thinly attended. But the evil would be only temporary. The matter would soon regulate and equalize itself. Let all the schools commence at the same time and remain equal in length, and be supplied with equal services of instruction, and the people and their children would soon affiliate in nearly equal numbers around each school-house.

TEACHERS.

There is general complaint of great deficiency in the number and the qualifications of teachers. In some townships teachers of no grade can be obtained in sufficient numbers to supply the schools. The official examiners in most of the counties complain that very few of the persons offering themselves for examination can pass according to law.

The scarcity of well-qualified teachers was well understood by those who framed the School Law of 1852. By that law the Superintendent was required to appoint deputies in each county to examine all applicants for license to teach, and to license them, if found qualified, for one or two years. The law, however, erected no specific standard of qualification. It left to the examiner the right of determining, at his discretion, the amount and variety of knowledge the applicant should exhibit, in order to entitle him to a license. The examiner would, in each case, take into consideration any peculiar circumstances that might exist in the county or township in which the teacher was to be employed. In some counties and some townships where schools were few and teachers scarce, and the children few, young and backward, it might be expedient to employ persons to teach who would not be well qualified to take charge of schools in cities and towns, where the pupils are already far advanced in the higher departments of education.

At the session of the Legislature for 1853 the law was in this respect amended. The authority to appoint Examiners in each county was transferred from the Superintendent to the County Commissioners, and a standard of qualification was erected. The Committee on Education, who prepared the amendatory law, were assured by persons who were supposed to understand the condition of our schools and our teachers, that should the Examiners strictly keep within the

letter of the amended law, and license only such as should pass a good examination in all the branches required by the law, not more than half of our schools could be supplied with teachers. The Committee could but appreciate these difficulties. They could not deem it judicious to have our schools remain suspended until teachers could be raised and educated. They thought the educational interests of the State would be, in the end, promoted by erecting a high standard of qualification, at which all persons proposing to teach should aim. At the same time they intended to make provision to meet present emergencies, owing to the scarcity of teachers, for authorizing a temporary license, at the discretion of the Examiners, to persons who might not be able to pass a rigid examination in all the branches constituting the standard. Accordingly a compromise was attempted. By the ninth section of the act of March 4th, 1853, the standard of qualification is declared. By the 6th and 7th sections the Examiners are allowed, at their discretion, to graduate licenses according to qualification. The true meaning of the provision of the latter part of the 6th section, as it was intended by the Committee who prepared the law, is this: If the Examiner find an applicant for license deficient, on examination, in some of the branches required by law, as specified in the 9th section, he may still give him a license for a short time, whenever he thinks the public interests, owing to the scarcity of well-qualified teachers, require the temporary employment of the applicant as a teacher. It was supposed that in many cases the applicant might, during the three or six months for which he is licensed, by study and practice, and experience in teaching, so improve as to pass a thorough, critical and rigid examination in all the branches required. In accordance with what the Superintendent knows to be the intention of the law, he published the note on the 37th page of the School Law, with explanations.

There has been expressed, in some quarters, dissatisfaction with this discretionary power allowed the Examiners by the Superintendent's interpretation of the law. The question is one merely of expediency. Practice, not theory, must be brought to our aid, in deciding such a question. It is very clear, from the reports of Examiners appended hereto, that such an interpretation of the law was absolutely necessary. Had not the Examiners thus availed themselves of the discretion thus allowed, scarcely one-fifth part of the schools of the State could have been supplied with teachers during the past year.

How is the deplorable deficiency, which evidently exists, in the number and qualification of teachers, to be supplied? We cannot wait for the erection of normal schools and the education of teachers therein. We need the teachers forthwith. Our children are rapidly passing to maturity uneducated. We cannot rely on importing a supply of teachers from other States. The business, at the present rates of wages, does not *pay*. By examining statement No. 7, appended hereto, it will appear that teachers receive every variety of wages, from \$6 to \$60 a month. In some counties the pay of

teachers is liberal, but in general the average wages of males is less than \$18, and of females less than \$10 a month. This is even lower than was estimated in the last report. Now neither at such wages, nor at any increase which is probable in the present state of public sentiment, can we expect either persons from other States to come among us as teachers, or our own children to devote themselves to the business. The prospect of making Common School teaching a profession, a regular and permanent business, in this State, where are open so many avenues to success and wealth, and where public sentiment allows only such meagre compensation to the teacher is utterly hopeless. Our only reliance, as was suggested in the last report, must be on our own children, our sons and our daughters, whose services may be rendered available for a few months each year, in conducting the schools of the township in which they reside. There are among the children of the people in every township, a sufficient number of young persons, who may by a little attention and slight expense become well qualified to take charge of all our common schools.

There are various economical means of which we might avail ourselves to prepare our first teachers. There are normal departments in some of the colleges, and there are in the State quite a number of high schools, in which persons desirous of qualifying themselves as teachers may enjoy every desirable facility. Whenever we can succeed in establishing one good school in a township, or even in a county, it will become a nursery of teachers.

Something has been done in some parts of the State, to awaken an interest on the subject of teaching, by organizing "Teachers' Institutes." The law recognizes such associations, and makes it the duty of the Superintendent to encourage them.

The enormous amount of business, however, devolving on the office of Superintendent during his first term under the Constitution, has rendered it impossible for him to superintend institutes, without neglecting other duties, which could not be deferred. When once the department of public instruction is fully organized, and all parts of the system are adjusted and in full operation, the Superintendent may devote a portion of the year to superintending Teachers' Institutes.

To make institutes useful, and bring their benefits home, they should be held in every county. I would recommend that the examiners of teachers in each county would organize associations of teachers and other persons taking an active interest in education, for the purpose of mutual instruction and improvement. Sessions of a few days, or a week, might be held each quarter at the county seat, or at some other convenient place. The examiners and other gentlemen might give instructions by lectures and recitations on such subjects as are most important and useful to the teacher. The Superintendent might, after the present year, spend annually at least one day with each county institute. Such organizations might greatly aid in awakening a deeper interest in education.

A still better plan might be adopted in some counties. A school for the preparation of teachers might be opened, at the county seat, or at some other convenient point, for some two or three months each year, under the superintendence of some gentleman of the county, who might be willing, induced by motives of public as well as personal interest, to engage in such an enterprise. A class of twenty or more persons might be collected, and provided with accommodations for study. They might meet for two or three hours each day, in some convenient room, and receive instruction by recitations and lectures in the branches required for a Common School education. They might each pay their teacher such a fee for instruction as would amply remunerate him for the time he might be required to devote to their service. They might also by a system of monitorial instruction greatly assist each other.

There are in nearly every county in the State, engaged in the ordinary avocations of business, educated gentlemen, who are well qualified, and who could afford, for the compensation the class might be able to offer, to devote, without interfering with their general business, two or three hours daily, for some thirty or sixty days each year, to such an enterprise. By such means very soon should we have an abundant supply of well qualified teachers.

In the enterprise of public education, we should avoid all tendency to a separation of interests, of feelings and of association between the teachers and the people. Any attempt of teachers to form a combination to monopolize the business of education, to control legislation, and to dictate to the people, would result in evil, only evil, and that continually. The theory of our School Law, the practice under it, and the general sentiment of the people, constitute the municipal authorities of the township, rather than the teachers, leaders in the enterprise of public education. To accomplish the work, we need the co-operation of all parties. Teachers, examiners, trustees, citizens, all should unite in one common interest, with one common purpose, to accomplish one common enterprise.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Diversity of school books is a serious detriment to the efficiency and usefulness of Common Schools, and frequent changes subject the people to enormous expense. The Legislature in moulding our School Law, intended to provide a sure and effectual remedy against both diversity and unnecessary changes. The law makes it the imperative duty of the Board of Education to adopt a uniform series for all the Common Schools of the State. The spirit of the law plainly implies that the uniform series will be introduced and retained in all public schools. The Board of Education have discharged the duty required of them by law, and urgently demanded by public sentiment, to the best of their ability. They are fully satisfied with the result, and they have reason to believe the people of the

State are satisfied. The list of books is now before the people, and is with great unanimity approved.

The books are good books, well adapted to our wants, sufficiently full and extensive for all practical purposes, and in general cheaper than any other series we have examined. We have, in discharge of our official duty, examined the character and the prices of a great many series of books. If every child in the State should need a set of readers, the Indiana series would cost the people of the State *fifty thousand dollars* less than any other series we have examined. If every child should need a set of arithmetics, the series we have adopted would cost the people *thirty thousand dollars* less than any other series before us. Were the books we have adopted intrinsically no better than the other books, the saving in cost to the people, at least, on the whole list, of *one hundred thousand dollars*, would be worthy of consideration.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS FOR 1854.

The distribution for the School Funds for the present year has been attended with great difficulty.

The 29th, 30th and 31st sections of the school law provides as follows :

Sec. 29. The State Superintendent shall annually, by the 3d Monday in February in each year, make out a statement showing the number of scholars in each county of the State, the amount of funds in the hands of County Treasurers for distribution, and the proportional amount to which each county is entitled, and shall file the same with the Auditor of State, who shall arrange the necessary transfers between the counties; and in case it shall be found inconvenient to draw upon those counties having an excess, in favor of those counties having a deficiency, the County Treasurer (on being thereto requested by the Treasurer of State) shall pay such excess into the State Treasury; and to enable him to make such distribution, County Treasurers, at the time of making their annual settlement, shall furnish to the State Superintendent a statement of money in their hands.

Sec. 30. The State Superintendent shall inform all County Auditors of the sum to which their county is entitled, and also a statement of the amount to be distributed to each of the incorporated cities, towns or townships of such counties, according to the number in each.

Sec. 31. County Treasurers shall annually, on the fourth Monday of March, make distribution, in accordance with such annual statement, of the fund applicable to school purposes, upon warrant of the County Auditor, by paying the same to Treasurers of incorporated cities, towns and townships of the county.

It will be readily perceived that the provisions of these sections are founded on the supposition that the annual settlement of the County Treasurer with the County Auditor, and also with the Treasurer of State, would be made before the third Monday of February.

But by the assessment law the time of the settlement of the County Treasurer with the Auditor is appointed on the third Monday of March, and with the Treasurer of State on the second Monday of April. Efforts were made at the last session of the Legislature to reconcile, by amendment of the assessment law, the conflict between that and the school law; but the attempts to procure the proper amendments failed.

The Superintendent has been, therefore, obliged to resort to every means at command to obtain such information as was indispensable in order to make the statement required of him with any approach to accuracy. Early in November he issued a circular to the County Auditors, soliciting their aid in making an estimate of the probable amount that might be reasonably expected to be in the Treasury of each county for distribution on the fourth Monday of March. The estimate was to be based on the amount of interest on the Common School Fund received last year, the probable increase this year, the amount of school tax assessed last year, the amount of delinquency, the amount assessed this year, and the amount that may be probably collected before the time of distribution. From eighty-six counties satisfactory answers were returned. From the remaining five counties no answer, or none satisfactory, was received.

Aided by the information which the Auditors so generally and so generously gave him, in response to his call, and availing himself of all other sources of facts bearing on the subject, the Superintendent hopes he may have succeeded in determining a ratio of distribution, which will not, on the one hand, wholly exhaust the available fund, nor, on the other, leave too large a surplus in the Treasury of the State, or of the counties. The dividend is made at the rate of four-fifths of a dollar, or eighty cents, to each person between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The number of such persons in the State is 430,925. The amount required for distribution, at the rate of eighty cents to each one, is, rejecting fractions, and giving the sum in round dollars, \$344,791.

For a time we supposed we might divide seven-eighths of a dollar, or eighty-seven and a half cents to each scholar. The dividend was struck accordingly, and the amount required was found to be, rejecting fractions of a dollar in every case, \$377,058. We might have risked this ratio, but for the opinion generally prevailing among the Auditors and Treasurers of the counties, that the delinquencies this year will be larger than usual.

The delinquency expected will result in part from the agitation in some counties of the constitutionality of the special township tax, which may cause some of the citizens to delay the payment of their taxes, even those of the general assessment, until this special question is settled. Whatever surplus there may be, and it is hoped there may be some, will be added to the amount distributed next year. Indeed we may reasonably hope for a gradual, and not unimportant, increase in the amount annually distributed. The Common School Fund is constantly increasing. The

increase during the year ending on the fourth Monday of March, 1852, was nearly \$200,000. The increase for the present year will be still more. School lands on hand are being sold, the avails of the county seminary fund and property are coming in, and there are various additions being made from miscellaneous sources. The sum received from taxes under the first section of the School Law is increasing with the increase in the valuation of the property of the State. It is therefore hoped we may be able very soon, perhaps next year, to divide at the rate of one dollar to a scholar.

The difficulty which we have found in determining the distribution this year can never recur. The result of the distribution this year, as it may be developed on the settlement of the county treasurers with the Treasurer of State, will furnish a reliable basis for future distributions. However serious therefore may have been our embarrassments, from the conflict between the School Law and the Assessment Law, in making our calculations this year I do not think any change in either law necessary. The difficulty is conquered, and we may let the law remain as it is.

AMOUNT AND CONDITION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The Common School Fund, at present available and productive, consisting of the funds heretofore known and designated as the Congressional Township Fund, the Surplus Revenue Fund, the Saline Fund, the Bank Tax Fund, and some portion of several miscellaneous funds described in the first section of the School Law, amounted at the time of the last settlement to \$2,460,600. There must be a large increase for the year 1854, from the sale of the county seminaries, and from the avails of school sections just being brought into market in some of the newer counties.

The amount derivable from the Sinking Fund, available in 1857, as was fully described in my report of last year, is estimated at \$1,500,000. The amount derivable from the proceeds of the sale of the Swamp Lands, as provided in the second section of the eighth article of the Constitution, and also in the first section of the School Law, is too indefinite and uncertain to furnish reliable data for any economical calculation. It may require the entire proceeds of the sales of those lands to pay the expense of draining.

There are several miscellaneous sources from which may be derived large accessions to the School Fund, should some more efficient means be provided for carrying into effect the intention of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that "all lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State for the want of heirs, or kindred entitled to the inheritance, and all fines which may be assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State, and all forfeiture which may accrue," shall belong to the Common School Fund. The law also provides that all jury fees and witness fees remaining unclaimed for

one year, shall be paid into the Common School Fund. It is made the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court to report under oath, both to the County Auditor and County Treasurer, on the first of January each year, a list of all fines assessed during the year, and all jury and witness fees unclaimed, and to pay over to the Treasurer all money collected from these sources. See Rev. Stat., chap. 5, sec. 7, p. 10, vol. II. It is also made the duty of every Justice, on the first Monday of January and June in each year, and on going out of office, to pay over to the Treasurer of his county, all money he may have received on account of fines, and all fees which may have remained unclaimed in his hands for twelve months, for the use of Common Schools, and to verify his report by oath.

Yet it is alleged that in many cases, Justices of the Peace and other officers impose fines for breaches of the penal laws of the State, and fail to issue process for the collection of such fines; and, moreover, that in many cases, when executions are issued, the constables or other officers never make any return, thus in both cases damaging the School Fund.

It is also believed that clerks and justices are not strict in making their returns of fees remaining in their hands one year as required by our statute.

The Treasurer of State, in July last, issued a circular to the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, calling their attention to those matters, and suggested to them that it was their duty as guardians of the Common School Fund, "to make examination of the clerk's office and of the several magistrate's dockets of your county.

"1st. To ascertain the amount of fines and forfeitures and unclaimed fees which have been collected and not paid into the county treasury.

"2d. To ascertain what amount of fines and forfeitures which have accrued, but have not been collected.

"3d. To examine the record of the Common Pleas Court in regard to decedent's estates without known heirs: see that they are properly settled up and the proceeds returned to the State treasury."

The auditors and treasurers, however, in many cases, decline acting in the matter, either for the want of time, or from a reluctance to make the examination required, lest thereby offense should be given.

As to fines and forfeited recognizances, it is alleged that there remains in some counties a very large amount uncollected. The law would seem to make it the duty of the prosecuting attorneys to attend to this business. See Rev. Stat., chap. 3, sec. 4, p. 386, vol. II. Also the School Law, sec. 126. It is feared, however, the law may be found inefficient to secure the collection of the large amount that must be due from these several sources. It should be made both the public duty, and the personal interest of some officer in each county to institute a thorough examination into all these matters, and prosecute suits for the recovery of whatever may be found due the School Fund.

INVESTMENT OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The Common School Fund is intrusted to the several counties of the State, which are held responsible for the preservation thereof, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund is managed by the Auditors and Treasurers of the several counties. For the management thereof these officers are allowed one-tenth of the income. It is loaned out, in sums not exceeding \$300, to citizens of the county, on pledge of real estate. The title of the property mortgaged must be clear, in fee simple, without any incumbrance, and not derived through any execution, or administrator's sale, or sale on execution, or sale for taxes. It has been by many judged desirable to have the School Fund invested in the bonds of the State; but it would appear that the sentiment of our people is generally in favor of allowing the funds to remain, as now, intrusted to the several counties, and to be loaned to the citizens thereof. There is very little, if any, danger of loss under the present mode of investment. Though at the time of making the report of last year the Superintendent deemed it advisable to provide for the future investment of the School Fund in State stock, yet more intimate and extensive acquaintance with the condition of the fund and the views of the people has convinced him that it would be unwise to change materially the present mode of investment. Some modifications in the details of the law respecting loans would appear necessary; but the general principle should not be disturbed.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

It is well known that the law consolidating the Common School Fund and equalizing the proceeds by distribution annually to all the townships, cities and towns of the State, in proportion to the number of children therein, has met, and still meets with strong opposition in some quarters. Indeed injunctions have been obtained in the Common Pleas and the Circuit Courts in favor of restraining the county officers from paying the interest of the Congressional Township Fund to any persons, except the citizens of the respective townships. This subject is one of great importance and demands a fair and careful examination.

The Congress of the United States, by act passed on the 19th of April, 1816, "to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on equal footing with the original States, offered for the free acceptance or rejection of the people, the proposition, among other propositions, that the section of land numbered 16 in every township, and when such section had been sold, granted, or disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, should be granted to the inhabitants of such township

for the use of schools, on condition that the convention of the people, in forming a State constitution, should provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States should be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under any authority of the State, whether for State, county, township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale."

This is the origin of what is called our Congressional Township Fund. The sixteenth section in every township was granted to the State for educational purposes, on condition that the State should provide, by an ordinance irrevocable, that the remaining sections of land should be exempted for a time from taxation.

That the convention, in accepting the proposition, understood the grant as made to the State, rather than to the several townships, or that, if it were not so made to the State by the act of Congress, the convention intended so to modify the acceptance as to secure the grant to the State, is evident from the nineteenth article of the constitution which they formed, wherein it is ordained that "it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States *to this State* for the use of schools."

By a subsequent act Congress admitted Indiana into the Union of States with the constitution in which the lands granted for the use of schools were said to be granted to the State to furnish the means of a general system of education, and not to the inhabitants of particular townships for the exclusive use of the townships. It could not be the deliberate intention of Congress, in making the proposition to the State for appropriating the sixteenth section to the use of schools, nor of the convention, in accepting that proposition, to vest in the inhabitants of each township the right to the particular funds derived from the sale of its particular section, and to place it beyond the control of the State. Such a rule must operate with great inequality and injustice. In one township the school section happens to be valuable, and sells for a large sum; in another it is worthless. In one township the section falls on the prairies of the Wabash, where the soil is the richest ever shone on by the sun, or wet by the dews of heaven; in another it falls in a swamp, or a lake, or on a rocky bluff, where six grasshoppers could not find a living. In one township the fund would support, without tax, schools all the year; in another there would be very little or no fund at all. Such inequalities could never be deliberately intended. There was a price paid by the State for these School Lands, a price paid by the State at large, and by the people generally—the price of exemption of the United States lands from taxation. While all portions of the State paid equally their share of the price, it could not be deemed reasonable that some townships should share largely and others niggardly of the avails; yet such a usage did grow up and prevail under our old constitution.

The convention that framed the new constitution of 1852 determined to correct this evil, and to restore the system of equality which the convention of 1816 intended to secure, but which they did not succeed in accomplishing.

By the second section of the eighth article of the new constitution, they have consolidated all the School Funds.

Now supposing the act of Congress passed in 1816 did vest in each township the title to the sixteenth section therein. The people of the several townships could resign their exclusive right, and throw the township funds all into one common State fund. This they did by their representatives in convention assembled.

But the people of the State in the new constitution have gone still further. They have placed it forever out of the power of the Legislature ever hereafter to manage the School Funds other than as a consolidated fund under a general system.

The twenty-second section of the fourth article utterly prohibits the General Assembly from ever passing any other than a general law, of universal application, and uniform operation throughout the State, for "the supporting of Common Schools and for the preservation of school funds."

This provision of the constitution renders it impossible for the Legislature to pass any law to preserve the funds derived from any sixteenth section for the exclusive use of the particular townships in which the section is situated.

No law recognizing Congressional townships as school corporations, can operate throughout this State, for there is at least one entire county, all but a small portion of another, and parts of two other counties, in which Congressional townships never existed, and never can exist. The territory forming these counties and portions of counties, was appropriated and laid off in civil townships before the United States Surveyors had run and marked their lines of ranges, towns and sections. In order, therefore, to have a law general, it must recognize civil townships, and not Congressional townships. Indeed, under our new constitution, and the laws enacted under it, Congressional townships are utterly unknown for all civil and municipal purposes. Were not the ranges, townships and sections retained in our title deeds of land, there would be no longer any use whatever in keeping up the memory or the mention of any of these lines drawn by the old surveyors. As it is, Congressional townships are no longer corporations, and the territory enclosed by these lines is in many cases partitioned off into several civil townships, and often into several counties. No mode can be adopted under our new constitution for organizing the the people living on the territory within any particular Congressional township lines into a corporation, unless it happen, as in some few counties it may, that the Congressional and civil township lines coincide.

If the Legislature cannot, consistent with the original terms of the grant from the United States, consolidate, as the constitution and the law provide, the funds derived from the sixteenth section,

in one common State fund, then we must give up all attempts to protect those funds, and even to preserve them to the people of the several townships. We can pass no law affecting them. We must give the money up and let the people divide it out among themselves.

The objections to the consolidating and equalizing principle of the Constitution and the School Law would, at least in many counties, be removed, if the people would examine the facts and the figures, showing how and how much each county is affected by the consolidation. The strangest misapprehensions exist on this subject. The County Commissioners of one county have instructed their Auditor and Treasurer to disregard and nullify this feature of the School Law, so far as their county is concerned. And yet that very county, instead of losing, actually gains one-seventh of the whole amount of its funds by the consolidation. Similar mistakes exist in relation to several other counties. To correct some of these mistakes Statement III is added, showing the amount of Common School Fund now entrusted to each county, the amount to which it would be entitled on general distribution of the capital or principal of the fund according to the number of children, and the excess or deficiency in each county, and the amount of interest which each county gains or loses annually by the consolidation required by the present law. It will be seen, on inspecting the statement, that the following fifty-three counties gain by the present law annually as follows:

Bartholomew.....	\$784	Jasper.....	\$624
Benton.....	154	Jefferson.....	367
Blackford.....	17	Jennings.....	619
Boone.....	392	Johnson.....	102
Brown.....	174	Kosciusko.....	33
Clark.....	111	Lake.....	272
Clay.....	285	Marion.....	820
Clinton.....	226	Marshall.....	173
Crawford.....	178	Martin.....	563
Daviess.....	246	Montgomery.....	241
Dearborn.....	368	Morgan.....	573
Decatur.....	204	Noble.....	44
Dekalb.....	180	Orange.....	471
Delaware.....	222	Owen.....	828
Dubois.....	363	Perry.....	216
Floyd.....	502	Pike.....	35
Fulton.....	219	Posey.....	555
Greene.....	475	Pulaski.....	450
Hamilton.....	245	Putnam.....	204
Hancock.....	235	Ripley.....	531
Harrison.....	233	Scott.....	18
Henry.....	639	Shelby.....	285
Jackson.....	181	Spencer.....	697

Starke	\$139	Tipton	\$263
St. Joseph	24	Wabash	355
Sullivan	284	Warrick	95
Switzerland	94		

Thirty-eight counties lose annually, as follows:

Adams	\$312	Monroe	\$567
Allen	638	Ohio	321
Carroll	24	Parke	750
Cass	787	Porter	533
Elkhart	1,014	Randolph	238
Fayette	252	Rush	658
Fountain	225	Steuben	201
Franklin	290	Tippecanoe	267
Gibson	502	Union	1,112
Grant	250	Vanderburg	492
Hendricks	173	Vermillion	1,575
Huntington	643	Vigo	973
Jay	214	Warren	436
Knox	145	Washington	267
Lagrange	153	Wayne	972
Laporte	1,311	Wells	219
Lawrence	122	White	689
Madison	96	Whitley	72
Miami	240		

One county, Howard, is even, or very near even.

It is a curious fact that the people of some of the counties which lose the most grievously are the very best friends of education in the State, and the most devoted supporters of the School Law, while the people of other counties, which gain the most largely, are either indifferent or hostile to the system.

Some of the counties which seem to lose largely by consolidation will appear, on examining Statement IV, to lose only a very little more than the amount of their excess of surplus revenue, which they happen to have over their proper share. This table was prepared some two or three years ago by Col. J. R. M. Bryant, of Warren county.

The following counties, among others, have more than their share of surplus revenue:

Cass	\$1,015	Jefferson	\$1,371
Dearborn	1,795	Johnson	1,049
Fayette	3,376	Knox	2,399
Fountain	3,339	Lawrence	3,616
Franklin	649	Monroe	1,762
Gibson	715	Montgomery	4,020
Hendricks	2,413	Putnam	4,665
Henry	2,789	Rush	5,627

Shelby.....	\$2,370	Warren.....	\$1,660
Union	3,701	Washington	3,618
Vermillion.....	3,212	Wayne.....	7,569
Vigo	1,530		

Some of the counties which gain by the consolidation of the county funds lose by the general distribution of the taxes, and others which lose by the consolidation gain by the taxation.

Statement V. exhibits the amount of school tax assessed in each county, according to the valuation of 1852, the amount to which it is entitled according to the number of children therein and the amount of gain or loss to the county by distribution

The amount required to equalize the amount annually distributed, both from proceeds of interest on Common School Fund and from taxation among all the counties, is much less than might be supposed. In making this year the distribution of \$344,791, thirty counties exhibit an excess and fifty-five counties a deficiency, amounting in all to less than \$40,000. Indeed the amount lost by some counties, and gained by others, from the operation of the consolidating and equalizing principle of the law, is, after all, no great matter. It is not worth contending about. The counties which gain the most could easily afford to give up the principle, did not the constitution of the State, as it would appear from present lights on the subject, utterly preclude the possibility of having a School Law that could stand the decisions of the courts on any other principle.

In some of the counties a portion of the people seem to think that not only all the interest of the Common School Fund of the county, from whatever source derived, but all raised by taxation for school purposes on the property of the people of that county, should be appropriated for the support of schools therein, and therein only. Such a principle would forever preclude the operations of any general system, and of course of any system whatever possible under our constitution. It is true the older and richer counties pay more school tax, in proportion to their number of children, than do the newer and poorer counties. So do the richer townships pay more tax than the poorer townships of the same county, and the richer men pay more than the poorer men in the same township. This principle applies to direct taxation for all purposes. A school tax is, for such reasons, no more unequal and oppressive than any other tax.

Some persons who are willing to pay taxes in proportion to their property for general State purposes, object to any species of taxation for educational purposes. This objection is founded on a radically wrong notion of the relation of the children and the education thereof to the State. The State, within constitutional limits, has sovereign power over the property within its jurisdiction. The children within the State are, in a certain sense, the children of the State. The State taxes her property for the education of her children, not for the personal interest of the children, nor for the interest of their parents, but for her own interests as a State. This

is the American idea, and whoever cannot become reconciled to this idea had better emigrate to some other country.

The State must, in order to secure its own perpetuity as a free commonwealth, provide the means of education for all its children.

It is as much bound to provide school-houses, school teachers, and other means of education, in order that its children may become qualified to act their part in carrying on the government at home, as it is to provide forts, and navies, and commanders, and means of defense against enemies from abroad. The State must provide both for external defense and internal support, or no provision will be made. Each property owner may at his own expense fence in his own premises. Each housekeeper may bar his own door. But individuals are not likely to build forts and ships of war, and to provide for the common defense and general welfare. The State must do these things, or they will not be done at all.

So individual families may for selfish reasons educate their own children. Churches and parishes may, for sectarian reasons, educate the children of their own members. But who is to educate the children of the people, the outsiders? In no state in the history of the world have the children of the people been educated by individual enterprise, or by voluntary association, or by church organizations. The State must do it, or it will never be done. It would be suicidal policy for any free State to allow individuals or associations to monopolize the business of education. Such a course would soon produce in the State classes, castes, orders, and distinctions fatal to the existence of a republican government. The theory and practice of the American States is civil equality; this could not long exist in a community living under a partial and sectarian system of education.

Equality would soon yield to aristocracy. The free school is the great leveller. It levels upward. It depresses none; it elevates all, placing them on equal vantage ground. While it is the duty of the State to provide for all its children the means of education, it is right to levy taxes for meeting the expenses thereof. Roads must be built and kept in repair. Court-houses must be built, and courts held for the protection of life and property. Who doubts the right of the State to assess taxes on the property of the people to meet the expenses of roads and courts? School-houses must be built and kept in repair, and teachers must be provided for the education of the children. Who doubts the authority of the State to assess taxes for these purposes? You say you have no children to educate, and why should you be taxed to educate the children of your neighbor? So perhaps you have no occasion to travel over a particular road, and why should you be taxed to build it? You have no case in court, why then should you be taxed to build the court-house, or pay the salary of the judge? You have no criminals of your own family to try, and to put in jail, why then should you be taxed to pay the expenses of trying criminals raised by your neighbors, and to build jails to hold them?

You say the good of society requires court-houses and courts. So the good of society requires school-houses and schools. The good of society requires that criminals should be tried and punished. So the good of society requires children to be educated. The criminal, you say, is not tried and punished for his own benefit, or the benefit of his family, so much as for the protection of society. So the child is not educated so much for his own benefit, or the benefit of his family, as for the protection and the good of society. The duty and the right of the State to educate her own children is no new idea in Indiana. The old constitution adopted in 1816, when we were a new and feeble people, declares the general diffusion of learning and knowledge through a community to be essential to the preservation of a free government, and makes it the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances would admit, to provide by law for a general system of education. The first Governor of the State, in his message to the Legislature, declares a general system of education necessary to prepare our people for the discharge of their several and respective duties, and for the estimation by them of the value of our free institutions. Such sentiments as these have been repeated over and over again in every volume of our documentary history, from the earliest period to the present day.

In our new constitution, a constitution which our people adopted by a majority so large that the minority appears an infinitesimal quantity, the duty and right of the State is fastened to its very substance by nails, and the nails clinched.

We must, therefore, one and all, sustain a general and uniform system of Common Schools, or change our constitution, or leave the State.

THE TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

It was originally intended to procure and distribute, during the last year, such portions of the libraries provided for in the School Law, as could be purchased with the amount of tax paid into the State Treasury at the time of the annual settlement for 1853. But it was found, from the returns made by the County Treasurers to the State Treasury, that in only a part of the counties was the library tax assessed that year. In the other counties the duplicate for the year was made out before the law became officially known to the Auditors. In such cases a double assessment for library purposes is being collected for the present year. Under these circumstances the officers of State advised that the consummation of the library enterprise be deferred until the taxes of the present year be paid into the State Treasury. We should then know definitely the amount of the fund, and be able to make distribution of the entire libraries at the same time, at much less expense for freight than though we should make two operations.

In the mean time everything that the circumstances of the case

admitted has been done to mature and forward the objects contemplated by the law.

Much time, and labor, and thought, have been devoted to the selection of books to form the Libraries. We have endeavored to secure readable interest and intrinsic merit. We have made copious selections of historical works, deeming the reading of such books both interesting and useful. We have availed ourselves of the most interesting works of Biography, Voyages and Travels. We have given the most choice specimens of Poetry and general Literature. We have put in a respectable portion of Agricultural works. Of Juvenile works we have given a fair proportion, but only of the larger kind and of the best quality. The Library is designed for all classes of readers—adults, youths and children. The number and variety of books will be sufficient for a very respectable beginning of a Library system. The books will be of invaluable advantage to the people, furnishing them means of information such as have never been enjoyed by the people of this State or of any other State in the Union.

As early in the season as circumstances will admit, after the annual settlements of taxes are made, the Libraries will be forwarded with the least possible delay, that the people may enter upon the rich enjoyment of the intellectual feast which their liberality has provided for themselves and their children. A more full and detailed report of this enterprise, with a catalogue of the books and some recommendations and suggestions for the future, will be hereafter made.

PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Though nearly two years are passed since the enactment of the law to provide for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, yet, as will appear on examining the statements and tables hereto appended, the system is not yet fully in practical operation. Owing to a discrepancy between the School Law and the Township Law, there could be elected no officers to execute the School Law in the townships, until the arrival of the day appointed for the election of Township Trustees, in April, 1853.

The Township Trustees, on entering on their office as School Agents, found themselves embarrassed and surrounded by difficulties. The people generally knew little theoretically, and nothing practically of the law. There were few school-houses, few teachers, and no available funds. Without houses, without teachers and without funds, the Trustees could do little or nothing towards establishing and maintaining schools during the summer of 1853. Early in the fall they were obliged by law to make their report. A meagre report must it be. They could only show, as will appear from Statement I, the number, ages and sex of the children in their township, with some

other miscellaneous facts. Some few reports showed the existence of a few schools during the summer; but the reports of the number of schools, and the number of scholars attending, were so imperfect and unsatisfactory as to be wholly useless for publication.

There will be material for reports far more satisfactory next year. The number and length of schools taught, and the number of scholars attending, can then be shown.

The success of the system has been postponed, if not placed in jeopardy, by the unwise provision in the 130th section requiring a vote of the people in order to authorize the Trustees to assess a special township tax. The principle of *voting a tax* is objectionable to the people, and the doubts prevailing on the constitutionality of the provision have added to the difficulties. Had power been expressly given to the Trustees to assess, at their discretion, a tax on the property and polls of the township for the erection of school-houses and other educational expenses, the system would have gone readily into successful operation.

On the whole, the system has thus far succeeded even better than any man of *practical*, rather than *theoretic* temperament, could reasonably expect. The Trustees of the townships have done well under the circumstances in which they were placed; and the County Auditors, who are made by law the important officers of the system, deserve special acknowledgments from the Superintendent for the cheerful efficiency with which they have co-operated in the enterprise. The Superintendent feels impelled to express his high admiration of the character of the County Auditors of Indiana. A better class of men, more eminently qualified for their official duties, and more ready to discharge them, and more courteous and agreeable in their intercourse with persons having business with them, I never expect, nor even desire, to find. They have taken all possible pains to remove objections to the School Law—objections most generally founded on misapprehension or prejudice—and to aid in disseminating correct views among the people. And all this they have done, while they are very poorly paid for their services in attending to the educational interests of the county.

We have been greatly embarrassed during the year by the want of ready means of diffusing knowledge among the people respecting the practical interpretation of the law. It was impossible, by explanations and constructions given from theory, to meet all the questions that might arise in practice. The correspondence from Township Trustees and others, soliciting explanations and advice, has been enormous, and at some seasons overwhelming. Innumerable questions have been submitted for decision. In very few cases has an appeal come up in regular form. Where differences of opinion have existed, the parties have usually agreed on the fact, and amicably submitted the case, and cheerfully abided the decision.

The Superintendent has visited in person most of the counties in the north and in the south-west. It is his irrevocable intention to visit, during his term of office, every county in the State.

He has met in his visits to each county the trustees from the several townships, and other friends of the free school system. He has endeavored to explain the law, and to encourage the friends of the enterprise in their efforts to promote education. To the Superintendent these visits to the counties in discharge of official duty have been, thus far, though from the amount of daily travel and speaking required severely tasking his physical energies, exceedingly interesting and pleasant. No man can travel over Indiana, from county to county, and meet representatives of the people engaged in a common enterprise, without being most deeply impressed by the beauty and glory of the country, and the enterprise and intelligence of the people.

Whoever should either travel over the State, or examine the correspondence of this office, must become convinced that different opinions prevail on the merits of the School Law. It would be folly to deny that there are objections to the system, as indeed there would be to any system of education involving taxation, existing to more or less extent in every county, and perhaps every township in the State. The general opinion, however, would seem to be decidedly in favor of the law, though all agree that some modifications and amendments are necessary. The system becomes more popular, as it is better understood, and more judiciously administered. The difficulties in the way are generally of a local, and all of them of a temporary nature.

In a few years of quiet operation under the law, the school-houses would be built, teachers would become plenty, the burdens of taxation would be equalized, the trouble and expense of conducting the system would be lessened, and as general satisfaction with the system would exist as could reasonably be expected with any system.

We would be the last to oppose, indeed we would be among the first to favor any amendment or modifications of the law demanded by the circumstances or sentiments of the people. We are unchangeably committed to the cause of education, but to no particular system, except so far as our constitution prescribes—one *free* and *general*—the only one admissible under that constitution. Provided, therefore, the *general* and *free* characteristics be retained, the details may be modified to any extent desirable.

There are three principal characteristics of our School Law, which, though they may be modified, and any objectionable features removed, could not be essentially changed, or the principles repealed, without rendering necessary the reconstruction of the entire system. These characteristic principles are—

- 1st. The consolidation and equalization of the funds.
- 2d. The organization by civil townships instead of districts.
- 3d. The power of assessing special township taxes for the building of school-houses, and for the continuing of schools after the public funds are expended.

Should the Legislature intend to make any material changes in the law, they ought first to determine by some test vote whether or not

these three principles shall be retained. In order that we may know what modifications are necessary, and what we can constitutionally do, we will endeavor to have all the questions of doubtful constitutionality settled by the Supreme Court, before the next session of the General Assembly.

In order that the citizens of each county may inform themselves of the practical pecuniary advantage or disadvantage of the consolidation and equalization of the funds, we have submitted Statements III, IV and V. It is believed that organizations by civil, and not by Congressional townships, are indispensable. Aside from the practical difficulties in the way, we see not how any school law recognizing Congressional townships as school corporations, can be sustained under the new Constitution. It is no easy matter to legislate successfully under that Constitution. It is more difficult to legislate under it on schools, than on any other subject. It is indeed impossible to pass a school law on principles so general, as to meet the scrutiny of the Supreme Court in reference to the Constitution, without giving local offense. The committee who framed the School Law of 1852—a committee composed of gentlemen whose superiors in ability and intelligence could not well be found in this State, or any other—were wholly unable, though some of them studied long and hard on the subject, to frame any law within the sanction of the Constitution, without consolidating the funds. Should the principle abolishing the Congressional townships as school corporations, and consolidating the funds heretofore appropriated to them, be annulled by the court, or repealed by the Legislature, it is extremely doubtful whether any school law could be framed, that would stand the Constitutional test. It should be borne in mind, that the law of 1843, or of 1849, would be wholly out of the question. Neither of those laws could stand an investigation by the court, under the *new* Constitution, though under the *old* Constitution they were all right. These are facts, which ought to be duly considered by the people and by their representatives. How far the principle of consolidation might be modified, so as to retain all the school funds collected in each county, both from interest in the funds entrusted to the county, and from taxes assessed therein, for distribution among the civil townships of that county, is a proper question for consideration. If such a mode of equalization be constitutional, the next question to be considered is its expediency, and its prospects of securing the sanction of a majority of the representatives of the people.

The feature of the School Law abolishing the district system, and providing for transfers from one township to another at the request of any family, and preparing for a system of graded schools, needs some modification. The essential principle, however, is so interwoven with the body of the law, that it could not be wholly repealed, without the necessity of recasting the greater part of the law.

The mode of raising funds additional to the public money, by special township tax, must be modified. But the general principle must be retained, at least till school-houses are built, or neither this system nor any other can succeed.

The Superintendent deems it his duty to furnish the people with all the facts at his command, and enable them to form correct opinions on all matters connected with their interest in this question, that they may instruct their Representatives to effect such modifications and amendments as may seem judicious and satisfactory to the people. The Statements hereto appended will aid those who desire to be informed on these matters. Statement I exhibits the present condition of schools. It presents a scene desert in all but children, of whom there is a plenty. Statement II exhibits the amount distributed this year to each township in the State. By examining it any citizen may determine how the present rule of distribution affects his township. Statements III, V and VI exhibit the effect of the present mode of distribution in each county. Statement VII exhibits the dearth of teachers.

Though there are among our population varieties of sect and of nation, and even of language, yet we have had, and probably shall have, very little or no trouble from attempts to procure, as in some other States, a division of the School Funds for the support of sectarian or partial schools. Our law is sufficiently liberal—quite as liberal as one can possibly be framed under our constitution. Judiciously administered by the local authorities of the townships, it cannot fail to give satisfaction to all reasonable people of every sect and party. It is in the power of the Trustees, by a liberal course of action, to harmonize all parties, and to procure, in the end, oneness of interest in the cause of education among all the people of their township.

Our true policy as a State is to make of all the varieties of population among us, differing, as they do, in origin, language, habits of thought, modes of action and social custom, one people, with one common interest. We must fuse into one combination—we must Americanize our whole population. To encourage the retaining among our people the peculiar language, habits and customs of the particular land from which their ancestors emigrated, would be bad policy—very bad indeed. The foreigner who comes to America must bring his language with him, and must be expected to retain, for a time at least, his foreign habits and foreign opinions. Nor should the State interfere directly with such language, or habits, or opinions. But it is both the policy and the duty of the State to provide such a system of education for the children of the foreigner, as well as of the native born citizen, as shall produce among us universality of language and homogeneousness of character. Unless the State does provide for securing by education oneness of State character we shall affiliate into clans, divide into factions, become bigots in opinions, novices in politics, and impotent in moral force. We can prosecute no great enterprise of social or civil, or even physical improvement, nor develop the resources of our State.

In no other way than by a general and uniform system of free schools can we produce among us the oneness, the homogeneousness,

so essential to our political and moral health, our prosperity as a State, and our permanence as a people.

In all our schools should be taught, as nearly as possible, the same branches, and from the same books. We should limit our instructions strictly to matters of science, leaving religious instruction for the family, the Sunday school and the church.

The State must not interfere in the slightest degree with the religious opinions of the people. Not merely impartiality, but absolute non-intervention in religious matters, is the true policy and sacred duty of the State. There should not be authorized in our public schools the slightest tendency towards promoting or retarding the propagation of any religious tenets whatever, or the interests of any sect, or denomination, or church.

The principles of non-interference in religious matters are recognized in our school law, and these principles can be carried out by liberal and judicious management on the part of the local authorities.

With these principles, and with a wise, and liberal, and judicious administration of the law, the people of Indiana will be satisfied.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SCHOOL CORPORATIONS.

The number of townships is.....	938
Number of cities and incorporated towns.....	82
Whole number of school corporations.....	1,020

CHILDREN.

The whole number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one is....	430,925
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SCHOOL FUND.

The whole amount of permanent School Fund, derived thus far from the Congressional Township Fund, Surplus Revenue Fund, Bank Tax Fund, Saline Fund, Seminary Fund, and unclaimed fees, is.....	\$2,460,609
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The amount expected from the Sinking Fund, due in 1857, is about \$1,500,000. Of this amount there has already been paid into the State Treasury, \$781,171. It remains, until refunded from the general fund and the School Fund, on interest at six per cent. The interest is not paid annually and distributed for the support of schools, like the interest of other trust funds, but it accumulates in the State Treasury. The aggregate of accumulated interest now amounts to nearly \$300,000. This interest, as well as the principal, the State is bound in honor to pay.

There are yet unsold several tracts of school land, the avails of which will soon be added to the common fund.

But a very small part of the fund derived from the sale of the County Seminaries is included in the reports of this year. The next report will show a large increase from that source.

A large amount is supposed to be due in several counties to the Common School Fund from fines, forfeitures and unclaimed fees.

An unknown amount is due from estates, which have escheated to the State, for the want of heirs or kindred entitled to such property.

The proceeds of the sale of the Swamp Lands, after the expenses of selecting and draining are deducted, belong to the School Fund.

From the best estimate we can make, the whole amount of permanent Common School Fund, derivable from all sources, and available in a few years, will exceed five millions of dollars, affording an annual income of three hundred thousand dollars, for distribution to the several townships, cities and towns of the State, in proportion to the number of children.

SCHOOL FUND AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION ON THE FOURTH MONDAY OF MARCH, 1854.

Amount of School tax assessed under the first section of the School Law.....	\$266,097
Amount of interest due on the Common School Fund deducting the fees of the Auditors and Treasurers of the counties.....	155,018
Total amount of income, not allowing for delinquencies and expenses of collecting the taxes	421,115
Amount of tax which will probably be collected in the counties, and available for distribution, on the fourth Monday of March.....	200,000
Amount of interest probably collected by that time.....	145,000
Amount relied on as available for distribution this year....	345,000

Of the \$78,000 thus allowed for delinquencies, a large amount will be collected during the next year, and paid into the State Treasury, to be added to the fund available for distribution in 1855.

There are also in the hands of the County Treasurer various amounts of back interest, and of delinquencies of former years, collected during the past year. It was impossible to arrive at these amounts in season for this report. The several amounts will be reported and accounted for by the county treasurers in their settlement with the State Treasurer, in April next, and will be available for distribution in 1855. We hope, therefore, for a much larger dividend, according to the number of children, in 1855, than we have been able to make in 1854.

In addition to the \$266,097, assessed under the first section of the law for general distribution, there have been assessed in the several counties, special townships school taxes amounting, as reported to the Auditor of State, to \$17,105.

There have been assessed in the several cities and incorporated towns special taxes for school purposes, which have been collected by the officers of the corporation, and of which no return is made to

the Auditor of State by the County Auditor. Nor indeed have all the County Auditors returned the amount assessed for school purposes in the townships of their county.

We have, therefore, at present, no means of estimating accurately the whole amount of taxes assessed and paid by the people of the State for school purposes, including all the special taxes assessed by townships, cities and towns. Efforts will be made hereafter to ascertain from the Township Trustees and County Auditors all facts necessary for a more full report on this branch of the subject.

TEACHERS.

The whole number of teachers licensed in the State during the past year, so far as returns have been made to this office, is..... 2,491

From a large number of Examiners no returns have been received.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING.

As the reports from the townships were made early in the fall, when the Trustees had been in office only a few months, it is impossible to report the number of schools, or the number of children attending during the year. From only a few townships and towns were full reports received. These reports will be found, with remarks and observations by the Trustees, following Statement I, hereto appended.

W. C. LARRABEE,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

NO. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Wayne	476	154	81	235	162	79	241	Below par with one exception. Good. Bad.
2	Washington	543	170	100	270	163	110	273	.....	.....	6
3	Springfield	436	160	89	189	125	122	247	\$16 00	\$8 00	6	
4	St. Joseph	291	82	70	152	85	54	139	15 00	9 00	6	Seven in course of construction. Poor. Bad.
5	Perry	347	137	53	188	111	48	159	.....	.....	7
6	Madison	311	118	46	164	108	39	147	.....	7 50	1
7	Monroe	211	68	38	106	67	38	105	6 00	4	Good for Summer Schools.
8	Marion	430	132	94	246	127	57	184	.....	8 00	3
9	Maumee	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	2
10	Milan	219	77	47	124	61	34	95	Hewed log—good for the kind—two building. Not very good. Log cabins.
11	Lake	332	117	65	182	94	56	150	.....	.....	.....
12	Jefferson	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Eel River	384	6 00	7	Not very good. Log cabins.
14	Cedar Creek	441	151	88	239	117	85	202	.....	.....	.....
15	Adams	444	172	66	238	136	70	206	.....	6 00	8
16	Abolt	238	74	44	118	71	49	120	5	Log cabins.
17	Pleasant	381	149	63	212	113	56	169	.....	.....	8
18	Schdo	87	26	12	38	32	17	49	15 00	6 00	2	
19	Lafayette	286	Log cabins.
20	Jackson	11	4	3	7	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
21	City of Fort Wayne	1233	431	160	591	456	186	642	.....	.....	.....
21	Total	7484										

NO. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Haw Creek	695	208	153	361	212	122	334	\$20 00	.....	11	1 good—2 tolerable—8 bad.
2	Flat Rock	481	153	92	245	150	86	236	.....	.....	7	Poor.
3	German	447	118	114	232	127	88	215	.....	.....	6	Bad.
4	Nineveh	357	107	84	191	97	69	166	20 00	\$20 00	5	1 good—the rest bad.
5	Clifty	463	145	96	241	132	90	222	.....	.....	5	Indifferent.
6	Clay	291	98	71	169	81	41	122	20 00	.....	4	
7	Columbus	650	224	150	374	168	108	276	.....	.....	.....
8	Union	330	104	69	173	105	52	157	.....	.....	.....
9	Harrison	387	124	76	200	110	77	187	18 00	6 00	6	Some are good frames—others are bad log.
10	Rock Creek	388	134	72	206	129	53	182	.....	.....	4	Very bad.
11	Sand Creek	390	123	80	203	103	83	187	.....	.....	.....
12	Wayne	564	206	113	319	150	95	245	.....	.....	.....
13	Ohio	204	55	47	102	60	42	102	20 00	12 00	3	Poor.
14	Jackson	220	89	24	113	77	30	117	.....	.....	.....
15	Town of Columbus	387	138	60	198	121	68	189	50 00	20 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	Not used for Schools—not fit.
Total		6254										

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.				
1	Parish Grove.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Pine.....	141	34	39	66	56	19	75	.....	.....	.....
3	Oak Grove.....	272	79	67	146	64	62	126	.....	.....	.....
	Total	676										

NO. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			Males.			Females.						
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Marion	296	100	66	166	91	39	130	.....	.....	6	Bad.
2	Clinton	309	95	61	156	96	58	153	.....	.....	1	Frame—too small.
3	Washington	508	152	192	344	135	119	254	.....	.....	5	Poor.
4	Sugar Creek	633	209	120	329	172	132	304	.....	.....	8	Very bad.
5	Jefferson	448	142	97	239	113	96	209	.....	.....	3	Unfit for schools.
6	Center	573	198	117	315	167	91	248	.....	.....	9	Three ready for use, six under contract.
7	Eagle	643	203	136	339	196	108	304	\$23 00	.....	.....
8	Union	382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Perry	260	97	37	134	86	40	126	.....	\$20 00	1	Bad.
10	Harrison	328	105	64	169	107	52	159	.....	.....	4	Three very indifferent, one good.
11	Jackson	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Poor.
12	Worth	297	113	57	160	83	54	137	.....	.....	.....
13	Town of Lebanon.....	199	74	33	107	62	30	92	.....	.....	.....
Total		5,472										

NO. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males			Females,			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Hamlin.....	611	199	125	324	172	115	287	11	Five built—the remainder located. Indifferent; Trustees intend building 7 or 8 new ones. Common; two others located.
2	Jackson.....	514	172	93	265	170	79	249	.....	.....	6
3	Washington.....	557	196	102	298	175	84	259	.....	.....	.....
4	Van Buren.....	474	152	88	250	128	96	224	.....	.....	.....
5	Johnson.....	207	72	41	113	49	45	94	.....	.....	1
Total.....		2,363										

NO. 9. CASS COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.			Males.			Females.			Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. of School-houses.	Condition of School Houses.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Boone	97	60	157	68	37	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Two frame, three log.
2	Harrison	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Good.
3	Bethlehem	89	78	167	91	59	150	.....	.....	.....	\$17 25	10 00	6	Very bad.
4	Jefferson	92	55	147	89	59	148	.....	.....	.....	19 50	.....	1	.....
5	Noble	307	90	161	88	58	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Medium.
6	Clay	83	70	153	70	59	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
7	Adams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
8	Miami	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Eel	68	31	99	48	26	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Two good, two bad.
10	City of Logansport	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Out of repair
11	Clinton	195	135	330	202	176	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Good.
12	Washington	291	37	145	94	52	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Tipton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	In poor repair.
14	Deer Creek	103	65	168	96	62	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Four finished, three unfinished.
15	Jackson	85	46	131	80	53	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	4	Ordinary hewed log.
Total		4961												

NO. 10. CLARK COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of chil- dren.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Jeffersonville	372	100	107	207	87	78	165	\$55 00	\$25 00	3	Good.
2	Town of Jeffersonville.....	923	268	161	429	284	210	494	.....	.....	7	All kinds—log, brick, frame.
3	Utica.....	452	124	97	221	125	106	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Town of Utica	168	55	28	83	49	36	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Charlestown	951	306	203	509	252	190	442	.....	.....	14	Seven fair, seven bad.
6	Town of Charlestown	267	81	57	138	79	50	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Owen.....	295	80	62	142	89	64	153	.....	.....	5	Bad.
8	Bethlehem.....	307	90	69	159	91	55	146	.....	.....	6	.....
9	Washington.....	376	113	96	209	96	71	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Monroe.....	613	193	128	321	187	105	292	.....	15 00	7	Bad.
11	Silver Creek	307	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	151	20 00	17 55	4	.....
12	Wood	361	124	72	196	101	64	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Oregon	454	159	84	243	132	79	211	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Carf.....	307	100	62	165	87	58	145	.....	.....	3	.....
15	Town of Port Fulton	110	40	17	57	35	18	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		6,263										

NO. 11. CLAY COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.	Females.	Average wages of male Teachers per month.	Average Wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. School Houses.
1	Van Buren.....	424	145	76	921	203	4
2	Lewis.....	249	72	57	129	87	6
3	Harrison	355	133	81	914	120	3
4	Cass.....	208	71	43	114	94	3
5	Dick Johnson.....	334	98	60	116	34	6
6	Washington.....	908	280	199	264	165	1
7	Perry.....	358	152	100	138	90	5
8	Jackson.....	480	144	83	227	111	7
9	Caruthers.....	84	..	..	..	..	..
10	Total.....	3,804	..	..	..	..	..

Condition of School Houses.

Bad.
To be built by private enterprise and given to the township.

In bad repair. Four houses to be built.

Comfortable.

Indifferent.

Bad.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Jackson	1,012	348	240	588	236	188	424	.....	.....	10	Indifferent.
2	Washington.....	433	120	96	216	130	87	217	.....	13 00	5	Very poor.
3	Perry.....	317	93	79	172	84	61	145	.....	.....	.....	Poor.
4	Madison	285	97	63	160	82	43	125	.....	.....	3	Poor.
5	Ross	523	180	108	288	153	82	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Kirklin	354	110	66	176	115	63	178	.....	.....	6	Poor.
7	Michigan	507	157	104	261	160	86	246	.....	.....	7	Poor.
8	Warren	442	114	115	229	134	79	213	.....	.....	.....	Indifferent.
9	Honey Creek.....	417	153	84	237	110	70	180	.....	.....	4	Indifferent.
10	Owen.....	322	98	65	164	83	75	159	.....	.....	3	Good.
11	Sugar Creek.....	190	53	37	90	69	31	100	.....	.....	.....	Poor.
12	Johnston	411	138	74	212	133	66	199	.....	.....	7	Ordinary.
13	Town of Frankfort.....	286	90	44	134	84	68	152	.....	25 00	2	Ordinary.
	Total	5,499							33 00			

NO. 13. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 14. DAVIESS COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Washington.....	879	276	184	460	219	200	419	20 00	10	Three dilapidated log, one unfinished frame. Located. Common. Very bad. Poor. Out of repair. Log—out of repair.
2	Veal.....	276	96	64	157	63	59	119	.....	.....	4
3	Reeve.....	477	185	77	262	144	11	215	.....	.....	7
4	Harrison.....	353							.....	.....	3
5	Barr.....	914	307	150	457	922	165	457	.....	.....	5
6	Van Buren.....	329	124	52	476	97	56	153	.....	16 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
7	Madison.....	362	136	70	206	101	61	162	.....	20 00	4
8	Elmore.....	181							.....	.....
9	Steele.....	109	37	27	64	17	28	45	.....	.....	3
10	Bozard.....	238	80	55	135	66	37	103	.....	.....	4
Total.....		5,118										

NO. 15. DEARBORN COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School houses.	Condition of School Houses.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Harrison.....	840								3	Bad.
2	Logan.....	339	69	189	85	65	150			9	Moderate.
3	Miller.....	448	98	236	136	76	212				
4	Lawrenceburgh.....	1200									
5	Centre.....	301	47	154	100	47	447				
6	Logan.....	372	79	186	113	73	186				
7	Washington.....	224	44	127	54	43	97			3	
8	Manchester.....	946									
9	York.....	387	121	57	133	76	209			5	
10	Kelso.....	728	249	159	388	222	240	20 00		6	
11	Jackson.....	482	141	97	238	129	115	244		7	Very bad.
12	Spartan.....	812	250	175	425	237	150	387		8	Six in need of repairs.
13	Clay.....	524						25 00		6	Bad.
14	Cesar Creek.....	200	76	45	121	52	79	16 00		3	Bad.
15	City of Aurora.....	724									
Total.....		8,527									

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average Wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number of School-houses.	Condition of School-houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Washington.....	845	Comfortable. Poor. In bad repair.
2	Town of Greensburg.....	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Fugitt.....	387	183	133	316	165	106	271	.....	.....	.....
4	Clinton.....	282	88	62	155	82	50	132	.....	.....	.....
5	Adams.....	841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Clay.....	804	250	156	406	256	142	398	.....	.....	.....
7	Jackson.....	922	202	130	332	185	115	300	.....	.....	.....
8	Sand Creek.....	926	292	164	456	310	160	470	.....	.....	.....
9	Marion.....	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Salt Creek.....	498	145	76	221	126	81	207	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		6,187										

[illegible]

NO. 19. DUBOIS COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Children.			Males.			Females.			Average wages of male Teachers per month.	Average wages of female Teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
		Whole number of	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	Average wages of male Teachers per month.				
1	Columbia	334	159	71	71	230	100	71	171	.....	.....	.....	1	Unfinished.
2	Harrison	401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
3	Bainbridge	717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Hall	651	209	99	99	308	157	86	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	Log cabins.
5	Patcha	756	281	136	136	417	245	94	339	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Ferdinand	315	124	60	60	184	96	35	131	.....	.....	.....	2	
	Total	3074								\$13 00				

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Elkhart.....	802	303	120	423	288	91	379	.....	.....	10	4 in good condition, 6 in bad condition.
2	Clinton.....	442	150	88	238	127	77	204	.....	.....	.....
3	Benton.....	487	153	106	259	133	95	238	\$15 00	.....	9	
4	Jackson.....	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Harrison.....	438	139	94	233	132	73	205	.....	.....	.....
6	Concord.....	605	195	126	321	181	103	284	55 00	\$14 36	8	1 good, 7 decayed and unfit for use,
7	Bangor.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Olive.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Jefferson.....	310	107	63	170	89	51	140	.....	.....	6	All but one comfortable.
10	Middlebury.....	463	147	93	240	146	77	223	.....	8 00	6	Comfortable.
11	York.....	182	57	45	102	47	33	80	.....	7 12	.....
12	Washington.....	392	143	62	205	110	77	177	.....	.....	.....
13	Osolo.....	280	101	48	149	80	51	131	.....	.....	4	Bad.
14	Cleveland.....	154	52	40	92	32	30	62	.....	.....	.....
15	Union.....	346	125	68	193	100	53	153	.....	.....	.....
16	Locke.....	89	32	18	50	28	11	39	.....	.....	2	Very bad.
	Total.....	5993										

NO. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 23. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.												Condition of School Houses.	
Number.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	Number of School Houses.			
		Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.						
1	Jackson	128	114	242	136	80	246	4	Not good.		
2	Mill Creek.....	96	51	147	70	38	108	.....	.....		
3	Fulton.....	77	52	129	66	60	125	.....	.....		
4	Wabash	154	130	284	107	133	240				
5	Cain	134	94	228	121	79	200	.....	.....		
6	Van Buren	133	106	244	106	90	196	.....	.....		
7	Troy		Four respectable, five poor. Two good, five bad.		
8	Town of Covington.....	108	57	165	115	62	177	25 00	19 50	1			
9	Richland	222	179	401	167	126	293	.....	.....	9	
10	Shawnee.....	145	105	250	134	86	220	23 33 1/3	7	One good, three moderate.		
11	Logan	86	42	128	69	40	112	.....	.....		
12	Town of Attica	151	71	222	140	88	228	.....	.....		
13	Davis.....	88	57	145	71	40	111	4			
Total.....		5276											

NO. 24. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Springfield.....	529	159	96	255	172	102	274	\$24 00	\$17 25	9	Could scarcely be worse.
2	Bath.....	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Dilapidated.
3	Brookville.....	924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	Generally bad.
4	Town of Brookville.....	389	119	74	193	123	73	196	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	White Water.....	623	186	141	327	179	117	296	.....	.....	10	Rather bad.
6	Posey.....	395	116	90	206	120	69	189	.....	.....	5	Ordinary.
7	Highland.....	659	231	131	362	182	115	297	21 00	.....	9	Bad.
8	Ray.....	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Two of logs and one of brick.
9	Blooming Grove.....	376	96	86	182	123	71	194	.....	.....	3	Indifferent.
10	Fairfield.....	359	117	52	169	111	79	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Salt Creek.....	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good, bad, and indifferent.
12	Laurel.....	472	150	104	254	136	82	218	.....	.....	7	Not quite completed.
13	Town of Laurel.....	268	82	46	128	83	57	140	.....	.....	1	Very poor.
14	Butler.....	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Good.
15	Metamora.....	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Town of Mt. Carmel.....	118	32	22	54	31	33	64	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....		7,124										

NO. 25. FULTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
Wayne	233	89	47	136	64	33	97	\$20 00	\$6 00	5	Two good, three very poor.
Union	321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	345	127	59	186	97	70	167	.....	.....	7	One good frame, the rest poor.
Rochester	452	130	93	243	126	83	209	18 00	8 00	1	.....
Town of Rochester	231	64	58	122	65	47	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	315	114	57	171	90	54	144	.....	.....	5	Four good and one indifferent.
Henry	406	80	143	223	72	111	183	9	One frame—the rest log—poor.
New Castle	314	103	71	174	87	53	140	6	Good.
Total	2,813

Number.

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NO. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Columbia	588	188	136	324	158	106	264	Indifferent. Good.
2	Patoka	1054	323	225	548	315	191	506	.....	.....	23
3	Washington.....	310	94	67	161	90	59	149	.....	.....	6
4	Montgomery	957	.....	.....	472	.....	.....	485	.....	.....	.....
5	Johnson	649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
6	White River	398	104	99	203	111	84	195	.....	.....	.....
7	Barton	146	45	36	81	45	20	65	.....	.....	.....
8	Wabash	113	34	22	57	36	20	56	.....	.....	.....
9	Town of Princeton.....	367	96	73	169	118	80	198	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		4,582										

NO. 28. GREENE COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Children. Whole number of	Males.		Females.		Average wages of male Teachers per month.	Average Wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School Houses
			No. between 5 and 13	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.					Whole number
1	White River	638	298	115	336	201	111	312	10	Rather indifferent.
2	Adams	439	147	114	201	90	88	178	5	Poor.
3	Clay	439	135	120	253	135	105	244	5	Tolerable.
4	Washington.....	778	246	152	398	239	141	380	12	Bad.
5	Jackson	825								
6	Delaware	419	138	101	239	93	87	180		
7	Noblesville.....	747								
8	Town of Noblesville	413								
9	Fall Creek.....	587	194	106	300	191	94	287		
10	Wayne	510								
11	Town of Westfield	83								
	Total	5,938								

[illegible]

NO. 31. HARRISON COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.				
1	Harrison	709	168	377	210	121	331	.....	.....	7	Bad.
2	Boone	217	162	379	205	117	322	.....	.....	9	Will answer for the present.
3	Heth	189	104	293	171	93	267	.....	.....	6	Generally bad.
4	Posey	166	120	286	175	94	269	20 00	10 00	7	
5	Franklin	244	142	386	201	115	316	.....	.....	9	
6	Morgan	153	97	250	168	95	263	.....	.....	6	
7	Blue River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 50	.....	6	
8	Washington	111	89	200	104	64	168	17 50	12 00	4	Bad.
9	Taylor	163	60	163	109	59	168	18 33	10 00	3	Very bad.
10	Webster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
11	Jackson	192	106	298	153	82	235	.....	.....	4	Bad.
12	Spencer	124	76	200	101	62	163	.....	.....	5	Bad.
13	Scott	114	67	181	190	62	252	20 00	.....	4	
14	Town of Corydon	68	40	108	60	37	97	.....	.....	1	Good.
	Total	6624									

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Center.....	752	238	138	376	225	151	376	.....	.....	.....	Several dilapidated log houses not worth repairing.
2	Washington.....	554	163	114	277	178	99	277	.....	.....	5	Fair.
3	Guilford.....	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good, but not suitably located.
4	Liberty.....	740	232	159	391	206	143	349	.....	.....	.....	Bad.
5	Franklin.....	354	123	74	197	104	53	137	.....	.....	2	Not good.
6	Marion.....	531	169	132	301	123	107	230	.....	.....	7	Very bad.
7	Eel River.....	634	189	151	340	187	107	294	.....	.....	11	Dilapidated cabins.
8	Middle.....	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two good frame, three of log—bad.
9	Brown.....	735	241	129	370	203	162	365	.....	.....	5	Rather poor.
10	Clay.....	380	125	75	200	110	70	180	.....	.....	5	
11	Union.....	442	133	90	223	135	84	219	.....	.....	.....
12	Town of Brownsburg.....	45	16	5	21	12	12	24	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		6,069										

NO. 33. HENRY COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of chil- dren.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Wayne	744	218	173	391	194	159	353	.....	.....	.....	Almost destitute of comfortable houses.
2	Franklin.....	396	121	92	213	108	75	183	.....	.....	.....
3	Town of Lewisville.....	60	20	12	32	19	9	28	.....	.....	.....
4	Dudley	522	165	120	285	137	105	242	\$22 00	\$12 00	6	Generally bad.
5	Liberty	680	210	146	356	190	143	333	.....	.....	13	Some can be made good.
6	Henry	572	181	121	302	170	100	270	.....	.....	.....	Need repairs.
7	Town of New Castle.....	279	77	49	126	105	48	153	.....	.....	2	Good.
8	Greensboro,	565	155	106	261	152	92	241	.....	13 00	.....	One good one, and one barely tolerable.
9	Harrison.....	512	196	132	328	188	96	284	.....	.....	8	Mostly bad.
10	Fall Creek.....	510	147	122	269	142	99	241	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Prairie	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 00	.....	4	Good.
12	Stony Creek	482	159	95	254	146	80	238	.....	.....	4	Ordinary.
13	Spiceland	514	147	121	268	156	90	246	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Jefferson	383	119	80	199	90	85	184	.....	.....	8	Four good.
15	Blue River.....	356	119	85	204	100	56	152	.....	.....	6	Four bad.
16	Town of Knightstown	199	61	33	94	69	36	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	7,416										

NO. 34. HOWARD COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Condition of School-houses.									
		Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number of School-houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.			
1	Centre	503	179	86	265	173	65	238	\$20 00	\$10 00	9
2	Ervin	375	146	72	218	96	61	157	.....	.....	2
3	Monroe	359	100	64	164	125	70	195	.....	.....	.....
4	Clay	158	61	24	85	51	22	73	.....	.....	.....
5	Harrison.....	436	148	102	250	107	79	186	.....	.....	.....
6	Taylor	332	192	58	250	94	48	142	.....	.....	.....
7	Howard	354	116	62	178	133	43	176	.....	.....	.....
8	Jackson	147	47	43	90	37	20	57	.....	.....	.....
9	Liberty	334	117	75	192	90	52	142	.....	.....	.....
10	Union	363	103	68	171	125	57	182	.....	.....	3
	Total.....	3351									

NO. 35. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

(95)

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number of School houses.	Condition of School-houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Wayne.....	912	53	51	104	47	61	108	Bad. Common.
2	Polk.....	974	86	60	146	76	52	128	.....	.....	.....
3	Lancaster.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$11.00	.....
4	Salmony.....	446	144	89	232	114	65	213	Good. In 1 frame.
5	Jeherson.....	324	107	60	167	98	59	157	.....	.....	.....
6	Rock Creek.....	345	124	59	183	115	47	162	.....	.....	.....
7	Union.....	531	85	47	132	65	31	96	Bad. Common.
8	Huntington.....	322	112	70	182	93	47	140	.....	.....	.....
9	Town of Huntington.....	382	94	48	142	95	48	143	.....	.....	.....
10	Dallas.....	232	78	41	119	73	40	113	1 frame the rest log--good of the kind.
11	Warren.....	190	62	38	100	50	34	84	.....	.....	.....
12	Clear Creek.....	382	129	72	207	136	49	175	.....	.....	.....
13	Jackson.....	412	143	77	220	141	61	222	1 frame the rest log--good of the kind.
Total.....		4019							10.00	.....	.....

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Driftwood	210	56	54	110	39	41	100	.....	.....	3	Poor.
2	Grassy Fork	411	139	90	229	122	60	182	.....	.....	8	Six, if repaired, will answer.
3	Brownstown	730	267	143	410	208	112	320	.....	.....	7	Tolerable.
4	Washington	358	134	79	213	95	50	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Jackson	282	90	59	149	84	49	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Reading	634	218	134	352	174	108	282	.....	.....	5	Decayed.
7	Vernon	275	98	55	154	60	61	121	.....	.....	6	Ordinary.
8	Hamilton	433	153	90	243	120	70	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Cart	392	122	82	204	110	78	188	.....	.....	6	Dilapidated, but fit for use.
10	Owen	561	185	111	296	165	100	265	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Salt Creek	547	191	103	294	153	100	253	.....	.....	2	In need of repairs.
	Total	4833										

NO. 38. JAY COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males			Females,			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Richland.....	197	58	53	111	54	32	86	\$14 00	.....	3	Indifferent.
2	Knox.....	184	48	45	93	47	44	91	.....	.....	4	Poor.
3	Penn.....	274	65	70	135	72	67	139	.....	.....	2	Unfinished.
4	Jefferson.....	374	140	67	207	120	47	167	.....	.....	7	Good.
5	Green.....	183	87	32	119	38	29	64	.....	.....	4	Three tolerable, one indifferent.
6	Jackson.....	299	73	70	142	91	65	156	17 00	.....	7	Very poor.
7	Pike.....	459	154	89	243	149	67	216	.....	.....	9	Bad.
8	Wayne.....	375	120	82	202	116	57	173	.....	.....	8	Bad.
9	Bear Creek.....	369	120	86	206	103	60	163	15 00	\$10 00	5	Four fit for use, one unfinished.
10	Madison.....	338	103	63	166	118	54	172	23 33%	.....	4	Common log.
11	Noble.....	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Medium.
12	Wabash.....	245	85	52	137	77	32	108	.....	.....	5	Two good frames, three log cabins.
13	Town of Camden.....	80	21	12	33	33	14	47	.....	.....	.....	One in process of construction.
Total ..		3770										

NO. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	Number of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Jackson	456	167	84	251	138	67	205	Not furnished—seats temporary. In poor repair. Generally bad. Two good, seven indifferent. Generally bad. Poor. Six log. Bad. Comfortable.
2	Washington.	424	128	96	224	126	74	200	.....	.....	.....
3	Tippecanoe	247	71	52	123	66	58	120	.....	.....	5
4	Turkey Creek.....	285	78	62	140	94	51	145	\$15 40	\$8 00	5	
5	Van Buren.....	365	110	91	201	91	73	164	.....	.....	7
6	Plain	487	190	55	245	161	81	242	.....	.....	9
7	Wayne	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Clay	541	164	101	265	170	106	276	13 00	8 00	13	
9	Franklin	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Harrison.....	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
11	Prairie.....	428	141	96	240	106	82	188	.....	.....	7
12	Jefferson	135	39	28	67	45	23	68	.....	.....	2
13	Scott	124	53	27	80	32	12	44	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	5194										

NO. 46. LAPORTE COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	No. of School-houses.	Condition of School Houses.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.			
1	Hudson.....	217	49	121	61	35	96	\$6 33%	4	Two good, two bad.
2	Galena.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 83%	5	There is need of improvement.
3	Springfield.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Good
4	Michigan.....	52	9	26	14	12	26	\$16 00	.....	.....
5	Cool Spring.....	250	37	128	81	41	132	16 00	.....	.....
6	Centre.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Mankakee.....	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Wills.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Three in good condition.
9	Pleasant.....	241	90	133	66	42	108	.....	5	Two good—others need repair.
10	Union.....	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Very poor.
11	Scipio.....	325	88	191	80	54	134	8 00	7	Four frame, three log, tolerable.
12	Noble.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Three good, the rest poor.
13	New Durham.....	406	88	227	119	60	179	6 to 8	0	Good.
14	Clinton.....	264	76	134	61	69	130	8 00	12	.....
15	Cass.....	172	36	87	54	31	85	7 75	5	.....
16	City of Laporte.....	935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 50	2	.....
17	Michigan City.....	607	175	204	200	113	313	40 00	1	Good.
	Total.....	5,426								

NO. 48. MADISON COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. of School-houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Adams	570	177	127	304	150	116	266	.....	.....	8	Good for nothing.
2	Fall Creek	302	244	183	427	226	148	274	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Greene	345	112	78	190	95	60	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Stony Creek	207	80	36	116	60	31	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Jackson	468	157	91	248	128	82	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Anderson	359	114	79	193	110	56	166	.....	.....	4	Rather bad.
7	Union	307	85	70	155	96	56	152	20 00	.....	5	Good.
8	Richland	349	117	82	199	85	65	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Lafayette	320	118	73	191	85	44	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Pike Creek	546	197	107	304	157	85	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Monroe	632	211	137	348	176	108	284	14 05	.....	6	Three will do—three bad.
12	Van Buren	193	70	52	122	45	26	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Boone	219	77	45	122	71	26	97	.....	.....	1	Bad.
14	Duck Creek	102	37	12	49	37	16	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Town of Anderson	205	63	44	107	59	38	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		5,623										

NO. 51. MARTIN COUNTY.

[illegible]

C.—18. No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.				
1	Peru	357	111	90	201	93	63	156	.....	.....	6	Ordinary—log.
2	Town of Peru	405	123	67	190	144	71	215	.....	.....	.....	Bad.
3	Jefferson	490	160	89	249	149	92	241	.....	.....	10	All but one of hewed log.
4	Union	458	137	106	243	118	97	215	.....	.....	9	Not good.
5	Richland	597	192	110	302	204	91	295	.....	.....	10	Rather bad.
6	Eric	206	57	56	113	58	35	93	.....	.....	4	Three good, four bad.
7	Butler	417	151	72	223	120	74	194	.....	.....	.....	Unfinished.
8	Washington	431	154	94	248	110	73	183	.....	.....	7	Poor.
9	Pipe Creek	330	95	72	167	107	56	163	.....	.....	5	Indifferent.
10	Deer Creek	335	108	57	165	116	54	170	.....	.....	4	
11	Clay	218	84	42	126	61	43	92	.....	.....	6	
12	Harrison	270	99	46	145	83	42	125	.....	.....	6	
13	Jackson	365	141	67	208	104	53	157	.....	.....	6	
14	Perry	502	160	89	245	149	92	241	.....	.....	.....
Total		5381										

NO. 53. MORGAN COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Washington.....	723	227	162	389	203	131	334	Indifferent.
2	Town of Martinsville.....	132	47	20	67	41	24	65	.....	.....	.....
3	Jackson.....	532	168	106	274	162	96	268	.....	.....	.....
4	Green.....	484	146	118	264	141	79	220	7	Two the property of the township, three owned by the Friends [and used by the township.
5	Harrison.....	143	55	29	84	28	31	59	.....	.....	.....
6	Madison.....	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Clay.....	424	152	96	248	110	66	176	Good.
8	Brown.....	300	87	75	162	77	61	138	.....	.....	5
9	Town of Mooresville.....	246	65	55	120	92	34	126	.....	\$21 00	1
10	Monroe.....	488	133	130	263	128	97	225	Bad.
11	Town of Monroville.....	73	20	15	35	23	15	38	.....	.....	.....
12	Adams.....	660	209	141	350	200	110	310	.....	.....	11
13	Gregg.....	314	99	70	169	102	43	145	Dilapidated, not fit for use.
14	Jefferson.....	434	149	74	223	143	68	211	\$20 00	8 00	.....
15	Ray.....	483	145	123	268	129	86	215	.....	.....	5
16	Baker.....	162	47	33	80	52	30	82	2	In good repair.
Total.....		5,889										

[illegible]

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1 Washington.....	392	101	70	171	90	61	151	15 00	\$5 50	7	Rather poor.
2 Sparta.....	397	112	58	170	99	58	157	12 56	.....	5	Indifferent.
3 Perry.....	493	159	95	254	145	94	239	.....	12 00	5	Rather poor—with one exception.
4 Elkhardt.....	302	103	56	159	112	31	143	15 43	6 73	7	Three good—one log—three medium—one under contract.
5 York.....	921	73	43	116	69	36	105	.....	.....	4	Bad.
6 Noble.....	955	86	47	133	86	36	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Green.....	214	74	30	106	68	40	108	12 08	5 06	.....	.....
8 Jefferson.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Three good—two under contract—4 log, in poor condition.
9 Orange.....	302	123	39	162	100	40	140	.....	.....	6	Bad.
10 Wayne.....	383	128	96	224	94	65	159	.....	6 00	.....	.....
11 Allen.....	447	156	88	244	140	63	203	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Swan.....	339	100	72	172	113	54	157	.....	.....	.....	Temporary.
Total	3,908										

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Paoli.....	801	269	164	433	212	156	368	.....	.....	2	Bad.
2	North East.....	411	119	88	207	125	79	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Orleans.....	595	149	146	295	167	133	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Orangeville.....	274	94	50	144	84	46	130	.....	.....	5	Located—none built as yet.
5	North West.....	299	98	62	160	81	49	130	.....	.....	3	Out of repair—not fit for schools.
6	French Lick.....	463	137	83	220	145	98	243	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Jackson.....	281	98	64	162	90	20	119	.....	.....	2	One bad—one good.
8	Greenfield.....	421	161	97	258	120	73	193	\$20 00	\$10 00	2	Bad.
9	South East.....	601	196	140	336	175	100	275	.....	.....	5	Bad.
10	Slamper's Creek	253	82	50	141	92	50	142	.....	.....	5	Under contract.
Total		4420										

NO. 59. OWEN COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Wayne	400	128	114	242	120	98	218	.....	.....	3	In course of construction.
2	Montgomery	383	125	84	209	109	65	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Washington	618	183	120	303	197	118	315	.....	.....	4	Not very good.
4	Morgan	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Jackson	371	136	63	199	103	69	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Harrison	152	58	29	87	41	24	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Clay	438	156	80	236	123	79	202	.....	.....	7	Not good.
8	Franklin	528	158	123	281	132	115	247	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Jefferson	617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Marion	529	149	122	271	169	89	258	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Lafayette	454	131	84	215	141	98	239	.....	.....	9	To be built.
12	Jennings	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Taylor	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	5475							\$20 00	\$20 00		

NO. 61. PIKE COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Jefferson	560	186	165	292	173	104	277	\$21 00	\$12 66½	Bad One unfinished—two can be used. Very poor.
2	Washington.....	618	196	135	333	175	110	285	.....	.....	.....
3	Madison.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Clay	259	81	62	143	65	51	116	.....	.....	3
5	Patoka.....	442	163	93	256	135	51	186	.....	.....	6
6	Monroe.....	306	89	70	159	95	52	147	15 00	.....	2
7	Logan.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 33½	10 66½	.....
8	Lockhart.....	183	54	42	96	51	36	87	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	2 890										

NO. 62. PERRY COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 63. PORTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.	Females.	Average wages of male Teachers per month.	Average wages of female Teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School Houses
			No. between 5 and 13. No. between 13 and 21. Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13. No. between 13 and 21. Whole number.				
1	Black	1274	426	71	573	.....	7	Two finished, five under contract.
2	Robb	518	91	62	153	.....	6	Indifferent.
3	Smi h	991	61	58	119	.....	3	Bad.
4	Pont.	199	61	58	119	.....	7	Poor.
5	Rolison	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Not good.
6	Mars	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
7	Lynn	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Harmony	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Town of New Harmony....	266	82	47	129	.....	1	Good.
10	Bethel	133	35	36	71	.....	2	Good.
	Total	4655						

NO. 66. PUTNAM COUNTY.

[illegible]

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.				
1	Johnson.....	913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	Generally poor.
2	Washington.....	511	179	99	278	150	83	233	.....	.....	8	Poor.
3	Brown.....	708	214	128	342	220	146	366	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Franklin.....	634	212	127	339	206	89	265	.....	.....	10	Indifferent.
5	Shelby.....	1023	243	248	491	298	234	532	\$18 00	\$12 00	19	.....
6	Otter Creek.....	327	111	58	169	98	60	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Jackson.....	562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Ordinary.
8	Adams.....	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good—for the backwoods.
9	Laughery.....	394	125	83	208	119	67	186	.....	16 33	4	Five can be made comfortable—four worthless.
10	Delaware.....	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
	Total.....	6234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NO. 69. RUSH COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males			Females			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.	
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.					
1	Ripley.....	653	223	133	356	123	114	237	\$20 00	.....	3	Bad.
2	Poscy.....	360	122	80	202	97	61	158	.....	\$8 00	7	Mostly inferior.
3	Walker.....	450	139	110	249	116	85	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Orange.....	594	165	147	312	153	129	282	20 00	.....	5	Old ones.
5	Anderson.....	519	149	109	258	150	111	261	.....	.....	.....	Several old dilapidated houses.
6	Rushville.....	640	192	148	340	172	128	300	.....	.....	1	Good.
7	Town of Rushville.....	299	78	60	128	89	72	161	25 00*	25 00	1	Good.	
8	Jackson.....	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Center.....	536	151	122	276	144	116	260	.....	.....	.....	Houses old and not properly located—unfurnished.
10	Washington.....	380	122	85	207	91	62	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Union.....	465	147	118	265	117	93	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Noble.....	490	156	116	272	121	97	218	.....	.....	.....	Two finished—four in progress.
13	Richland.....	465	135	119	254	120	91	211	.....	.....	6	.....
Total.....		6203											

* The Principal in the Rushville High School has a salary of \$62 50 per month.

NO. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	Number of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Jackson	516	177	116	293	137	86	223	.....	.....	.....	Inferior.
2	Washington.....	418	137	85	242	115	61	176	.....	.....	.....	In good repair.
3	Noble	624	187	120	307	168	149	317	.....	.....	1	
4	Liberty	512	171	110	281	144	87	231	.....	.....	3	
5	Addison	903	302	185	487	243	173	416	.....	.....	16	Not good.
6	Hendricks	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Sugar Creek	351	105	71	176	99	76	175	.....	.....	7	Indifferent, with two exceptions.
8	Brandywine	297	101	58	159	87	51	138	.....	.....	5	
9	Marion	298	101	64	165	83	50	133	.....	.....	6	Very poor.
10	Union	440	159	93	252	128	60	188	.....	.....	4	Deplorable.
11	Hanover	455	164	93	257	127	71	198	.....	.....	8	Four good, four bad.
12	Van Buren	347	125	72	197	86	64	150	.....	.....	.....
13	Moral	515	149	114	263	160	92	252	.....	.....	.....
14	Town of Shelbyville.....	431	109	83	192	142	97	239	.....	.....	.....	Seminary burnt.
Total.....		6526							25 00	.....	.....

NO. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Males.	Females.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.
Luce	451	No. between 5 132	No. between 13 and 21. 193	Whole number. 255	No. between 13 and 21. 79	Whole number. 196
Ohio	727	924	152	376	130	351
Hammond	467	.....	.....	334	.....	233
Huff	390	132	75	207	119	73
Harrison	523	184	94	278	170	245
Carter	291	114	53	167	87	194
Jackson	314	103	45	148	109	166
Grass	419	134	97	231	111	177
Clay	208	108	79	187	91	151
Town of Rockport	217	85	32	117	72	100
Total	4,146					

NO. 73. STARK COUNTY.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of school houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.			
1	North Bend.....	113	39	26	65	31	17	48	.....	.....	.....
2	Washington	56	23	13	36	16	4	20	.....	.....	.....
3	Oregon	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	California	89	32	19	50	17	22	39	.....	.....	.....
5	Center	61	19	14	34	17	10	27	.....	.....	.....
6	Railroad.....	15	4	5	9	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	429									

NO. 74. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School houses.	condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Olive.....	344	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....
2	Warren.....	237	58	59	117	73	47	120	.....	.....	5	
3	German.....	240	72	52	124	64	52	116	.....	.....	.....
4	Clay.....	244	84	49	133	66	45	111	.....	.....	.....
5	Harris.....	179	56	35	91	63	25	83	.....	.....	.....
6	Penn.....	648	304	127	331	191	126	317	.....	\$7 50	.....	Poor.
7	Portage.....	328	102	57	159	101	68	169	.....	.....	.....
8	Centre.....	180	55	46	101	40	39	79	.....	.....	3	Two good, one poor,
9	Green.....	284	87	55	142	84	59	142	.....	.....	.....
10	Union.....	325	134	48	172	102	51	153	.....	.....	6	
11	Liberty.....	359	104	82	186	109	64	173	.....	.....	.....
12	Madison.....	212	69	48	117	70	25	95	.....	8 00	4	Very poor.
13	Town of Mishawaka.....	484	149	98	247	148	89	237	.....	.....	1	Good.
14	Town of South Bend.....	714	202	101	303	247	164	411	.....	.....	.....
Total		4,838										

NO. 77. SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Jefferson.....	727	226	164	390	209	128	337	.....	.....	2	Tolerable.
2	York.....	555	208	133	341	181	137	318	.....	.....	7	Five bad, two tolerable.
3	Posey.....	659	46	23	69	35	32	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Town of Patriot.....	136	229	146	375	193	114	307	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Cotton.....	682	229	146	375	193	114	307	.....	.....	8	One new, two tolerable, five bad.
6	Pleasant.....	869	279	202	481	244	151	395	.....	.....	13	Five good, four common, four worthless.
7	Craig.....	741	233	139	372	239	130	369	.....	.....	10	.....
8	Town of Vevay.....	475	141	92	233	140	102	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		4844										

NO. 78. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 79. TIPTON COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School-houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Madison	376	125	69	194	122	60	182	.....	.....	.....	Poor.
2	Cicero	356	146	69	215	114	56	170	.....	.....	5	
3	Jefferson	411	125	73	198	133	80	213	.....	.....	.....	None.
4	Prairie	345	133	59	192	93	60	153	.....	.....	.....
5	Liberty	271	94	44	138	95	38	133	.....	.....	2	
6	Wild Cat	144	40	38	78	42	22	64	.....	.....	.....	Good.
7	Town of Tipton	97	32	18	51	34	22	46	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2,030										

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male Teachers per month.	Average wages of female Teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School Houses
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
Center	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	16 66	6	Three good.
Union	432	190	92	212	141	79	220	.....	.....	7	Poor.
Harmony	309	94	66	160	81	68	149	25 00	.....	3	Bad.
Liberty	370	104	75	179	116	75	191	25 00	13 33	2	Bad.
Brownsville	374	134	75	199	110	63	175	27 50	13 33	7	.....
Harrison	335	108	71	179	93	65	156	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town of Liberty	118	47	22	69	30	19	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2374										

NO. 83. VIGO COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of School Houses.	Condition of School Houses
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Harrison.....	216	57	60	117	51	48	99	.....	\$12 00	4	Poor.
2	City of Terre Haute.....	1765	483	392	875	497	394	891	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Honey Creek.....	572	179	144	323	165	84	249	.....	.....	6	Rather inferior.
4	Prairie Creek.....	468	147	121	268	121	79	200	\$30 00	15 00	8	Very poor.
5	Pierson.....	381	99	85	184	87	110	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Riley.....	440	149	94	243	127	70	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Lost Creek.....	400	110	94	204	108	88	196	.....	10 00	4	Poor.
8	Nevins.....	339	107	80	187	99	53	152	.....	.....	6	.....
9	Otter Creek.....	257	90	52	142	64	51	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Fayette.....	621	182	130	312	164	145	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Sugar Creek.....	554	101	117	208	152	94	246	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Linton.....	417	126	55	221	115	81	196	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		6,431										

NO. 84. WABASH COUNTY.

C. No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No.				
1	Chester	822	263	173	436	251	135	386	Generally bad. Bad.
2	Lagro	1068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
3	Liberty	650	208	127	335	208	107	315	.....	.....	.....
4	Noble	1363	453	301	754	416	193	609	.....	.....	16
5	Pleasant	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
6	Waltz	772	280	128	408	243	121	364	.....	.....	.....
	Total	5415										

NO. 85. WARREN COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.			Males.			Females.			Average wages of male Teachers per month.	Average wages of female Teachers per month.	No. School Houses.	Condition of School-houses.
		Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	Number between 5 and 13.	Number between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Washington.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	One worthless, three will do.
2	Town of Williamsport.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$25 00	.....	.....	.....
3	Pine.....	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	4	Poor.
4	Mound.....	321	116	192	80	49	129	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....
5	Steuben.....	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Pike.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Medina.....	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 00	.....	5	Poor.
8	Warren.....	416	133	216	120	80	200	.....	.....	.....	23 71	.....	7	Various—log, frame, good, bad.
9	Liberty.....	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	J. O. Adams.....	218	98	162	72	48	120	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	3	Poor.
11	Jordan.....	158	58	93	41	24	65	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	1	Good.
Total.....		3396												

NO. 87. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of Children.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. of School-houses.	Condition of School Houses.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
Gilson	566	193	107	300	166	100	266	.....	.....	.....	Indifferent.
Monroe	367	101	77	178	124	65	189	.....	.....	6	Very poor.
Jefferson	487	154	125	279	119	89	208	.....	.....	4	Generally bad.
Brown	447	148	102	250	132	65	197	.....	.....	5	
Vernon	419	126	80	206	121	92	213	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....
Franklin	650	214	134	348	192	110	302	.....	.....	.....	Bad.
Polk	424	136	91	227	135	62	197	.....	15 00	1	
Pierce	422	133	96	229	110	83	193	.....	.....	.....	Bad.
Howard	423	139	109	248	106	69	175	.....	.....	6	Bad.
Madison	216	75	46	121	56	39	95	.....	.....	6	Bad.
Posoy	320	133	82	215	116	89	105	.....	.....	.....	Good, four under contract.
Jackson	315	101	67	168	91	56	147	.....	.....	3	
Town of Hardinsburg	55	23	11	34	14	17	31	.....	.....	.....
Town of Livonia	97	21	23	44	21	14	35	.....	.....	.....
Total	6590										

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole number of chil- dren.	Males.			Females.			Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. school houses.	Condition of School Houses.
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole number.				
1	Abington	371	120	79	199	87	85	172	.....	.....	9	Poor.
2	Boston	336	102	64	166	90	80	170	.....	.....	6	Five unfit for use—one poor.
3	Center	796	237	181	418	213	165	378	.....	.....	8	Generally poor.
4	Clay	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Poor.
5	Franklin	552	171	117	288	167	97	264	.....	.....	6	Mostly poor.
6	Green	549	171	106	277	177	95	272	.....	.....	8	Ordinary.
7	Jefferson	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	New Garden	305	99	92	191	109	65	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Wayne	956	241	261	502	242	212	454	.....	.....	11	Common repair.
10	Washington	782	238	175	413	202	167	369	.....	.....	10	One good—two poor.
11	Harrison	929	76	42	118	74	36	111	.....	.....	3	Bad.
12	Jackson	506	149	119	266	126	114	240	.....	.....	7	.....
13	Dalton	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Perry	288	96	67	163	67	58	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Town of Dublin	334	115	52	167	92	75	167	.....	.....	2	Bad.
16	Town of Washington	130	45	19	64	43	23	66	.....	.....	1	Good.
17	City of Richmond	1086	332	217	549	308	229	537	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Town of Germantown	152	43	31	74	47	31	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Town of Hagerstown	234	76	35	111	72	51	123	.....	.....	1	Ordinary.
20	Town of Centerville	401	110	88	198	108	95	203	.....	.....	.....	School houses rented by the town.
21	City of Cambridge City	420	119	94	213	123	84	207	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		9,668										

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY TRUSTEES AND OTHERS.

BOONE COUNTY.

LEBANON.

SEPTEMBER, 1853.

Our first report under the School Law of 1852, is necessarily not very satisfactory, owing to the small amount of information which it gives.

The number of scholars, ages, &c., is taken from the enumeration taken by our authority, and the value of property from the tax duplicate of the present year.

Our township embraces an area of about $59\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The number of school-houses seems to be incredible, compared with the number of children between the ages prescribed by law, but it is nevertheless true. The houses provided under the former law for school-houses in this township, were of the most temporary character, and are now of no sort of avail to the present trustees. In many instances some unoccupied cabin was used by permission of the owner, and they are now taken away or become useless by neglect. Without means, the Trustees cannot supply the number of houses required at any time, and particularly at any short period. The Trustees, without having the means, reluctantly submitted the subject of a special tax to aid in the erection of school-houses, which was decided in the negative by a vote of three to one. So no special aid was granted. The means which will come to the hands of the Trustees in March next, have not been anticipated for the reason that the amount will be very inadequate to the amount of work to be done. And in addition to this feature the population is rapidly increasing, and the settlements in some instances extending their borders, so that the position for the school-house, is, in some instances, changing also. So as the means are low, and a seeming aversion to increase them by taxation, nothing will be lost to the township nor its citizens, by ceasing to be hasty in the location of houses that we have not the means to build, and that eighteen months may show the propriety of changing.

With the probable amount of means which the Trustees can command, without a special tax, it will be three years, or more, before we can fully organize under the present law. with every wish for the success of our Common Schools, this is the humiliating prospect before us, and for which we have not been able yet to find a remedy.

In the meantime, we have suggested by a printed circular, that the citizens will have to make such arrangements with regard to schools as seems to suit their particular circumstances, as the proposition for the citizens to build their own houses seems to meet with no more favor generally, than to vote the tax, unless there could be some kind of crediting, dovetailing and splicing with the trustees, which would make it too complex to be satisfactorily carried out.

We hope, however, that next year, when it shall be known how much means come to our hands from the sources now provided by law, that our citizens will vote the tax for the building of houses, but even in that event, the movement in the matter will be somewhat tardy.

Yours Respectfully,

A. J. BOONE.
President of the Board.

FLOYD COUNTY.

CITY OF NEW ALBANY.

Statement of the condition of the Common Schools in the City of New Albany, Floyd County, for the year ending on the first Monday in February, 1854.

Whole number of children between 5 and 21 years.....	3,102
Whole number of males between 5 and 13 years.....	957
Whole number of males between 13 and 21.....	570
Whole number of males.....	1,527
Number of females between 5 and 13.....	933
Number of females between 13 and 21.....	642
Whole number of females.....	1,575
Whole number of children who have attended school the last session.....	1,530
Whole number of males attending school.....	846
Whole number of females attending school.....	638
Average number of scholars in daily attendance.....	971
Whole number of schools.....	7
Whole number of teachers.....	28
Number of male teachers.....	6
Number of female teachers.....	22
Average pay of male teachers per month, allowing ten months to year.....	\$75
Average pay of female teachers per month, allowing ten months to year.....	\$26 59
Length of school terms, five months.....	
Total amount for instruction for the year, teachers charges.....	\$10,325
Other expenses.....	\$400
Total amount of revenue as far as can be ascertained.....	\$20,761
Of which amount is borrowed.....	\$7,680
Value of lands and buildings supposed.....	\$50,000
The furniture and apparatus on hand makes a good supply for the school, but the value is not known, probably.....	\$5,000
The city has, including Scribner High School House, four school-houses.	
The condition of the houses and furniture are good.	
Amount charged by city officers for managing educational affairs of the city.....	\$400
Estimate of the probable cost of building and furnishing four school-houses for the city of New Albany, which it is proposed to erect as soon as the means can be procured.	
One house on upper Fourth street.....	\$2,500
Furnishing same.....	500
One house for Upper Albany.....	1,500
Furnishing same.....	300
One house for west Union.....	1,500
Furnishing same.....	300
One house in Lower Albany.....	1,500
Furnishing same.....	300
	<hr/>
	\$8,400
The sites for these houses will cost, say Upper part of the city.....	\$750
Lower Albany.....	1,250
	<hr/>
	\$2,000

The annual pay to teachers is \$9,725, music teacher \$600. The enrollment shows a fraction less than 57 pupils to each teacher. The average attendance is a fraction over 39 pupils to each teacher. The annual cost of each scholar enrolled for teachers' pay is \$6 37½, or \$1 60 per quarter, both including music. The annual cost to each scholar of average attendance is \$10, or \$2 50 per quarter, both including music. Children within the school or city limits, between 5 and 13 years of age 1,800, males 957, females 933; between 13 and 21, 1212, males 570, females 642.

The number of children to be taught, and the amount of money expended, renders the subject one of unusual interest. The system has not yet fairly developed its benefits. The schools have been under the graded system only from September last. For several months previously, the school had been under the management of the city authorities, but until the commencement of last fall session, the system could not be set in operation. Since that time the superintendents have tried to organize to the best possible advantage. Where they had not school-houses they rented, and employed teachers, until they have under their employment, twenty-eight teachers, under an annual pay of \$10,325.

There is yet required more room. The average enrollment falls short of one-half of the whole number of children within school years. Many others would be at school if there was convenient room. This, it is the purpose of the superintendents to supply as soon as they can command the necessary means.

The Superintendents have had some difficulty in organizing, but they think the greatest obstacles are removed, and with proper care and supervision the plan they have started upon, they think will prove eminently successful.

The High School, as an academy—where educations may be completed, is at the head of the system. This school is to be filled with those scholars who have successfully prosecuted the studies

directed to be taught in the Grammar Schools. The house at present occupied for that school, (the city school house,) will, in a short time be insufficient to meet the public demand. A larger one will have to be provided.

It is also contemplated to put up another house on Upper Fourth street, between Spring and Oak streets. Another in the upper part of the city, another in West Union, and another in lower Albany. Sites for each, except those on Fourth street, and West Union, have to be procured. These additions to the property now owned by the city for school purposes, will be sufficient to meet present emergencies.

The Superintendents have prescribed rules for the regulation of the schools, as well the outside as the interior management of them. These appear to have worked very well; one rule, however, has been complained of. Yet the Board regard it as one of vital importance. The rule spoken of, forfeits the seat of a pupil for being absent seven roll calls, so that it cannot be recorded without a ticket from a member of the Board. This rule is of great advantage to the school for sundry reasons.

1. It has the pupils at their places at the proper time.
 2. The teachers are able to get along regularly with their classes, each member of the class being in its place.
 3. The members of each class move on together from one day to another.
 4. As no one drops behind or goes ahead of his classmates, there is no putting one back.
- It is also of advantage to the pupils for—
1. It begets regularity and teaches him promptness, and prevents truancy.
 2. He acquires more knowledge by the same time, in regular, than irregular attendance.
 3. He is stimulated in his studies by the rivalry in his classes.
 4. He is saved the mortification of being turned back.
 5. He learns more by keeping in his classes than he would away from them.

These views have controlled the Board in requiring a pretty rigid enforcement of this rule. There is not room for all the children who apply for seats. At some of the rooms, frequent applications for seats have been made without success, for want of room. The teachers are paid, and the desk supplied at the common expense, and when one pupil neglects its rights by abandoning its place, the Superintendents deem it but right to have it filled by the first applicant, after seven absences at roll call. A glance at the operation of the rule, and of the necessity of some such one, it is thought will soon reconcile all to its prompt administration, and secure the cheerful co-operation of parents in executing it.

JAS. COLLINS, }
R. R. TOWN, } Com.
G. V. HOWK, }

HARRISON COUNTY.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The report herewith enclosed is as complete as could be made from the data in possession of the Trustees. Our schools have heretofore been sustained partly by public funds, and partly by subscription.—Our school houses are, or were, four in number, built of logs, entirely too small, and not comfortable, or furnished as they should be. We called a meeting sometime in May, to see whether the people would be taxed to build new school houses. Nearly every voter turned out, and we had a very exciting meeting. The tax was voted down by a majority of only seventeen votes. The Trustees are all friends to the school law, and urged taxation as a better mode of raising funds. After the tax was voted down, we raised about one hundred and fifty dollars by donations, and by the aid of this fund and our next March dividend, we intend to build and furnish so far as we can. We have six houses to provide for the township, including the four we already have. Two of the four we are now removing and re-building on a better plan. We have just advertised for proposals for building a new house, which we want to have finished before winter.

JOHN P. SONNER.

HENRY COUNTY.

GREENSBORO⁷ TOWNSHIP.

Of the school houses in our township two only are worthy the name, and of these, one is a good house, well supplied with desks and blackboards, but no apparatus. The other is barely tolerable.

The people of our township have voted against a school tax by a small majority. the law is now received with more favor than at its first publication. It is believed a vote taken at this time would result in favor of taxation.

W. W. BOWMAN,
MATTHEW SIMONS, } Trustees.
EZRA SPENCER.

JACKSON COUNTY.

CARR TOWNSHIP.

The county of Jackson has been settled by emigrants from all the Southern and Western States, bringing with them the prejudices that existed in their native land, against public schools of any kind; and we find it hard to reconcile them to a school system that equalizes the whole community, and compels all to join in the common expense. The Trustees of the township called a township meeting for the purpose of voting a tax to repair old school houses, build new ones, and carry on schools after the public funds were expended; but it was voted down at the time. The present school law, however, is now popular and gaining favor, and will in one year be embraced warmly by all.

M. S. WOOLRY.

JEFEERSON COUNTY.

CITY OF MADISON.

With us, the year has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. The tenth of this month closed the second year of our operations, and we have now had an opportunity to give the system a fair trial. I say fair, because a system, however good in itself, and however successful in some places, is always dependent for its success, upon concomitant circumstances. Illiberality in appropriations, on the part of those who hold the purse strings, narrow-mindedness in the individuals who control operations, and the ignorance and unfitness of the more immediate agents, must necessarily cripple any series of acts, however well calculated to accomplish their object they may have been found by experience.

With none of these difficulties have we had to contend. The City Council, with a liberality which does them credit, and which is duly appreciated by the friends of popular education here, before any regular levy was made for the support of the schools, passed whatever appropriations the School Board asked for; and, in the year's levy gave us what, in connection with State funds, will be enough for an effective and economical administration. The Trustees while they have ever kept an eye to the true interests of the tax-payers, whenever reform has been needed in any department of their operations, have never failed to make it. The salaries they have paid are liberal, and with one or two exceptions, (among the lower) what they ought to be, extending from \$220 through \$240, \$275, \$300, \$330, \$500, \$600, \$800, to \$1000 per annum. The teachers, on whom, after all, rests in a great measure, the responsibility of a failure in a system of this kind, while we claim over-towering superiority for none, are at least equal in capabilities to those occupying similar stations in other cities; and in their operations, are harmonious, each striving to the best of the abilities God has given, to promote the common good, and secure the same end, success. See below. Thus you see, we have been peculiarly fortunate, for which we ought to be duly thankful to the great Dispenser of Events.

The people feel also that they are their schools, and support them by cheerfully paying their taxes.

The experiment is now no longer an experiment, but a finality, and in the light of our experience, we must speak in terms of unmeasured praise of the unity, efficiency, and beauty of the whole system.

The number of teachers employed, including the teacher of vocal music, has been twenty-two, 6 males and sixteen females, and the average of the whole number of pupils instructed, 1322; the average daily attendance, 917. The total expenditures for the past two years have been, \$14,923 72, making the average cost to each pupil, \$5 45 per annum; or even taking the average daily attendance as the basis which is evidently the most unfavorable light in which it can be presented, \$8 15. Compare

this with the cost of teaching the same number in private schools, and we see clearly one of the many advantages of the system. Say sixty-five pupils in the High School, at private school prices, \$32 per year, make..... \$2,080 00
 169 pupils in High School, in Grammar Department, at \$20..... 3,380 00
 264 pupils in High School, in Secondary Department, at \$12..... 3,169 00
 824 pupils in High Schools, in Primary Department, at \$12..... 9,888 00

1322 for \$18,517 00

Or more than \$14 for each pupil. Thus, in point of economy, the advantages are at least two to one in favor of Graded Schools, and in efficiency of government and instruction, on the part of the teachers, and in prompt obedience, regularity in attendance, and progress in studies on the part of the pupils.

C. BARNES.

LAGRANGE COUNTY.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

You will discover we cannot fill all the blanks as full as we would wish. Our township has voted the full amount of tax contemplated by the law for building School Houses, which will amount, as near as we can calculate, to \$700. Our Trustees have decided on six schools in said township, and put the houses under contract, to be completed October, A. D., 1854, at the cost for completion of \$275 each, whole cost \$1,660. We doubt not but a continued tax will be sustained for their full payment. As for school houses at present, comparatively speaking, we have none. We are laboring to the extent of the law, and to the best of our ability, to give the new law a fair trial.

A. CURTISS.

LAGRANGE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

ONTARIO, LAGRANGE COUNTY.

Chartered, as a College, February, 1840. Capital, farm of 40 acres, valued at \$1,000; buildings, \$2,200; library, 500 volumes, \$300; total, \$3,500. Annual income from farm, \$50; from buildings, \$100; from tuition, \$600; total, \$750.

Tuition from \$3 to \$5 per quarter of twelve weeks or \$10 per year of forty weeks, paid in advance. Average attendance the past year, 52. Attendance, present term, 75. Branches taught, present term, Latin and Greek languages, Geometry, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and the common branches.

The students are mostly adults. Eleven different counties are now represented in school.

Present Board of Instruction.

RUFUS PATCH, A. M., Principal.

HENRY V. WARREN, Assistant.

Miss ANNA SOPHIA WELLS, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

My connection with this Institution dates back to April, 1844, nearly ten years. During this period, we have seldom lacked a full patronage. Had we the requisite accommodations, we could easily secure twice our present number. We are talking of going forward with the enterprise, in order to meet the growing demand for an Institution of a high order in this vicinity. At present we lack the means.

We send out annually about twenty teachers for our public schools. Two Teachers' Institutes have been held the past year in our school room.

RUFUS PATCH.

LAPORTE COUNTY.

COLESPRING TOWNSHIP.

The new school system meets with the approbation of the people first rate, so far as we have tested it, which is only since April last. We wish to have it continue as it is, until we have got things thoroughly to rights, and then we can judge better what alteration will be to our advantage.

MARION COUNTY.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

The short time we have been in charge of the school affairs of this township, together with the destitution of means with which to operate, will, we trust, apologize for the meagerness of this report.

The last year's revenue was mostly absorbed, or contracted away before we came into office. The little balances we have determined to expend in the way of building and repairing school houses.

We have two good frame, and nine log school houses. Four of the log houses are very well located, and may be made very comfortable by suitable repairs. The other five will have to be replaced with new ones, owing to their bad locality and dilapidated condition. In lieu of one of these, we have already put a house, 24 by 20 feet, two stories high, upon a brick foundation, under contract. The upper story is designed for the meetings of the trustees. &c.

Our properly located sites are from one-half to an acre and a half of land each, and all secured by writings acknowledged. Our school house property may be estimated at \$850.

There has been, during the summer, six schools taught one quarter each, three by male teachers, and three by females. Tuition \$1 50 and \$2 00 per quarter for each scholar.

We visited the most of these schools, as ascertained their numerical strength, branches taught, and condition of scholars. These must be set down as select schools, for we have had no public schools as yet, a tabular statement of which, as well as an enumeration of the children of the township, is herewith presented.

There is much professional interest in behalf of education, but active friends are few and far between. It has been in the care of everybody, and no one responsible—no one willing to lead off in this very important matter; even some of our teachers care no more than for the money they make, suffering their scholars to whittle and cut the furniture to pieces, and rooms to become so dirty as to be unfit to sit down in, much less a resort to children for mental improvement. These things, with the low ebb of education everywhere, shows the importance of an efficient school system. We shall do the best we can with our limited means, to bring about a better state of things.

HENRY BRADY,
THOMAS S. HUSTED, } Trustees.
PRESLEY HUTTON,

MONROE COUNTY.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The State University, in its original institution, by the founders of the State policy of Indiana, was designed to stand at the head of an enlarged scheme of public education, that there might be

furnished by the State, within its own borders, instruction of that extensive and elevated character, which would meet the amplest wants of an enlightened and highly civilized people.

In the organization and management of the University, the attainment of its original design has been an object of constant and zealous effort.

The course of instruction has been enlarged, and new departments have, from time to time, been added, as its funds would permit, and as the wants of the State seemed to demand.

The University, in its present organization, consists of the following departments, viz :

1. The department of moral and intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric.
2. The department of Languages.
3. The department of natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
4. The department of Mathematics.
5. The department of Law.
6. The department for preparing students for admission to the regular classes.

In addition to the regular course in these several departments, provision has been made for special instruction in other branches peculiarly required by the condition of the people of Indiana; as in Agricultural Chemistry, Civil Engineering, and didactics or the theory and practice of Teaching.

Agriculture being the great industrial interest of Indiana, and the most abundant source of its wealth, it was believed that the State University would perform a most valuable and acceptable service by furnishing to the young men of the State, who may choose to avail themselves of its advantages, that theoretic instruction which would be practically beneficial in developing the productive energies of the soil.

The course of instruction in agricultural chemistry begins on the 21st day of September and continues during most of the winter; the period of the year supposed to be as favorable to the farmer as any that be selected.

In the course of Engineering, it is proposed, in addition to the regular collegiate course in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, to afford instruction in the theory of roads, railroads, canals, and bridges, the laws of heat and steam, the theory and construction of the steam engine, and topographical surveying.

It is more especially through the Normal Department, or department for training teachers, that the University designs to afford its aid in carrying forward the great scheme of public education, thus making itself an ally of the general school system of the State.

The course of instruction for teachers is as follows. Lectures are given embracing the following subjects: Education, its nature and design; Physical Education; Intellectual Education; Moral Education; Aesthetical Education, the history of Education; an examination of the powers of the mind, especially with reference to the receiving and communicating knowledge; school house architecture, including school furniture, grounds, &c.; organization and classification of schools: graded schools; the proper incentives for the school; rewards and punishments; modes of teaching different subjects; the office of teacher, his duties to himself, his school and the public; duty of the State, in reference to educating its citizens; the educational policy of Indiana.

It is intended in this course of lectures, to present, as nearly as may be, the whole duty of the teacher, and to point out such modes of school discipline and management, as shall assist the young teacher in preparing for his great work. The members of this department are also required to write on various topics connected with education, and to discuss in form of debate, such subjects as may be assigned by the professor.

As auxilliary to the training of the Normal class, the Board of Trustees have fitted up a room in one of the college buildings, and established a model school, under a teacher who has been trained in a Normal school, in order to present to the eye of the learner a common school, as nearly perfect as possible, in its order, arrangement, and modes of teaching; and also as a school of practice, in which to exercise and test the young teachers' ability.

The course of lectures on the theory and practice of teaching, commences on the 4th day of May, and continues during the summer term of the University. The student designing to qualify himself for teaching, is however permitted to pursue any of the studies of the literary or scientific course, and may with profit enter the University at the opening of any term, as may suit his convenience.

In addition to the course of lectures on didactics, the normal student must pass an examination on the following subjects, in order to entitle him to a diploma from the University, as a qualified and professional teacher, viz : reading, writing, linear drawing, mental and written arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, with outline maps and the use of the globes, English grammar and composition, algebra, geometry, mensuration, surveying, natural philosophy, chemistry, human physiology, history United States and general, history of English literature, constitution of United States and of Indiana, and vocal music.

The public commencement takes place on the first Wednesday of August. There are three public examinations, one at the close of each session.

The college year is divided into three terms. The first term begins seven weeks after commencement day, and ends with the day preceeding Christmas. The second term begins the day after New Year, and ends with the first Wednesday of April. The third term begins four weeks after the first Wednesday in April, and ends upon commencement day, the first Wednesday of August. The Law session opens on the first Monday in December.

The number of students in all departments of the University, was, for the year closing with the day of commencement, 1853. 208; the number for the present year will be considerably larger.

JOHN L. MORRISON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT OF WABASH COLLEGE.

This department is now completely organized, by the erection of a commodious building, admirably arranged, and supplied with the best of school furniture, the adoption of a thorough course of study, and the appointment of a corps of experienced instructors.

The course of studies embraces no more branches than are deemed desirable and important to be mastered by every one who designs to honor the profession of a teacher, and show himself worthy of the confidence and patronage of an intelligent community. No deviation from the course, or abridgement of its studies, will be made; therefore it is desirable that all contemplating entering this Department should commence with the first term of the year. Persons entering at any other time must be able to sustain an examination in the studies already mastered by the class they propose to join.

Those persons whose circumstances will not permit a completion of the entire course, may derive important advantages from a thorough mastery of the studies of the first years, and may receive a certificate to that effect. The diploma of this Department will be conferred only on those who can sustain a reputable examination in the studies of the entire course.

The year will be divided into three terms, corresponding with the terms of the other departments of the Institution, embracing a period of forty weeks of study. The college year begins about the 25th of September.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, for the first year, is \$6.00 per term; for the second and third is \$8.00 per term. Incidentals are \$1.00 per term. Room rent about \$3.00 per term.

All text books can be procured at the Institution, at a trifling advance upon the cost. Students in this Department during the third year attend the lectures of the Professors of Chemistry, Natural Physiology, and Astronomy.

A Model Class will furnish the members of this Department an opportunity for a thorough understanding of both the theory and practice of teaching. Each one, during the third year, spend a week in the class room with the several Professors, as a spectator of the mode of instruction, and the next week will take charge of the instruction under the supervision of the Instructor. Occasion will be taken in this connection to correct deficiencies, suggest improvements, and commend excellencies, both in the spirit and manner of the youthful aspirant.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term—Rhetorical Reading, Orthography, Mental Arithmetic, and Geography.

Second Term—Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of the United States.

Third Term—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and Commercial Law.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term—Algebra, Rhetoric, Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.

Second Term—Algebra, Drawing, and Moral Science.

Third Term—Natural Philosophy, Geometry (Plane), Ancient and Modern History.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term—Trigonometry (Plane,) Astronomy, Chemistry.

Second Term—Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Third Term—Surveying and Navigation, Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Weekly exercises in Composition and Declamation through the entire course. Daily exercises in Penmanship and Orthography during a suitable period of the course.

CALEB MILLS.

OHIO COUNTY.

CITY OF RISING SUN.

We have had a school under the graded system four months, during which time there have been four hundred and nine scholars in regular attendance, under the care and tuition of eight female and one male teachers, the latter of which is the principal, and has charge of the highest grade. The Board of

Education found it a very difficult matter, at the commencement of the school, to divide, or rather to separate the children. Having been so long accustomed to being together in the school-room, parents had about concluded that their children, both old and young, must of necessity attend the same school. We think now that we have succeeded in convincing them that their preconceived opinions were unfounded, and that they were in error. Our house being too small to accommodate all the schools, we were compelled to procure rooms in different parts of the city, which proved a material barrier in our way, and one too that cannot be removed in any other way than by the immediate erection of a house sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the children we have under our charge. In order to aid us in the construction of this building, the Council have given us their bonds to the amount of three thousand dollars, and a tax has been levied to add to this, which is now in the hands of the Marshal, and is being collected as fast as the work can be done. The Board have it in contemplation to collect the materials as soon as the weather will admit, and if possible build the edifice for the reception of the school at the fall term. If this object can be attained, the great battle will be fought; the prejudices so long entertained by some of our best citizens will give way, and all will willingly submit to be taxed alike for the support of that institution on which our free republic can only safely rest. Our schools will be discontinued on the first of March, and not resumed until the time we design having better accommodations for the scholars we have the supervision and care of.

W. M. FRENCH.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

TOWN OF GREENCASTLE.

Statement of the condition of Common Schools in the Town of Greencastle, County of Putnam, for the year ending February 1, 1854.

Whole number of children between five and twenty-one years of age.....	713
Number of males between five and thirteen years of age.....	222
Number of males between thirteen and twenty-one years of age.....	176
Whole number of males.....	398
Number of females between five and thirteen.....	188
Number of females between thirteen and twenty-one.....	127
Whole number of females.....	315
Whole number of children who have attended school the past year.....	490
Number of males between five and thirteen, attending school.....	210
Number of males between thirteen and twenty-one, attending school.....	60
Whole number of males attending school.....	270
Number of females between five and thirteen attending school.....	188
Number of females between thirteen and twenty-one, attending school.....	32
Whole number of females attending school.....	220
Average number of scholars in daily attendance.....	205
Number of schools.....	7
Whole number of teachers.....	7
Number of male teachers.....	1
Number of female teachers.....	6
Average wages of male teachers per month.....	\$30
Average wages of female teachers per month.....	\$20 83½
Length of school terms, four and one-half months.....	
Total amount of expense for instruction for the year.....	\$1,146 59
Amount of public funds appropriated to the town.....	282 75
Additional amount raised from special tax by vote of the town.....	1,003 70
Valuation of the real and personal property of the town.....	431,519 00
Number of school-houses owned.....	2
Condition thereof—one in good, the other in bad condition.....	
Valuation of the school-houses, exclusive of the sites.....	400 00
Condition of the school-house furniture—inferior.....	
Value thereof.....	50 00
Condition of school apparatus—have none.....	
Value thereof—nothing.....	
Amount charged by the town officers for managing the educational affairs of the town for the year—unknown.....	

D. R. ECKELS,
R. L. HATHWAY, } Trustees.
D. SIGLER,

RUSH COUNTY.

TOWN OF EVANSVILLE.

We have a graded school in successful operation—with about 204 pupils enrolled—and far the best school ever taught in Rushville, and have matters partially reduced to system.

GEO. C. CLARK.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE.

I have received at the hands of our County Auditor, some blank forms for school trustees' annual reports; but owing to the incorrect manner in which the public money has heretofore been expended for school purposes, it is impossible to fill with any degree of correctness, such report. The reports of teachers, and the minutes of former trustees, do not contain the necessary items. And, besides, the city was formerly embraced in districts that are now partly in the township.

Previous to the adoption of the present School Law, teachers in the city had not been employed by salary, but the public money had been employed in part or wholly, in payment of tuition.

At the April election the people failed to elect School Trustees, and they were afterward elected by the City Council and held their first organized meeting on the 21st of May.

The Board immediately suspended the district schools in operation, and commenced preparations for the establishment of such a system of public instruction as the law contemplates. There being no public school-houses in the city, they rented the best rooms that could be had, and furnished them with good and comfortable seats, and on the 22d of August opened five schools, under the charge of five principal and five assistant teachers, three of whom are male and seven female.

Last year the average number of pupils in the district schools did not exceed 210, while now there is an average of 420, and another school yet to be opened for pupils not now in school.

Last year there were eight private schools, with, as near as I can determine, 235 pupils; now there are four schools, with about 125 pupils.

Two of the schools last year were Boys' Classical, and one Girls' High School, though there were but very few pupils studying any but common branches. There is now one Boys' Classical School with fifteen pupils, and a High school for girls conducted by Catholic Sisters. The lady a competent teacher, who taught the Girls' High School last year, is now in the public schools.

The Council has levied a tax of five cents on the \$100, for school purposes, in addition to the usual tax. The trustees have done the best that can be done under existing circumstances, toward establishing a thorough system of graded schools, such as the law anticipates for large towns. They have employed the best teachers that could be obtained for liberal salaries, with the hope of rendering the public schools so popular as to secure public favor.

J. W. KNIGHT, Clerk.

VIGO COUNTY.

CITY OF TERRE HAUTE.

Whole number of children between five and twenty-one years of age.....	1,766
Number of males between five and thirteen years of age.....	483
Number of males between thirteen and twenty-one.....	392
Whole number of males.....	875
Number of females between five and thirteen.....	497
Number of females between thirteen and twenty one.....	394
Whole number of females.....	891
Whole number of children who have attended school the past five months.....	846

Number of males between five and thirteen, attending school.....	386
Number of males between thirteen and twenty-one attending.....	86
Whole number of males attending school.....	475
Number of females between five and thirteen, attending school.....	261
Number of females between thirteen and twenty-one, attending.....	110
Whole number of females attending school.....	371
Average number of scholars in daily attendance.....	562
Number of schools.....	5
Whole number of teachers.....	13
Number of male teachers.....	3
Number of female teachers.....	10
Average wages of male teachers per month, about.....	\$60 09
Average wages of female teachers per month, about.....	22 00
Length of school terms. eleven weeks.	
Branches taught in the common schools—Common branches, with Latin, French and higher mathematics.	
Total amount of expense for instruction for five months.....	\$2,207 88
Amount of public funds received within the city proper.....	1,640 81
Number of school houses.....	3
Condition thereof, not very good.	
Valuation of the school houses, exclusive of the sites.....	5,000 00
Condition of the school house furniture, poor.	
Value thereof.....	200 00
Condition of school apparatus, rather poor.	
Value thereof.....	\$50 00

For a year or two past the citizens of Terre Haute have been gradually arousing themselves to the importance of common school education. Finally, after the adoption of the new State Constitution, and the passage of the school laws in accordance therewith, the Town Council appointed an election to be held in February, 1853, at which four Trustees were chosen to take in charge the common school interest of the corporation of Terre Haute, under the law which allows of an independent school organization for such towns. They found a change in matters pertaining to education, in the town, very much needed. Terre Haute had been divided, under the old laws, into three districts, in which schools had been kept a part of the year, partly supported by private contribution. A large portion of the children very seldom saw the inside of a school room. Only one school house existed in the whole corporation, as a monument of our necessities, and that was built by a few right minded men for the accommodation of their own district, remote from the centre of the town; and even that had fallen into partial decay. In short, with regard to everything pertaining to schools, we were at a very low ebb.

At the election for Trustees the people showed a very becoming zeal for educational improvement, and expressed a desire for the speedy introduction of a thoroughly organized system of common schools. The Trustees proceeded, under the twenty-first section of the school laws, to call a meeting of the town for the purpose of raising a tax to enable them to build and defray the current expenses of the schools about to be set in operation. This meeting voted, by acclamation, thirty cents on the hundred dollars as a special tax, and also, without a dissenting voice, instructed the Trustees to buy the County Seminary, which they afterwards did for the sum of seven thousand six hundred dollars. The seminary could not be bought till the 30th of July, and it was not thought expedient to commence the schools till after the summer holidays were past; the meantime being spent in providing and fitting up temporary additional accommodations, taking the census, procuring teachers, &c.

The schools were finally set in operation on the 12th of September, being divided in a very general manner into three grades, such as the Trustees were able to establish from a cursory examination—the present studies, locality and age of the pupils being taken into the account.

The Trustees found the town, in school matters, a chaos; and their policy has been gradually to systematize, as circumstances would from time to time bear them out. One of their greatest troubles has been the want of suitable rooms. Besides the seminary and the school house already mentioned, into which might be crowded about four hundred scholars, they bought a small building accommodating about fifty more. For the rest, they have been obliged to rent and furnish, in the best way they could, several basement rooms—gloomy, forbidding, and inconvenient—and too small for the numbers that flocked into them. Another great evil, which has operated very much against us, has been the uncertainty as to the interpretation and constitutionality of the school laws. Several of our heaviest tax payers, from motives best known to themselves, have resisted the thirty cent tax, having applied to court for an injunction to prevent its collection. This movement has been long threatened, and the uncertainty which it has induced upon all our pecuniary interests has prevented the Trustees from entering into any considerable contracts, even for the permanent engagement of teachers, and has had a very bad influence in disheartening and paralyzing all our proceedings; for many, in fact, have looked upon the whole school fabric of the State as destined to a speedy dissolution.

The inclemency of the season, with a general prevalence of the measles and the presence of the small pox, has operated to reduce materially the number of children in attendance during the winter quarter. We have met with a considerable inconvenience, also, from sickness among our teachers, which has obliged us to procure substitutes, and in some instances to suspend for a time. This, with other troubles incident to the new enterprise, especially the want of suitable blanks, has prevented us from giving, in the above returns, anything more than a very near approximation to the truth.

Since the commencement of our present system of schools, Terre Haute has passed into the condition of a city; and we deem it not improper to mention, to the honor of the Mayor and Council, that they have ever been ready to render to the Trustees all the aid in their power toward furthering the interest of the schools, which aid has, in several cases, saved us from severe embarrassment.

From the difficulties and doubts above enumerated, the Trustees have never yet proceeded thoroughly to grade the schools, and for the want of this much has been lost; and yet, comparatively, great progress has been made by the mass of the pupils, and great satisfaction has been expressed by the community.—Amidst all our inconveniences and discouragements, the schools have been decidedly popular, and the Trustees have been cheered in the performance of their duties by witnessing a spirit in their fellow-citizens which plainly says that Terre Haute will take no step backward in the school cause. We have been fortunate in the selection of our teachers, and have enjoyed more harmony and good will, both in school and out, than we could have reasonably expected.

In short, the Graded School System is a decided favorite with our citizens. Only give us a sure and permanent law, so that we may know what we stand on, and Terre Haute will not be long in occupying an eminence in popular education to which her sister towns may be proud to follow her.

JOSEPH COOPER,	}	Trustees.
V. J. BARNETT,		
JAMES HOOK,		
M. SOULE,		

WELLS COUNTY.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Owing to the negligence of acting District Trustees, it is impossible to ascertain the branches taught, books used, or the average attendance. Two of the schools have been continued during the summer as private schools. The citizens, by a vote of four to one, refused tax for building school houses, and as several are wanted immediately, the public funds will probably be absorbed in building for a year or two to come. With the exception of a few individuals in the county seat and larger villages, the present school law is very unpopular, and deservedly so; for we (admitting the estimate, 83 cents per scholar, to be correct) have lost at least 40 cents per scholar annually, and the townships east, west, north and south of us are in the same condition. But the loss of funds is not the only objectionable feature. Districts and district officers are thought indispensable, and were a vote of the people now to decide, take the exceptions before mentioned, and nineteen out of every twenty of our population would vote against the present system, even should such vote restore our old State Constitution and abolish the new.

It is the general impression that the contemplated system of graded schools will benefit the wealthy, to the exclusion of the poor.

J. R. LEFEVER, Clerk.

WARREN COUNTY.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OF WILLIAMSPORT.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—In obedience to the law requiring Township Trustees to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the operation of the Public School System in their respective townships during the past year, and also an enumeration of the children, I respectfully submit the following:

The number of children in Washington township, Warren county, Indiana, as exhibited by enumeration taken on the 20th inst., and including the town of Williamsport, is.....	212
Out of these there are males between the ages of five and thirteen years.....	58
Males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years.....	45
Females between the ages of five and thirteen years.....	74
Females between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years	35
Total, exclusive of the town of Williamsport.....	212
In the town of Williamsport there are males between the ages of five and thirteen years.....	43
Males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years.....	29
Females between the ages of five and thirteen years.....	44
Females between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years.....	22
Total in the town of Williamsport.....	128
Total in the township including the town	350

The enumeration was taken separately for the town and township in consequence of preliminary steps having been taken for the incorporation of the town, which, if it becomes an incorporated town, will be entitled to a separate distribution. The above enumeration is of those who are residents only; there are others residing in the township who have made selection of the schools in Williamsport, and who must be added to the resident scholars if a separate distribution is made. Their number amounts to twenty-three, which added to the number for the town of Williamsport, makes the number belonging to the town one hundred and sixty-one. And their number deducted from the enumeration of the township, will leave the number of the township one hundred and eighty-nine. There were other children enumerated as belonging to the township, who from the absence of their parents at the time of the enumeration, were not assigned to any particular school by selection, and who have usually been in the habit of attending at Williamsport. In case of a separate distribution being required in consequence of the incorporation of the town, the exact number can be hereafter furnished.

The law makes it further the duty of the Trustees to furnish you with the substance of the reports made by them to the meeting of the voters. A meeting was held at the Court House on Saturday the 10th of September, 1853, at which the Trustees reported the number of children enumerated last fall, which has been heretofore communicated to you, and as that enumeration was made on a different basis, viz., from the age of seven to seventeen years, it would furnish no data for comparison. The folly of it was fully demonstrated by the fact that the number of pupils actually attending the schools much exceeded the enumeration. Five free schools were organized in the township during the past winter, two of them in the town of Williamsport, and three in other parts of the township. This gave an average of 47-35 to each school, but the average would have been much greater had the enumeration been made upon the present basis. The whole number of pupils attending school was three hundred and twenty-four, of which one hundred and seventy-two were males, and one hundred and fifty-two were females. Of these, one hundred and eighty-six were under twelve years of age, and one hundred and thirty-eight over twelve years of age. The average daily attendance in these five schools was one hundred and eighty-seven, being about fifty-eight per cent., a lower average than we have usually exhibited. The average attendance at the schools in town was much greater. The teachers employed were Mr. Ancil Beach, Miss Amanda Foster, Mr. Wm. W. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas C. Sayre, and Mr. Levi H. Stonce. To these teachers the sum of seventy-five dollars each was paid for the term of twelve weeks, without regard to the disparity in numbers of their respective schools. Any other course would introduce in practice the odious system of weak districts, from which we have so happily escaped, and which had not a redeeming quality about it. Its effects were "evil and only evil, and that continually."

There was received into the township treasury of the public funds, the sum of.....		\$434 96
Of this there was paid to teachers	\$375 00	
To the Township Treasurer.....	5 00	
To the Township Clerk.....	2 00	
To the Township Trustees	15 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		397 00
Leaving a balance in the treasury of.....		\$37 96

There are in the township four school houses, one of which is utterly worthless, and the remainder may be considered worth, with the land attached, five hundred dollars, and the furniture seventy-five dollars more. We have no township nor district libraries, but the promptness with which the library tax was levied last year, and the cheerfulness with which it was paid, give us reason to expect an early receipt of the libraries to which this county is entitled.

Before concluding this report, it is with deep regret that we have to announce that one of our most faithful and efficient teachers has rested from his labors. Mr. Wm. W. Lincoln departed this life, as we are informed, on last Sunday. Having under many disadvantages acquired a respectable education, he devoted himself to the instruction of youth—a profession to which his amiability of disposition and his patient assiduity, as well as his literary acquirements, peculiarly fitted him. He conciliated the affections of his pupils in an eminent degree, always a distinguishing mark of a teacher's merit, and affording to him many opportunities of benefitting those committed to his charge, which, to those of a more repulsive character, would be denied. He has passed away in the morning of life, and at a time, too, when the State, just entering upon an extensive public school system, needs all her faithful and qualified teachers. It may be thought that such notices belong only to the prominent statesman and politician, and the successful warrior, and not to the humble instructor of youth. The judgments of eternity will determine who has lived most to the advantage of his fellow men, and who has made the most enduring mark upon the age succeeding him. We deplore the decease of our teacher as a loss to our county and the State.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES R. M. BRYANT,
President Board of Township Trustees.

ADDENDA.

The appraisement of the real and personal estate of the township is \$238,160 00.

Number of polls 178.

Two select schools have been taught continually in the town of Williamsport, succeeding the Public Schools, at a subscription rate of \$2 50 per scholar. The teachers of those schools keep no diary of the attendance. An endeavor will be made to induce them to do so hereafter. The branches taught in them were the usual elementary branches taught in our Public Schools, and the attendance upon them very much less than that upon the Public Schools. In fact it is the Free School alone that brings out the mass of the children.

A school of a higher order has been commenced recently in Williamsport, and upon the incorporation of the town, which is now in progress, it is expected that a graded school will be established.

JAMES R. M. BRYANT,
President Board of Township Trustees.

STATEMENT NO. II.

Statement of the amount of School Fund distributed on the fourth Monday of March, 1854, to each of the townships, incorporated towns, and cities, in the several counties of the State, according to the number of children in each.

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Union	238	191
2	Root	658	447
3	Preble	303	243
4	Kirkland	101	81
5	Washington	250	200
6	Town of Decatur	134	107
7	St. Mary's.....	374	299
8	Blue Creek	259	207
9	Monroe	180	144
10	French	206	164
11	Hartford	156	125
12	Wabash	264	211
13	Jefferson	123	99
	Total	3,146	\$2,518

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Wayne.....	476	381
2	Washington.....	543	435
3	Springfield.....	436	349
4	St. Joseph.....	291	233
5	Perry.....	347	278
6	Madison.....	311	249
7	Monroe.....	211	169
8	Marion.....	430	344
9	Maumee.....	48	39
10	Milan.....	219	175
11	Lake.....	332	266
12	Jefferson.....	335	263
13	Bel River.....	384	307
14	Cedar Creek.....	441	353
15	Adams.....	444	355
16	Abbot.....	238	191
17	Pleasant.....	381	305
18	Scipio.....	87	70
19	Lafayette.....	286	229
20	Jackson.....	11	9
21	City of Fort Wayne.....	1233	987
	Total.....	2,484	5,992

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Haw Creek.....	695	556	1	Parish Grove.....	263	211
2	Flat Rock.....	481	385	2	Pine.....	141	113
3	German.....	449	358	3	Oak Grove.....	272	218
4	Nineveh.....	357	986				
5	Clifty.....	463	371		Total.....	676	\$542
6	Clay.....	291	233				
7	Columbus.....	650	520				
8	Union.....	330	264				
9	Harrison.....	387	310				
10	Rock Creek.....	388	311				
11	Sand Creek.....	390	312				
12	Wayne.....	564	451				
13	Ohio.....	204	163				
14	Jackson.....	220	176				
15	Town of Columbus.....	387	310				
	Total.....	6254	\$5,006				

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Licking	519	415
2	Washington	267	214
3	Harrison	393	315
4	Jackson	242	194
	Total.....	1421	1,138

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Marion	996	237
2	Clinton	309	247
3	Washington	506	406
4	Sugar Creek	633	506
5	Jefferson	448	358
6	Centre	573	453
7	Eagle	643	514
8	Union	382	305
9	Perry	260	208
10	Harrison	338	262
11	Jackson	596	477
12	North	297	238
13	Town of Lebanon.....	199	159
	Total.....	5472	4,375

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Hamblin.....	611	\$489
2	Jackson.....	514	411
3	Washington.....	557	446
4	Van Buren.....	174	379
5	Johnson.....	207	166
	Total	2363	\$1,891

No. 8. CALROLL COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Jackson.....	489	391
2	Madison.....	928	182
3	Deer Creek.....	400	310
4	Town of Delphi.....	398	318
5	Carrollton.....	313	250
6	Washington.....	212	170
7	Rock Creek.....	392	314
8	Democrat.....	302	242
9	Burlington.....	443	354
10	Clay.....	280	224
11	Adams.....	332	266
12	Jefferson.....	276	221
13	Tiptecanoe.....	365	282
14	Monroe.....	214	171
	Total.....	4644	3,715

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 9. CASS COUNTY.

No. 10. CLARKE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.								
1	Boone.....	362	210	1	Jeffersonville.....	372	293	
2	Harrison.....	361	289	2	City of Jeffersonville.....	923	738	
3	Bethlehem.....	317	254	3	Utica.....	452	362	
4	Jefferson.....	295	235	4	Town of Utica.....	168	134	
5	Noble.....	307	246	5	Charlestown.....	351	765	
6	Clay.....	282	226	6	Town of Charlestown.....	267	214	
7	Adams.....	274	219	7	Owen.....	295	236	
8	Miami.....	312	250	8	Bethlehem.....	307	246	
9	Bel.....	173	138	9	Washington.....	376	301	
10	Clinton.....	291	233	10	Monroe.....	613	490	
11	Washington.....	384	311	11	Silver Creek.....	307	246	
12	Tipton.....	405	324	12	Wood.....	361	289	
13	Deer Creek.....	326	261	13	Oregon.....	454	363	
14	Jackson.....	264	211	14	Carr.....	307	246	
15	City of Logansport.....	708	566	15	Town of Port Fulton.....	140	88	
Total.....		4961	3,974		Total.....	6263	5,012	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued,

No. 11. CLAY COUNTY.

No. 12. CLINTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		TOWNSHIPS.	
Number.	No. of Children.	Number.	No. of Children.
1 Van Buren	424	1 Jackson	1012
2 Lewis	249	2 Washington	433
3 Harrison	355	3 Perry	317
4 Cass	208	4 Madison	254
5 Dick Johnson	334	5 Ross	228
6 Washington	908	6 Kirkland	418
7 Perry	358	7 Michigan	351
8 Posey	480	8 Warren	507
9 Jackson	404	9 Honey Creek	442
10 Caruthers	84	10 Owen	417
Total	3,804	11 Sugar Creek	322
		12 Johnson	152
		13 Town of Frankfort	411
		Total	285
			5,499
			\$4,401

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 13. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

No. 14. DAVESS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.			TOWNSHIPS.		
Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Jennings	519	1	Washington	703
2	Whisky Run.	346	2	Veal	921
3	Liberty	194	3	Reeve	382
4	Sterling	414	4	Harrison	333
5	Patoka	323	5	Bar	731
6	Union	266	6	Van Buren	339
7	Ohio	346	7	Madison	263
8	Boone	173	8	Elmore	290
9	.....	138	9	Steele	145
10	.....	2,424	10	Bogard	187
	Total	3,031		Total	4,418

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 15. DEARBORN COUNTY.

No. 16. DECATUR COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		TOWNSHIPS.	
Number.	No. of Children.	Number.	No. of Children.
1	840	1	Washington.....
2	339	2	Town of Greensburgh
3	448	3	Fugit.....
4	1200	4	Clinton.....
5	391	5	Adams.....
6	372	6	Clay.....
7	224	7	Jackson.....
8	946	8	Sand Creek.....
9	387	9	Marion.....
10	728	10	Salt Creek.....
11	482		Total.....
12	812		6187
13	524		4,951
14	200		
15	724		
Total.....	8527		

Dollars.

672	676
271	298
358	470
960	226
241	513
298	643
179	498
757	741
310	544
582	342
386	
650	
419	
160	
579	
6,822	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 17. DE KALB COUNTY.

No. 18. DELAWARE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		TOWNSHIPS.	
Number.	No. of Children.	Number.	No. of Children.
1 Butler	320	1 Salem	447
2 Jackson	350	2 Mount Pleasant... ..	454
3 Concord	526	3 Harrison	461
4 Newville	546	4 Washington	437
5 Stafford	171	5 Monroe	439
6 Wilmington.....	371	6 Center	721
7 Union.....	387	7 Hamilton.....	973
8 Richland	375	8 Union.....	392
9 Fairfield	344	9 Perry	490
10 Smithfield	328	10 Liberty.....	461
11 Franklin	411	11 Delaware	435
12 Troy	238	12 Niles.....	417
13 Town of Auburn	160	Total.....	5527
Total	4227		4,433
		Dollars.	Dollars.
		356	358
		280	363
		421	369
		197	370
		137	351
		297	577
		310	218
		330	314
		275	392
		262	449
		329	348
		190	334
		128	
		3,382	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 19. DUBOIS COUNTY.

No. 20. ELKHART COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.				TOWNSHIPS.			
Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.		Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	
1	334	367	Columbia.....	1	Elkhart.....	802	642
2	401	321	Harbison.....	2	Clinton.....	442	354
3	717	574	Bainbridge.....	3	Benton.....	487	380
4	551	441	Hall.....	4	Jackson.....	505	404
5	556	605	Patoka.....	5	Harrison.....	438	350
6	315	252	Ferdinand.....	6	Concord.....	605	484
				7	Bangor.....	248	198
				8	Olive.....	450	200
				9	Jefferson.....	310	248
	3,074	2,460	Total.....	10	Middlebury.....	310	370
				11	York.....	182	146
				12	Washington.....	392	314
				13	Osolo.....	280	224
				14	Cleveland.....	154	123
				15	Union.....	346	277
				16	Locke.....	89	71
					Total.....	5,993	4,795

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 21. FAYETTE COUNTY.

No. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		TOWNSHIPS.	
Number.	No. of Children.	Number.	No. of Children.
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Connersville	414	New Albany	121
Jennings	357	City of New Albany	3162
Columbia	351	Greenville	709
Orange	291	Georgetown	294
Harrison	340	Lafayette	541
Posey	438	Franklin	306
Waterloo	303	Total	5,903
Fairview	310		4,723
Jackson	383		
City of Connersville	481		
Town of West Union	50		
Total	3,751		
	3,000		

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

337

No. 23. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

No. 24. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

C.—22.

TOWNSHIPS.			TOWNSHIPS.		
Number.	No. of children.	Dollars.	Number.	No. of children.	Dollars.
1	458	366	1	520	423
2	255	204	2	377	302
3	255	204	3	924	739
4	524	419	4	389	311
5	498	342	5	623	498
6	440	352	6	396	316
7	464	371	7	659	527
8	342	274	8	675	540
9	694	555	9	376	301
10	470	376	10	289	287
11	240	192	11	264	211
12	450	360	12	472	387
13	256	205	13	968	214
Total.....	5,276	\$4,920	14	353	982
			15	343	274
			16	418	94
			Total.....	7,124	\$5,697

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 25. FULTON COUNTY.				No. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Wayne.....	233	186	1	Columbus.....	588	470
2	Union.....	321	257	2	Patoka.....	1054	843
3	Aubeenau.....	193	154	3	Washington.....	310	248
4	Liberty.....	345	276	4	Montgomery.....	957	766
5	Rochester.....	452	302	5	Johnson.....	649	519
6	Town of Rochester.....	234	187	6	White River.....	398	318
7	Richland.....	315	252	7	Barton.....	146	117
8	Henry.....	406	325	8	Wabash.....	113	90
9	New Castle.....	314	251	9	Town of Princetown.....	307	394
	Total.....	2,813	\$2,250		Total.....	4,582	3,665

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 27. GRANT COUNTY.

No. 28. GREENE COUNTY.

No. 27. GRANT COUNTY.				No. 28. GREENE COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.					Number.		
1	Van Buren.....	285	288	Richland.....	1	565	452
2	Washington.....	482	386	Taylor.....	2	577	462
3	Pleasant.....	476	381	Jackson..	3	516	413
4	Richland.....	521	337	Center.....	4	715	572
5	Center.....	876	699	Beach Creek.....	5	605	484
6	Mill.....	635	508	Highland.....	6	372	298
7	Monroe.....	416	333	Fairplay.....	7	158	126
8	Jeterson.....	453	362	Eel River.....	8	259	207
9	Union.....	187	150	Smith.....	9	178	142
10	Fairmount.....	264	211	Wright.....	10	429	343
11	Liberty.....	193	154	Stockton.....	11	430	344
12	Greene.....	150	120	Staford.....	12	211	169
13	Sims.....	193	154	Washington.....	13	218	174
14	Franklin.....	190	153	Cass.....	14	237	190
15	Knox.....	98	78	Worthington.....	15	198	158
Total.....		5,318	\$4,253	Total.....	5,068		4,534

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.				No. 30. HANCOCK COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	White River	638	510	1	Blue River	366	293
2	Adams	439	351	2	Brown	401	321
3	Clay	499	396	3	Brandywine	367	294
4	Washington	778	622	5	Buck Creek	371	297
5	Jackson	825	660	5	Center	498	398
6	Delaware	319	335	6	Green	474	379
7	Noblesville	747	598	7	Jackson	702	562
8	Town of Noblesville	414	330	8	Sugar Creek	554	443
9	Fall Creek	567	470	9	Vernon	469	365
10	Wayne	510	408		Total	4202	\$83,362
11	Town of Westfield	80	66				
	Total	5938	4,740				

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 31. HARRISON COUNTY.

No. 32. HENDRICKS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.			TOWNSHIPS.		
Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	708	566	1	Center	602
2	701	561	2	Washington	443
3	560	448	3	Guilford	421
4	555	444	4	Liberty	592
5	702	562	5	Franklin	983
6	513	410	6	Marion	425
7	443	354	7	Eel River	507
8	368	294	8	Middle	688
9	331	265	9	Brown	735
10	399	319	10	Clay	360
11	433	346	11	Union	442
12	363	290	12	Town of Brownsburgh	36
13	343	274		Total	4,856
14	205	164			
	6624	5,297			

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 33. HENRY COUNTY.				No. 34. HOWARD COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Wayne.....	744	585	1	Center.....	503	402
2	Franklin.....	396	317	2	Ervin.....	375	300
3	Town of Lewisville.....	60	48	3	Monroe.....	359	287
4	Dudley.....	593	418	4	Clay.....	158	126
5	Liberty.....	689	551	5	Harrison.....	436	349
6	Henry.....	572	458	6	Taylor.....	332	266
7	Town of New Castle.....	279	223	7	Howard.....	354	283
8	Green-boro.....	505	404	8	Jackson.....	147	118
9	Harrison.....	612	490	9	Liberty.....	334	267
10	Fall Creek.....	510	408	10	Union.....	353	282
11	Prairie.....	592	474		Total.....	3351	2,680
12	Stony Creek.....	482	386				
13	Spiceland.....	514	411				
14	Jefferson.....	383	306				
15	Blue River.....	356	285				
16	Town of Knightstown.....	199	159				
	Total.....	7416	5,933				

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 35. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Wayne	212	170
2	Polk	274	219
3	Lancaster	334	267
4	Salmony	446	357
5	Jefferson	324	239
6	Rock Creek	345	276
7	Union	231	185
8	Huntington	322	238
9	Town of Huntington	285	928
10	Dallas	232	186
11	Warren	190	152
12	Clear Creek	382	306
13	Jackson	442	354
	Total	4,019	3,217

No. 36. JACKSON COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Driftwood	210	168
2	Grassy Fork	411	329
3	Brownstown	730	584
4	Washington	358	286
5	Jackson	282	226
6	Reading	634	507
7	Vernon	275	229
8	Hamilton	433	346
9	Carr	392	314
10	Owen	561	559
11	Salt Creek	547	438
	Total	4,833	3,867

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 37. JASPER COUNTY.

No. 38. JAY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Hanging Grove.....	161	129	1	Richland	197	158	
2	Gilliam.....	178	140	2	Knox.....	184	147	
3	Walker.....	40	32	3	Penn.....	274	219	
4	Marion.....	311	249	4	Jefferson	374	299	
5	Newton.....	142	114	5	Green	183	146	
6	Jackson.....	141	113	6	Jackson	299	239	
7	Beaver.....	112	90	7	Pike	459	367	
8	Lake.....	20	16	8	Wayne	375	300	
9	Washington.....	169	135	9	Bear Creek	369	295	
10	Iroquois.....	86	60	10	Madison	338	270	
11	Jordan.....	130	104	11	Noble	393	314	
12	Parkley.....	295	236	12	Wabash	245	196	
13	Town of Rensselaer.....	121	97	13	Town of Wabash.....	80	64	
Total		1,906	1,524		Total	3,770	3,014	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 39. JEFFERSON COUNTY.				No. 40. JENNINGS COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Madison.....	1749	1399	1	Bigger.....	305	344
2	City of Madison	3240	2592	2	Campbell.....	471	377
3	Milton.....	709	567	3	Columbia.....	353	282
4	Shelby.....	699	559	4	Geneva.....	729	583
5	Lancaster.....	510	408	5	Marion.....	431	347
6	Republican.....	471	377	6	Montgomery.....	605	484
7	Graham.....	500	400	7	Sand Creek.....	388	310
8	Saluda.....	565	452	8	Spencer.....	678	542
9	Hanover.....	354	354	9	Vernon.....	1166	933
10	Monroe.....	443	443		Total.....	5129	\$4,102
11	Smyrna.....	484	484				
	Total.....	9724	\$7,778				

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.				No. 42. KNOX COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Franklin	973	778	1	Vigo	333	266
2	Town of Franklin.....	511	409	2	Widener	402	392
3	Nineveh.	698	558	3	Busseron.....	286	238
4	Blue River	146	117	4	Washington	539	431
5	Hensley	458	366	5	Palmyra	340	272
6	Clark	467	374	6	Vincennes	383	306
7	Pleasant.....	523	418	7	Borough of Vincennes.....	851	681
8	Union	517	414	8	Harrison	462	370
9	White River.....	587	470	9	Johnson	335	335
10	Town of Edinburgh.....	347	278	10	Decker	201	161
	Total	5228	\$4,198	11	Steen	268	214
					Total	4,396	\$3,506

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

No. 44. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

No. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.				No. 44. LAGRANGE COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Jackson.....	456	365	1	Van Buren.....	285	228
2	Washington.....	424	339	2	Newberry.....	224	179
3	Tippecanoe.....	247	198	3	Eden.....	243	194
4	Turkey Creek.....	285	228	4	Clear Spring.....	326	261
5	Van Buren.....	365	292	5	Clay.....	929	183
6	Plain.....	487	390	6	Lima.....	379	303
7	Wayne.....	610	488	7	Greenfield.....	324	259
8	Clay.....	541	433	8	Bloomfield.....	438	351
9	Franklin.....	626	501	9	Johnson.....	363	290
10	Harrison.....	466	373	10	Millford.....	292	292
11	Prairie.....	428	342	11	Springfield.....	306	245
12	Jefferson.....	135	108				
13	Scott.....	124	99				
	Total.....	5194	4156		Total.....	3482	2785

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 45. LAPORTE COUNTY.

No. 46. LAKE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		TOWNSHIPS.	
Number.	No. of Children.	Number.	No. of Children.
Dollars.		Dollars.	
1	65	1	217
2	366	2	171
3	246	3	188
4	269	4	52
5	269	5	250
6	289	6	206
7	290	7	412
8	128	8	288
9	129	9	241
10	212	10	269
Total.....		11	215
		12	260
		13	325
		14	423
		15	338
		16	325
		17	211
		18	264
		19	172
		20	935
		21	748
		22	486
		Total	5,492
			4,342

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 47. LAWRENCE COUNTY.				No. 48. MADISON COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Flinn.....	536	429	1	Adams.....	570	456
2	Pleasant Run.....	567	470	2	Fall Creek.....	801	641
3	Perry.....	652	522	3	Greene.....	345	276
4	Indian Creek.....	439	351	4	Stony Creek.....	207	166
5	Spice Valley.....	508	406	5	Jackson.....	468	374
6	Marion.....	875	700	6	Anderson.....	359	287
7	Boone.....	363	290	7	Union.....	307	246
8	Shawswick.....	787	630	8	Richland.....	349	279
	Total.....	4,747	\$3,798	9	Lafayette.....	320	256
				10	Pike Creek.....	546	437
				11	Monroe.....	632	506
				12	Van Buren.....	154	154
				13	Boone.....	219	175
				14	Duck Creek.....	102	82
				15	Town of Anderson.....	205	164
					Total.....		

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 49. MARION COUNTY.				No 50. MARSHALL COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.				TOWNSHIPS.			
Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars		Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	
1	810	648	Center.....	1	360	288	Union.....
2	3053	2442	City of Indianapolis.....	2	825	660	Center.....
3	749	599	Franklin.....	3	405	325	Green.....
4	750	600	Perry.....	4	371	297	Bourbon.....
5	831	665	Pike.....	5	298	239	Tippecanoe.....
6	719	575	Washington.....	6	184	147	German.....
7	817	654	Wayne.....	7	208	166	North.....
8	743	594	Warren.....	8	220	176	Polk.....
9	862	690	Lawrence.....	9	142	114	Franklin.....
10	442	354	Decatur.....	10	147	118	Town of Plymouth.....
Total.....	9,776	\$7,821		Total.....	3,160	\$2,529	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 51. MARTIN COUNTY.

No. 52. MIAMI COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.				TOWNSHIPS.			
Number.	No. of Children.			Number.	No. of Children.		
	Dollars.				Dollars.		
1	Baker.....	316	952	1	Peru.....	357	986
2	McCameron.....	326	261	2	Town of Peru.....	405	324
3	Brown.....	264	211	3	Jefferson.....	490	392
4	Mitcheltree.....	406	325	4	Union.....	458	366
5	Halbert.....	224	179	5	Richland.....	597	478
6	Perry.....	612	490	6	Erie.....	206	165
7	Rutherford.....	226	181	7	Butler.....	417	334
8	Columbia.....	244	195	8	Washington.....	431	345
9	Lost River.....	162	130	9	Pipe Creek.....	330	264
	Total.....	2,780	2,224	10	Deer Creek.....	335	268
				11	Clay.....	218	174
				12	Harrison.....	270	216
				13	Jackson.....	365	292
				14	Perry.....	502	402
				Total.....	5,381		4,306

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 53. MONROE COUNTY.

No. 54. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

No. 53. MONROE COUNTY.				No. 54. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Bean Blossom	436	349	1	Coal Creek	611	489
2	Washington	364	291	2	Wayne	514	411
3	Marion	126	101	3	Ripley	525	420
4	Benton	285	228	4	Brown	741	593
5	Bloomington	613	490	5	Scott	449	359
6	Town of Bloomington	366	293	6	Union	2198	1758
7	Richland	502	402	7	Madison	315	252
8	Van Buren	504	404	8	Sugar Creek	301	241
9	Perry	422	338	9	Franklin	647	526
10	Salt Creek	205	164	10	Walnut	445	356
11	Polk	205	164	11	Clark	621	597
12	Cedar Creek	391	313				
13	Indian Creek	491	393				
	Total	4,910	3,930		Total	7,377	5,902

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 55. MORGAN COUNTY.

No. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.

C.—23.

No. 55. MORGAN COUNTY.			No. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.		
TOWNSHIPS.			TOWNSHIPS.		
Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Washington.....	723	1	Washington.....	258
2	Town of Martinsville.....	132	2	Sparta.....	262
3	Jackson.....	532	3	Perry.....	304
4	Green.....	484	4	Elkhart.....	302
5	Harrison.....	143	5	York.....	177
6	Madison.....	291	6	Noble.....	204
7	Clay.....	424	7	Green.....	171
8	Brown.....	300	8	Jefferson.....	243
9	Town of Mooreville.....	246	9	Orange.....	242
10	Adams.....	660	10	Wayne.....	302
11	Gregg.....	314	11	Allen.....	383
12	Jefferson.....	434	12	Swan.....	271
13	Monroe.....	488		Total.....	3,128
14	Town of Monrovia.....	73			
15	Ray.....	483			
16	Baker.....	162			
	Total.....	5889			

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 57. OHIO COUNTY.

No. 58. ORANGE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		TOWNSHIPS.	
Number.	No. of Children.	Number.	No. of Children.
	Dollars.		Dollars.
1	594	1	801
2	654	2	411
3	246	3	595
4	328	4	274
5	224	5	290
	179	6	232
	1,636	7	370
Total	2,046	8	281
		9	281
		10	226
			336
		Total	4,430
			3,536

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

355

No. 59. OWEN COUNTY.

No. 60. PARKE COUNTY.

No. 59. OWEN COUNTY.				No. 60. PARKE COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Wayne.....	460	368	1	Adams.....	1042	834
2	Montgomery....	363	306	2	Washington....	435	348
3	Washington....	618	494	3	Sugar Creek....	631	505
4	Morgan.....	452	362	4	Liberty.....	471	377
5	Jackson.....	371	297	5	Reserve.....	653	522
6	Harrison.....	152	122	6	Wabash.....	298	372
7	Clay.....	438	350	7	Florida.....	545	436
8	Franklin.....	528	422	8	Raccoon.....	463	370
9	Jefferson.....	617	494	9	Jackson.....	345	277
10	Marion.....	529	423	10	Union.....	500	400
11	Lafayette.....	444	363	11	Green.....	519	415
12	Jennings.....	244	195				
13	Taylor.....	229	183				
	Total.....	5,475	\$4,379		Total.....	5,977	\$4,782

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 61. PERRY COUNTY.

No. 62. PIKE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Troy	509	407	1	Jefferson	569	455	
2	Anderson	384	307	2	Washington	619	494	
3	Clark	321	257	3	Madison	246	197	
4	Tobin	732	586	4	Clay	259	207	
5	Union	984	927	5	Patoka	442	354	
6	Oil	254	203	6	Monroe	309	245	
7	Leopold	258	206	7	Logan	267	214	
8	Town of Cannelton	598	478	8	Lockhart	183	146	
Total		3,340	\$2,671		Total	2,890	\$2,312	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 63. PORTER COUNTY.

No. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.				TOWNSHIPS.			
Number.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Center.....	234	187	1	Black.....	1274	1019
2	Union.....	258	206	2	Robb.....	518	414
3	Washington.....	170	136	3	Smith.....	291	233
4	Jackson.....	178	142	4	Point.....	199	159
5	Liberty.....	95	76	5	Robinson.....	732	586
6	Portage.....	176	141	6	Marrs.....	332	266
7	Westchester.....	146	117	7	Lynn.....	494	395
8	Pleasant.....	148	118	8	Harmony.....	416	333
9	Porter.....	388	310	9	Town of New Harmony.....	266	213
10	Boone.....	240	192	10	Bethel.....	133	106
11	Morgan.....	213	170		Total.....	4,655	3,724
12	Essex.....	29	23				
13	Pine.....	70	56				
14	Town of Valparaiso.....	235	188				
	Total.....	2,580	\$2,062				

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 65. PULASKI COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Monroe	186	149
2	Beaver	52	42
3	Tippecanoe.....	217	174
4	Harrison	214	171
5	White Post..	79	63
6	Van Buren	155	124
7	Indian Creek....	216	173
8	Salem	133	106
9	Cass	87	70
10	Jefferson	56	45
	Total	1,395	1,117

No. 66. PUTNAM COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Jackson	457	366
2	Franklin	547	438
3	Russell	536	429
4	Clinton	540	432
5	Monroe	592	474
6	Floyd	568	454
7	Marion.....	608	486
8	Greencastle	529	423
9	Madison	389	311
10	Washington	802	642
11	Warren	563	450
12	Jefferson.....	437	350
13	Cloverdale	590	472
14	Town of Cloverdale.....	70	56
15	Town of Greencastle.....	713	570
16	Town of Maysville	108	86
	Total	8,049	6,439

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 67. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

No. 68. RIPLEY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.			TOWNSHIPS.		
Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	1272	1018	1	913	730
2	640	512	Washington	511	409
3	630	520	Brown	708	566
4	441	353	Franklin	634	507
5	431	345	Shelby	1023	818
6	538	430	Other Creek	327	262
7	387	310	Jackson	562	450
8	797	638	Adams	667	534
9	407	326	Langhery	394	315
10	502	402	Delaware	495	396
11	369	295	Total	6234	4,987
Total		6434	Total		5,149

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 69. RUSH COUNTY.				No. 70. SCOTT COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Ripley.....	653	522	1	Jennings.....	937	750
2	Posey.....	360	288	2	Lexington.....	936	749
3	Walker.....	450	360	3	Vienna.....	725	589
4	Orange.....	594	475				
5	Anderson.....	519	415		Total.....	2598	2,079
6	Rushville.....	640	512				
7	Town of Rushville.....	299	239				
8	Jackson.....	352	282				
9	Center.....	536	429				
10	Washington.....	380	304				
11	Union.....	465	372				
12	Noble.....	490	392				
13	Richmond.....	465	372				
	Total.....	6203	4,962				

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

No. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

No. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.			No. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.		
TOWNSHIPS.			TOWNSHIPS.		
Number.	No. of Children	Dollars.	Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1 Jackson	616	413	1 Luce	451	361
2 Washington	418	334	2 Ohio	727	582
3 Noble	624	499	3 Hammond	467	374
4 Liberty	512	410	4 Iluf	399	319
5 Addison	903	792	5 Harrison	523	418
6 Hendricks	419	335	6 Carter	291	233
7 Sugar Creek	351	281	7 Jackson	314	251
8 Brandywine	297	238	8 Grass	419	335
9 Marion	298	239	9 Olay	338	270
10 Union	440	352	10 Town of Rockport	217	174
11 Hanover	435	364	Total	4,146	\$3,317
12 Van Buren	347	278			
13 Moral	515	412			
14 Town of Shelbyville	431	345			
Total	6526	\$5,222			

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 73. STARKE COUNTY.

No. 74. STEUBEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS		No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.								
1	North Bend.....	113	90	1	Mill Grove.....	163	130	
2	Washington.....	56	45	2	Jamestown....	221	177	
3	Oregon.....	94	75	3	Fremont.....	214	171	
4	California.....	86	71	4	Clear Lake....	86	69	
5	Center.....	67	49	5	York.....	230	184	
6	Railroad.....	17	13	6	Scott.....	177	142	
	Total.....	429	343	7	Pleasant.....	278	222	
				8	Jackson.....	324	259	
				9	Salem.....	350	280	
				19	Steuben.....	385	308	
				11	Osego.....	296	237	
				12	Richland.....	210	169	
					Total.....	2934	\$2,347	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 75. St. Joseph County.

No. 76. Sullivan County.

No. 75. St. Joseph County.				No. 76. Sullivan County.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Olive.....	344	275	1	Curry.....	348	278
2	Warren...	297	238	2	Jackson.....	408	326
3	German...	240	192	3	Gill.....	564	450
4	Clay.....	244	195	4	Hamilton.....	717	574
5	Harris.....	179	143	5	Turman.....	568	454
6	Peun.....	648	518	6	Hadden.....	1301	1041
7	Portage.....	328	262	7	Fairbanks.....	410	328
8	Center.....	180	144	8	Cass.....	280	224
9	Green.....	284	227		Total.....	4,595	\$3,675
10	Union.....	325	260				
11	Liberty.....	359	287				
12	Madison.....	212	170				
13	Town of Mishawaka.....	484	387				
14	Town of South Bend.....	714	571				
	Total.....	4,838	\$3,899				

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 77. SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS	No. of children.	Dollars.
1	Jefferson.....	727	582
2	York.....	555	444
3	Posey.....	659	527
4	Town of Patriot.....	136	109
5	Cotton.....	682	546
6	Pleasant.....	869	695
7	Craig.....	741	593
8	Town of Vevay.....	475	380
	Total.....	4,844	\$3,876

No. 78. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of children.	Dollars.
1	Randolph.....	335	268
2	Shelfield.....	564	451
3	Washington.....	357	986
4	Wabash.....	568	454
5	Shelby.....	257	286
6	Tippecanoe.....	558	454
7	Perry.....	477	382
8	Laurens.....	566	453
9	Jackson.....	387	310
10	Wayne.....	667	534
11	Fairfield.....	760	608
12	City of Lafayette.....	1716	1373
	Total.....	7,322	\$5,859

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 80. UNION COUNTY.

No. 79. TIPTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.			TOWNSHIPS.		
Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Madison.....	376	1	Center.....	436
2	Cicero.....	386	2	Union.....	432
3	Jefferson....	411	3	Harmony.....	309
4	Prairie.....	345	4	Liberty.....	370
5	Liberty.....	271	5	Brownsville	296
6	Wild Cat.....	144	6	Harrison.....	299
7	Town of Tipton.....	97	7	Town of Liberty	335
	Total.....	2030		Total.....	118
					94
					1,899

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 81. VANDERBURGH COUNTY.				No. 82. VERMILION COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Pigeon	516	413	1	Highland.....	862	690
2	Knight.....	263	210	2	Eugene.....	478	382
3	Scott.....	518	414	3	Vermilion.....	742	594
4	Armstrong.....	417	334	4	Helt.....	916	733
5	Perry.....	300	250	5	Clinton.....	461	369
6	Union.....	235	188	6	Town of Clinton.....	75	60
7	Center.....	500	400		Total.....	3524	2,898
8	German.....	504	403				
9	City of Evansville.....	1247	998				
10	Town of Lamasco City.....	411	329				
	Total.....	4911	3,929				

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 83. VIGO COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Harrison	216	173
2	City of Terre Haute	1766	1413
3	Honey Creek	572	458
4	Prairie Creek	468	374
5	Pierson	381	305
6	Riley	440	352
7	Lost Creek	400	320
8	Nevins	339	271
9	Otter Creek	257	206
10	Fayette	621	497
11	Sugar Creek	554	443
12	Linton	417	334
	Total	6,431	5,146

No. 84. WABASH COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Chester	892	658
2	Lagro	1068	854
3	Liberty	650	520
4	Noble	1363	1080
5	Pleasant	740	592
6	Waltz	772	618
	Total	5,415	4,332

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 85. WARREN COUNTY.

No. 86. WARRICK COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.			TOWNSHIPS.		
Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.	Number.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Washington.....	189	1	Anderson	200
2	Town of Williamsport.....	161	2	Boone	986
3	Pine	456	3	Campbell	370
4	Mound.....	361	4	Hart	296
5	Steuben.....	414	5	Greer	476
6	Pike	294	6	Ohio	207
7	Melina.....	261	7	Town of Newburg.....	361
8	Liberty.....	414	8	Owen	170
9	J. Q. Adams.....	282	9	Pigeon.....	324
10	Jordan.....	158	10	Skelton	329
11	Warren	416	10		242
Total.....		3,366	Total.....		4,192
		2,693			3,354

No. 87. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

C.—24.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Gibson	566	453
2	Monroe	367	294
3	Jefferson	487	390
4	Brown	447	358
5	Vernon	419	325
6	Washington	1290	1032
7	Franklin	650	530
8	Polk	424	330
9	Pierce	422	338
10	Howard	423	338
11	Madison	216	173
12	Perry	420	336
13	Jackson	315	252
14	Town of Hardinsburg	65	52
15	Town of Livonia	79	63
	Total	6,590	\$5,973

No. 88. WAYNE COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.	Dollars.
1	Abington	371	297
2	Boston	336	269
3	Center	706	637
4	Clay	353	282
5	Franklin	552	442
6	Jefferson	497	398
7	New Garden	365	292
8	Green	549	439
9	Wayne	956	765
10	Washington	782	626
11	Harrison	929	183
12	Jackson	506	405
13	Dalton	331	265
14	Perry	288	230
15	Town of Dublin	334	267
16	Town of Washington	130	104
17	City of Richmond	1086	869
18	Town of Germantown	152	122
19	Town of Hagers town	234	187
20	Town of Centerville	401	321
21	City of Cambridge City	420	336
	Total	9,658	7,736

STATEMENT NO. II.—Continued.

No. 89. WELLS COUNTY.				No. 90. WHITE COUNTY.			
TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.	TOWNSHIPS.		No. of Children.	Dollars.
Number.				Number.			
1	Jackson	332	266	1	Prairie....	348	278
2	Chester	288	230	2	Big Creek.	230	184
3	Liberty....	175	140	3	Union.....	569	455
4	Rock Creek.....	355	284	4	Monon	247	198
5	Union	337	270	5	Liberty	257	206
6	Nottingham.....	349	279	6	Jackson.....	297	238
7	Harrison	569	455	7	Princeton.....	143	114
8	Lancaster	421	337	8	West Point	132	98
9	Jefferson	444	355	9	Cass	137	110
10	Town of Bluffton.....	254	303				
	Total.....	3524	\$2,819		Total.....	5129	\$1,481

No. 91. WHITLEY COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Dollars.	
		No. of Children.	
1	Cleveland	341	273
2	Richland	360	288
3	Troy	394	315
4	Washington	206	165
5	Columbia.....	293	234
6	Thorn Creek.....	295	236
7	Jefferson	201	161
8	Union	307	246
9	Smith.....	364	291
10	Town of Columbia	122	98
	Total	2883	2,307

STATEMENT NO. III.

The following is a Statement of the amount of Common School Fund entrusted to each county; the amount to which it would be entitled according to its number of children; the excess or deficiency of its share; and the amount of annual interest on such excess or deficiency. For convenience the interest is calculated at six per cent., that being sufficiently accurate for the purposes of the table.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Fund.	Share according to No. of Children.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Interest on Excess.	Interest on Deficiency.
1	Adams.....	23,143	17,932	5,211	.....	312	.....
2	Allen.....	53,301	42,658	16,643	.....	638	.....
3	Bartholomew.....	22,564	35,647	.....	13,083	.....	784
4	Benton.....	1,275	3,853	.....	2,578	.....	154
5	Blackford.....	7,800	8,099	.....	299	.....	17
6	Boone.....	24,642	31,190	.....	6,548	.....	392
7	Brown.....	10,563	13,469	.....	2,906	.....	174
8	Carroll.....	26,870	26,470	400	.....	24	.....
9	Cass.....	40,206	27,077	13,129	.....	787	.....
10	Clark.....	33,837	35,699	.....	1,862	.....	111
11	Clay.....	16,817	21,682	.....	4,765	.....	285
12	Clinton.....	27,865	31,644	.....	3,779	.....	226
13	Crawford.....	14,299	17,276	.....	2,977	.....	178
14	Daviess.....	19,363	23,472	.....	4,109	.....	246
15	Dearborn.....	42,469	42,603	.....	6,134	.....	368
16	Decatur.....	32,858	35,265	.....	3,407	.....	204
17	DeKalb.....	21,080	24,088	.....	3,008	.....	180
18	Delaware.....	26,775	30,503	.....	3,728	.....	222
19	Dubois.....	11,467	17,521	.....	6,054	.....	363
20	Elkhart.....	51,066	34,160	16,906	.....	1,014	.....
21	Fayette.....	25,586	21,380	4,206	.....	252	.....
22	Floyd.....	25,280	33,647	.....	8,367	.....	502
23	Fountain.....	33,630	30,073	3,757	.....	225	.....
24	Franklin.....	45,447	40,606	4,840	.....	290	.....
25	Fulton.....	12,370	16,034	.....	3,664	.....	219
26	Gibson.....	34,500	26,117	8,383	.....	502	.....
27	Grant.....	34,542	30,211	4,330	.....	259	.....
28	Greene.....	24,398	32,307	.....	7,909	.....	474
29	Hamilton.....	29,750	33,846	.....	4,096	.....	245
30	Hancock.....	20,021	23,951	.....	3,930	.....	235
31	Harrison.....	30,877	37,756	.....	3,879	.....	232
32	Hendricks.....	37,489	34,593	2,896	.....	173	.....
33	Henry.....	31,606	42,271	.....	10,665	.....	939
34	Howard.....	19,091	19,100	.....	9	.....	.....
35	Huntington.....	33,637	22,908	10,729	.....	643	.....
36	Jackson.....	24,516	27,548	.....	3,032	.....	181
37	Jasper.....	461	10,864	.....	10,403	.....	624
38	Jay.....	25,061	21,489	3,572	.....	214	.....
39	Jefferson.....	49,303	55,426	.....	6,123	.....	367
40	Jennings.....	19,017	29,349	.....	10,332	.....	619
41	Johnson.....	28,084	29,799	.....	1,715	.....	102
42	Knox.....	28,054	25,627	2,427	.....	145	.....
43	Kosciusko.....	29,050	29,605	.....	555	.....	33
44	Lagrange.....	22,402	19,847	2,555	.....	153	.....
45	Lake.....	8,360	12,899	.....	4,539	.....	272
46	Laport.....	52,787	30,928	21,859	.....	1,311	.....
47	Lawrence.....	29,097	27,057	2,040	.....	122	.....
48	Madison.....	33,552	51,951	1,601	.....	96	.....
49	Marion.....	41,840	55,723	.....	13,683	.....	820
50	Marshall.....	15,128	18,012	.....	2,884	.....	173
51	Martin.....	6,479	15,876	.....	9,347	.....	563
52	Miami.....	34,675	30,671	4,004	.....	240	.....

STATEMENT NO. III.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Fund.	Share according to No. of Children.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Interest on Excess.	Interest on deficiency.
53	Monroe	37,439	27,987	9,452	.....	567	.....
54	Montgomery	38,015	42,048	.....	4,033	.....	241
55	Morgan	24,279	33,567	.....	9,388	.....	573
56	Noble	21,529	22,375	.....	746	.....	44
57	Ohio	17,024	11,662	5,362	.....	321	.....
58	Orange	17,437	25,290	.....	7,857	.....	471
59	Owen	17,395	31,207	.....	13,812	.....	828
60	Parke	46,571	34,068	12,503	.....	750	.....
61	Perry	15,428	19,038	.....	3,610	.....	316
62	Pike	15,878	16,473	.....	595	.....	35
63	Porter	23,594	14,706	88,888	.....	533	.....
64	Posey	17,189	26,448	.....	9,259	.....	555
65	Pulaski	347	7,951	.....	7,604	.....	456
66	Putnam	42,471	45,879	.....	3,408	.....	204
67	Randolph	40,664	36,673	3,991	.....	209	.....
68	Ripley	26,678	35,523	.....	8,858	.....	135
69	Rush	46,229	35,257	10,972	.....	608	.....
70	Scott	14,509	14,808	.....	299	.....	18
71	Shelby	32,443	37,198	.....	4,755	.....	286
72	Spencer	12,006	23,632	.....	11,626	.....	697
73	Starke	127	2,445	.....	2,318	.....	139
74	Steuben	20,082	16,723	3,359	.....	201	.....
75	St. Joseph	27,168	27,576	.....	407	.....	24
76	Sullivan	21,346	26,191	.....	4,745	.....	584
77	Switzerland	26,043	27,610	.....	4,567	.....	94
78	Tippecanoe	46,192	41,738	4,457	.....	267	.....
79	Tipton	7,222	11,571	.....	4,349	.....	263
80	Union	32,072	13,531	18,541	.....	1,112	.....
81	Vanderburgh	36,102	27,892	8,210	.....	492	.....
82	Vermillion	46,406	20,143	26,263	.....	1,575	.....
83	Vigo	52,889	36,656	16,203	.....	973	.....
84	Wabash	25,789	30,888	.....	5,099	.....	305
85	Warren	26,447	19,186	7,281	.....	436	.....
86	Warrick	21,897	23,494	.....	1,597	.....	95
87	Washington	42,023	37,563	4,460	.....	267	.....
88	Wayne	71,310	55,107	16,203	.....	972	.....
89	Wells	23,741	20,086	3,655	.....	219	.....
90	White	24,888	13,395	11,493	.....	689	.....
91	Whitley	17,636	16,433	1,203	.....	72	.....

STATEMENT NO. IV.*

The following is a Statement of the amount of Surplus Revenue distributed to the several counties of the State; the amount to which each county is entitled; and the excess or deficiency.

COUNTIES.	No. of Polls.	Amount received.	Am't entitled to.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Adams.....	986	\$1,062 80	\$3,638 34	.....	\$2,575 54
Allen.....	6552	5,674 56	9,416 88	.....	3,642 32
Bartholomew.....	2040	7,737 20	7,527 60	\$209 60	.....
Benton.....	253	.....	933 57	.....	933 57
Blackford.....	432	585 23	1,594 08	.....	1,008 85
Boone.....	1601	5,604 51	5,907 69	.....	303 18
Brown.....	659	2,125 60	2,481 71	.....	306 11
Carroll.....	1781	6,001 29	6,561 89	.....	560 60
Cass.....	1620	6,993 21	5,877 80	1,015 44	.....
Clark.....	2574	11,050 24	9,498 06	1,562 18	.....
Clay.....	1196	3,967 68	4,413 24	.....	445 46
Clinton.....	1929	5,136 88	7,118 01	.....	1,981 13
Crawford.....	942	3,996 14	3,475 98	520 16	.....
Daviess.....	1418	5,569 68	5,230 42	336 66	.....
Dearborn.....	2891	12,462 92	10,667 79	1,795 13	.....
Decatur.....	2367	9,444 76	8,734 23	710 53	.....
DeKalb.....	1357	2,125 60	5,007 33	.....	2,881 73
Delaware.....	1732	5,725 00	6,391 08	.....	666 08
Dubois.....	1069	2,706 60	3,937 23	.....	1,230 63
Elkhart.....	2089	5,821 24	7,708 41	.....	1,887 17
Fayette.....	1585	9,925 13	5,808 65	3,376 48	.....
Floyd.....	2158	8,913 27	7,963 00	950 35	.....
Fountain.....	2171	11,350 74	8,010 92	3,337 75	.....
Franklin.....	2808	11,010 64	10,351 59	649 12	.....
Fulton.....	1918	2,125 60	3,760 42	.....	1,634 82
Gibson.....	1874	7,630 92	6,915 02	715 86	.....
Grant.....	1783	3,294 68	6,579 26	.....	3,284 57
Greene.....	1806	5,959 74	6,664 17	.....	1,704 40
Hamilton.....	2027	6,235 11	7,479 64	.....	1,243 52
Hancock.....	1427	6,001 28	5,471 63	529 65	.....
Harrison.....	2028	11,081 49	7,483 32	3,598 17	.....
Hendricks.....	2040	9,940 75	7,527 60	2,413 15	.....
Henry.....	2633	12,505 64	9,715 77	2,389 87	.....
Howard.....	1149	.....	4,239 81	.....	4,239 81
Huntington.....	1501	2,125 60	5,638 68	.....	3,413 09
Jackson.....	1710	6,936 56	6,309 90	626 66	.....
Jasper.....	631	.....	2,328 39	.....	2,328 39
Jay.....	1100	2,125 60	4,059 00	.....	1,933 40
Jefferson.....	3242	13,334 62	12,962 90	1,371 64	.....
Jennings.....	1746	5,887 92	6,442 74	.....	554 82
Johnson.....	1966	3,201 03	7,254 74	1,049 28	.....
Knox.....	1659	8,820 06	6,121 71	2,399 55	.....
Kosciusko.....	1735	2,125 62	6,402 15	.....	4,276 53
Laurance.....	1151	4,322 06	4,275 19	74 87	.....
Lake.....	675	2,125 60	2,490 75	.....	365 15
Laporte.....	2377	8,133 98	8,771 13	.....	637 15
Lawrence.....	1786	10,202 91	6,586 65	3,616 26	.....
Madison.....	1928	6,182 60	7,114 32	.....	921 72
Marion.....	3443	14,560 40	11,741 57	1,817 83	.....
Marshall.....	837	2,125 60	3,081 53	.....	961 93
Martin.....	992	3,238 00	3,660 48	.....	422 40
Miami.....	2078	3,145 89	7,657 82	.....	4,521 93

* This table was made out by Col. J. R. M. Bryant, of Warren county, some few years ago. The calculation is based on the number of polls in each county at that time, and would not prove perfectly accurate at the present. But it is sufficiently accurate for our purpose.

This table shows that some of those counties having a large amount of Common School Fund, derive a portion of it from having secured more than their share of Surplus Revenue Fund.

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Polls.	Amount received.	Am't entitled to.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Monroe.....	1673	\$7,935 59	\$6,173 37	\$1,762 22	.....
Montgomery.....	2603	13,025 12	9,605 07	4,020 66	.....
Morgan.....	2254	8,729 14	8,317 26	411 88	.....
Noble.....	1475	2,125 60	5,442 75	.....	3,317 15
Ohio.....	773	3,470 33	2,852 37	617 88	.....
Orange.....	1574	7,581 31	5,808 06	1,772 25	.....
Owen.....	1064	6,143 00	6,582 96	.....	439 97
Parke.....	2263	5,551 37	8,129 07	.....	2,577 70
Perry.....	1186	4,371 66	4,370 34	1 32	.....
Pike.....	1142	4,194 52	4,413 98	.....	210 46
Porter.....	897	2,805 80	3,309 93	.....	504 13
Posey.....	2152	8,029 62	7,940 88	79 74	.....
Pulaski.....	484	.....	1,885 96	.....	1,785 96
Putnam.....	2405	13,540 10	8,875 45	4,665 65	.....
Randolph.....	2113	7,170 38	7,796 97	.....	629 59
Ripley.....	2156	6,986 18	7,955 64	.....	969 48
Rush.....	2463	14,716 28	9,088 47	5,627 81	.....
Scott.....	908	4,180 36	3,350 52	829 84	.....
Shelby.....	2289	10,763 91	8,413 20	2,370 71	.....
Spencer.....	1321	4,534 02	4,874 49	.....	339 87
Starke.....	126	.....	464 94	.....	364 94
Steuben.....	1035	2,125 60	3,819 15	.....	1,693 55
St. Joseph.....	1844	6,270 54	6,804 36	.....	533 82
Sullivan.....	1483	6,674 49	5,472 27	1,202 13	.....
Switzerland.....	1930	8,800 00	7,121 70	1,678 33	.....
Tippecanoe.....	3347	13,129 16	12,350 43	778 73	.....
Tipton.....	692	.....	2,311 01	.....	2,321 01
Union.....	1065	7,630 92	3,929 85	3,701 07	.....
Vanderburgh.....	2011	4,342 92	7,420 59	.....	3,077 67
Vermillion.....	1376	8,289 86	5,077 44	3,212 42	.....
Vigo.....	2308	10,047 02	8,516 52	1,530 50	.....
Wabash.....	1970	2,125 60	7,269 30	.....	5,143 70
Warren.....	1263	6,220 74	4,660 47	1,660 27	.....
Warrick.....	1280	2,479 87	4,723 20	.....	2,243 33
Washington.....	2418	12,541 08	8,922 42	3,618 66	.....
Wayne.....	3855	21,794 55	14,224 95	7,569 60	.....
Wells.....	1012	2,125 60	3,734 28	.....	1,608 68
White.....	806	2,105 00	2,974 14	.....	848 54
Whitley.....	931	.....	3,368 97	.....	3,368 97

STATEMENT NO. V.

*The following table exhibits the amount of school tax assessed in each county under the first section of the School Law; the number of children in the county; the amount of funds the county is entitled to receive in the general distribution of the tax, according to the number of children, and the loss or gain of each county by the distribution.**

Number.	COUNTIES.	Tax assessed.	No. of Children.	Received in distribution of taxes.	Loss.	Gain.
1	Adams.....	1,229	3,146	1,887	.....	658
2	Allen.....	4,198	4,484	4,490	.....	292
3	Bartholomew.....	3,406	6,254	3,752	.....	346
4	Benton.....	1,170	676	406	766	.....
5	Blackford.....	571	1,421	853	.....	568
6	Boone.....	2,478	5,472	3,283	.....	805
7	Brown.....	650	2,363	1,418	.....	768
8	Carroll.....	2,867	4,644	2,786	81	.....
9	Cass.....	3,482	4,961	2,977	505	.....
10	Clark.....	5,327	6,263	3,158	1,569	.....
11	Clay.....	1,408	3,804	2,280	.....	872
12	Clinton.....	2,632	5,499	3,298	.....	666
13	Crawford.....	854	3,031	1,819	.....	965
14	Davies.....	1,725	4,118	2,471	.....	748
15	Dearborn.....	5,970	8,527	5,116	854	.....
16	Decatur.....	4,528	6,188	3,712	816	.....
17	DeKalb.....	1,207	4,227	2,536	.....	1,329
18	Delaware.....	2,486	5,527	3,316	.....	830
19	Dubois.....	840	3,074	1,844	.....	1,001
20	Elkhart.....	5,375	5,993	3,596	1,779	.....
21	Fayette.....	4,539	3,751	2,251	2,288	.....
22	Floyd.....	6,144	5,903	3,541	2,603	.....
23	Fountain.....	3,592	5,276	3,166	426	.....
24	Franklin.....	5,672	7,124	4,274	1,398	.....
25	Fulton.....	1,135	2,813	1,688	.....	553
26	Gibson.....	3,136	4,582	2,749	387	.....
27	Grant.....	2,408	5,318	3,191	.....	783
28	Greene.....	2,004	5,668	3,401	.....	1,397
29	Hamilton.....	3,134	5,938	3,563	.....	429
30	Hancock.....	2,378	4,202	2,521	.....	143
31	Harrison.....	2,470	6,624	3,974	.....	1,504
32	Hendricks.....	4,524	6,069	3,641	883	.....
33	Henry.....	5,093	7,416	4,451	642	.....
34	Howard.....	1,706	3,351	2,011	.....	305
35	Huntington.....	1,771	4,019	2,411	.....	640
36	Jackson.....	2,404	4,833	2,888	.....	484
37	Jasper.....	1,109	1,906	1,144	.....	38
38	Jay.....	1,288	3,770	2,262	.....	974
39	Jefferson.....	10,139	9,724	5,834	4,295	.....
40	Jennings.....	2,188	5,129	3,017	.....	829
41	Johnson.....	3,874	5,228	3,137	737	.....
42	Knox.....	2,750	4,406	2,698	52	.....
43	Kosciusko.....	2,204	5,194	3,116	.....	912
44	Lagrange.....	1,551	3,482	2,089	.....	538
45	Lake.....	657	2,263	1,358	.....	701
46	Laporte.....	4,512	5,426	3,258	1,256	.....
47	Lawrence.....	3,512	4,747	2,848	664	.....
48	Madison.....	2,805	5,622	3,374	.....	569

*The first column shows the tax assessed; the second the number of children; the third, the share to which the county is by the law entitled; the fourth and fifth, the loss or gain to each county. It will be seen that fifty-six counties gain, and thirty-five lose, by the general distribution of the tax.

STATEMENT NO. V.—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	Tax assessed.	No. of Children.	Received in distribution of taxes.	Loss.	Gain.
49	Marion.....	8,862	9,776	5,856	2,996	.....
50	Marshall.....	1,182	3,160	1,896	.....	714
51	Martin.....	811	2,780	1,698	.....	857
52	Miami.....	2,597	5,381	3,229	.....	652
53	Monroe.....	2,520	4,910	2,946	.....	426
54	Montgomery.....	5,537	7,377	4,426	1,111	.....
55	Morgan.....	3,693	5,889	3,533	160	.....
56	Noble.....	1,543	3,908	2,345	.....	802
57	Ohio.....	870	2,046	1,227	.....	357
58	Orange.....	2,243	4,420	2,652	.....	409
59	Owen.....	2,479	5,475	3,285	.....	806
60	Parke.....	3,914	5,977	3,584	330	.....
61	Perry.....	1,659	3,340	2,004	.....	345
62	Pike.....	1,077	2,896	1,734	.....	657
63	Porter.....	1,164	2,580	1,548	.....	384
64	Posey.....	2,934	4,640	2,784	150	.....
65	Pulaski.....	547	1,395	837	.....	290
66	Putnam.....	4,878	8,049	4,859	17	.....
67	Randolph.....	2,677	6,424	3,854	.....	1,177
68	Ripley.....	2,595	6,234	3,749	.....	1,153
69	Rush.....	6,670	6,203	3,722	2,348	.....
70	Scott.....	1,153	2,598	1,559	.....	406
71	Shelby.....	4,068	6,526	3,916	152	.....
72	Spencer.....	2,068	4,146	2,488	.....	420
73	Starke.....	146	429	257	.....	111
74	Steuben.....	836	4,838	2,903	.....	1,067
75	St. Joseph.....	2,401	2,934	1,760	641	.....
76	Sullivan.....	1,969	4,595	2,757	.....	788
77	Switzerland.....	2,036	4,884	2,930	.....	894
78	Tippecanoe.....	7,573	7,322	4,393	3,180	.....
79	Tipton.....	1,156	2,030	1,218	.....	62
80	Union.....	2,805	2,374	1,424	1,381	.....
81	Vanderburgh.....	5,081	4,911	2,947	2,134	.....
82	Vermillion.....	2,648	3,534	2,120	528	.....
83	Vigo.....	7,476	6,431	3,859	3,537	.....
84	Wabash.....	3,043	5,415	3,243	.....	200
85	Warren.....	2,779	3,366	2,020	759	.....
86	Warrick.....	1,750	4,192	2,515	.....	765
87	Washington.....	3,998	6,590	4,154	.....	156
88	Wayne.....	8,338	9,668	5,801	2,537	.....
89	Wells.....	1,439	3,524	2,114	.....	675
90	White.....	1,115	2,350	1,410	.....	295
91	Whitley.....	970	2,883	1,730	.....	760

STATEMENT NO. VI.

The following table exhibits the losses and gains of the several counties by the general distribution of the annual School Fund according to the number of children.

By the new law all funds collected into all the county treasuries from one consolidated fund for general distribution, and all the townships, cities and towns of the State, according to the number of children in each.

In the table, the first column exhibits the amount of annual interest which each county loses, or which, being collected in the county on trust funds loaned therein, is paid into the State Treasury for distribution in other counties.

The second column exhibits the amount each county gains in the same way.

The third column exhibits the amount of tax, which each county loses, or which is paid into the State Treasury for distribution in other counties.

The fourth column exhibits the amount each county gains in the same way.

The fifth and sixth columns exhibit the aggregate amount each county loses or gains, after adding, or subtracting, and balancing the results in the four preceding columns. The interest on the excesses and deficits of the trust funds is calculated, for convenience, at six per cent., that being nearly the per cent. received, after deducting the expenses of managing the fund.

The amount of tax is based on the valuation of 1853. No allowance is made for expenses of collecting and for delinquencies.

It will be seen that fifty-five counties gain, and thirty-six counties lose in the final result of consolidation of all the funds.

In this table, as in all others in this report, fractions are rejected in the calculations, integers giving results sufficiently accurate for the purposes designed.

In the calculations of tables V. and VI. the distribution of the tax assessed, \$266,000, among the children of the State, 430,925, would give a fraction over 61 cents to each child. But we have, for convenience, made the calculation at 60 cents, or three-fifths of a dollar. On this account the footings of the columns of losses and of gains would not, in the language of arithmetic, *prove*, but the calculations are much more conveniently made, and the table as clearly illustrates the facts we desired to explain, as though the calculations were all accurate to a fraction.

STATEMENT NO. VI.

No.	COUNTIES.	Annual Interest.		Taxes.		Total annual loss.	Total annual gain.
		Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.		
1	Adams	\$312			\$658		\$346
2	Allen	638			290	\$346	
3	Bartholomew		\$784		340		1,124
4	Benton		154	\$766			612
5	Blackford		17		568		685
6	Boone		392		805		1,197
7	Brown		174		768		942
8	Carroll	24		81		105	
9	Cass	787		505		1,292	
10	Clark		111	1,569		1,458	
11	Clay		285		872		1,157
12	Clinton		226		666		892
13	Crawford		178		965		1,143
14	Daviess		246		746		992
15	Dearborn		368	854		486	
16	Decatur		204	816		612	
17	DeKalb		180		1,329		1,509
18	Delaware		222		830		1,052
19	Dubois		363		1,004		1,367
20	Elkhart	1,014		1,779		2,793	
21	Fayette	252		2,288		2,540	
22	Floyd		502	2,603		2,101	
23	Fountain	225		426		651	
24	Franklin	290		1,398		1,688	
25	Fulton		219		553		772
26	Gibson	502		387		889	
27	Grant	259			782		523
28	Greene		474		1,397		1,871
29	Hamilton		245		429		674
30	Hancock		235		143		378
31	Harrison		232		1,504		1,736
32	Hendricks	173		883		1,056	
33	Henry		639	642		3	
34	Howard				305		305
35	Huntington	643			640	3	
36	Jackson		181		484		665
37	Jasper		624		35		659
38	Jay	214			974		760
39	Jefferson		367	4,295		3,928	
40	Jennings		619		829		1,448
41	Johnson		102	737		635	
42	Knox	145		52		197	
43	Kosciusko		33		912		945
44	Lagrange	153			538		385
45	Lake		273		701		974
46	Laporte	1,311		1,256		2,567	
47	Lawrence	122		664		786	
48	Madison	96			569		473
49	Marion		820	2,996		2,176	
50	Marshall		173		714		887
51	Martin		563		857		1,420
52	Miami	240			652		412
53	Monroe	567			426	141	
54	Montgomery		241	1,111		870	
55	Morgan		573	160			413
56	Noble		44		802		846
57	Ohio	321			357		36
58	Orange		471		409		880
59	Owen		828		806		1,634
60	Parke	750		330		1,080	
61	Perry		216		345		561
62	Pike		35		657		692
63	Porter	533			384	149	
64	Posey		555	150			405
65	Pulaski		456		290		746
66	Putnam		264	19			185
67	Randolph	239			1,177		938

STATEMENT NO. VI.—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	Annual Interest.		Taxes.		Total annual loss.	Total annual gain.
		Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.		
68	Ripley.....		\$531		\$1,153		\$1,684
69	Rush.....	\$638		\$2,348		\$2,986	
70	Scott.....		18		406		424
71	Shelby.....		285	152			133
72	Spencer.....		697		420		1,117
73	Starke.....		139		111		259
74	Steuben.....	201			1,067		866
75	St. Joseph.....		24	641		617	
76	Sullivan.....		284		788		2,972
77	Switzerland.....		94		894		982
78	Tippecanoe.....	267		3,180		3,447	
79	Tipton.....		263		62		325
80	Union.....	1,112		1,381		2,493	
81	Vanderburgh.....	492		2,134		2,626	
82	Vermillion.....	1,575		528		2,103	
83	Vigo.....	973		3,527		4,500	
84	Wabash.....		305		200		505
85	Warren.....	426		759		1,185	
86	Warrick.....		95		765		860
87	Washington.....	267			156	111	
88	Wayne.....	972		2,537		3,509	
89	Wells.....	219			675		456
90	White.....	689			295	394	
91	Whitley.....	72			760		683

STATEMENT NO. VII.

Exhibit of the number of persons licensed as Teachers during the past year in each county, with the names of the Examiners.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF EXAMINERS.	No. of Persons Licensed by each.
Adams	Rev. J. H. Nevius	39
Allen	{ Platt J. Wise	18
	{ J. P. Jenks	55
	{ A. G. Dunning	25
Bartholomew	{ C. P. Adams	3
	{ D. Shuck	14
Benton	Hartley S. Howard	7
Blackford	W. Stewart	22
Boone	{ W. F. W. E. Ensminger	6
	{ Oel Thayer	3
Brown	No report .....	.....
Carroll	{ Rev. E. W. Wright	33
	{ S. S. Stewart	8
Cass	No Report .....	.....
Clark	{ Thomas W. Field	15
	{ Samuel C. Taggart	33
	{ Ebenezer C. Smith	6
Clay	{ E. Miles	7
	{ James M. Lucas	12
Clinton	No report .....	.....
Crawford	{ Nathan Harris	5
	{ Ansel Dexter	2
Daviess	W. T. Ballow	23
	{ Abram Brower	25
Dearborn	{ J. W. Rall	17
	{ Daniel Taylor	24
Decatur	D. Batterton	10
	{ E. W. Fosdick	22
DeKalb	{ S. W. Dickinson	40
	{ L. D. Britton	7
Delaware	{ R. H. Mong	4
	{ Volney Wilson	72
Dubois	No report .....	.....
Elkhart	No report .....	.....
Fayette	{ James C. McIntosh	4
	{ A. R. Benton	5
Floyd	{ M. C. Kerr	10
	{ J. B. Anderson	11
Fountain	M. M. Milford	5
Franklin	{ J. A. Applegate	2
	{ T. A. Goodwin	13
	{ R. R. Spencer	16
Fulton	Sidney Keith	14
Gibson	No report .....	.....
Grant	{ Nathan Doan	23
	{ R. B. Jones	24
Greene	No report .....	.....
Hamilton	No report .....	.....
Hancock	James Rutherford	24
	{ Isaac W. Love	40
Harrison	{ William Douglass	6
	{ John M. Edmondson	6
	{ Solomon Blair	5
Hendricks	{ R. Conover	9
	{ John Witherow	21
Henry	J. S. Ferris	50
Howard	A. C. Sheet	23
Huntington	No report .....	.....

STATEMENT NO. VII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF EXAMINERS.	No. of Persons Licensed by each.
Jackson	{ S. G. Brown	4
Jasper	{ John L. Owens	15
Jay	{ No report	24
Jefferson	{ Thomas T. Loomis	22
Jennings	{ Jacob M. Haynes	25
Johnson	{ John Brazelton	46
Knox	{ C. Barnes	13
Kosciusko	{ James H. Smith	6
Lagrange	{ M. B. Phares	19
Lake	{ James W. Hill	3
Laporte	{ J. H. Williams	7
Lawrence	{ W. H. Barnett	2
Madison	{ Jacob Peggs	56
Marion	{ No report	18
Marshall	{ J. G. Fish	5
Martin	{ Metcalfe Beck	22
Miami	{ Orvin Kent	65
Monroe	{ Rufus Patch	21
Montgomery	{ Robert Parrett	14
Morgan	{ Wingate E. Gibbs	32
Noble	{ David K. Pettibone	1
Ohio	{ John C. Reid	3
Orange	{ W. S. Throckmorton	56
Owen	{ E. D. Pearson	13
Parke	{ Doddridge Short	37
Perry	{ Peter H. Lemon	17
Pike	{ A. B. Carroll	2
Porter	{ B. F. Lang	53
Posey	{ H. M. Logan	5
Pulaski	{ E. B. Mason	9
Putnam	{ R. P. Effinger	11
Randolph	{ Prof. R. Milligan	58
Ripley	{ John J. Paynter	14
Rush	{ James Woodburn	41
Scott	{ Daniel C. Stone	21
Shelby	{ J. L. Campbell	8
Spencer	{ D. C. Stover	33
Starke	{ Hiram T. Craig	32
Steuben	{ George W. Snoddy	11
	{ Moses W. Fay	11
	{ H. R. Benjamin	2
	{ A. S. Risley	3
	{ S. K. Kittle	31
	{ Jonathan Payne	1
	{ A. J. Simpson	7
	{ H. Grim	4
	{ M. Simpson	10
	{ Francis Boyd	24
	{ George DeTar	5
	{ No report	57
	{ No report	24
	{ W. S. Huddleson	2
	{ Rev. T. M. Oviatt	4
	{ H. T. Wakefield	36
	{ John J. Cheney	22
	{ Silas Colgrove	5
	{ B. F. Spencer	2
	{ Joseph W. Young	4
	{ E. H. M. Berry	36
	{ Samuel S. Crowe	22
	{ Elisha Hallowell	5
	{ Cyrus Wright	2
	{ S. M. Johnson	2
	{ No report	2
	{ No report	2
	{ Thomas B. Morse	51

STATEMENT NO. VII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF EXAMINERS.	No. of persons licensed by each.
St. Joseph	A. S. Dunbar	35
Sullivan	No report .....	..
Switzerland	{ Bela Hearick	7
	{ Hiram Olmstead	21
	{ Johnson Gregory	5
Tippecanoe	{ John M. Larue	26
	{ John Levering	4
Tipton	{ Joseph A. Lewis	5
	{ Nathan Smith	4
Union	Jonathan F. Gardner	19
Vanderburgh	Hugh Ronalds	39
Vermillion	{ George H. McNeill	7
	{ David Shelby	12
Vigo	{ David Bell	10
	{ Abraham C. Isaacs	29
Wabash	{ Joshua Bowles	12
	{ D. Whiting	18
Warren	{ William G. Ralston	6
	{ Sanford Payne	10
Warrick	{ N. E. Armstrong	16
	{ W. G. Ralston .....	..
Washington	James B. Wilson	59
Wayne	{ S. K. Hoshour	21
	{ Benjamin L. Martin	19
Wells	{ William Johnson	11
	{ W. M. Donaldson	10
White	{ George D. Miller	8
	{ J. M. Wampler	12
Whitley	Isaiah B. McDonald	45



REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Rev. Mr. Nevius says :

Our teachers in general are endeavoring to advance to a higher qualification.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Mr. Jenks says :

When I entered upon the duties of Examiner, I felt disposed to license none but competent teachers, entertaining the opinion that one great hindrance to the advancement of popular education exists in the great numbers of incompetent teachers of youth, which are too generally employed. I soon, however, became convinced of the lamentable fact, that a great majority of those who applied for license possessed but few, if any, qualifications for teachers; consequently, if I applied the rule which I wished to adopt, I should grant but few licenses. I therefor abandoned the idea, and gave the people such teachers as they seemed to demand. Whether this was the most advisable course for me to have pursued, I will not pretend to say, but of one truth I can affirm, to-wit: had I thought it would have effected any good, either in arousing the attention of the people to the importance of employing better qualified teachers, or teachers to the work of preparing themselves better for their business, I should have rejected quite a large proportion of those to whom I granted licenses for a short period. In addition to the mere business of examining the teachers, I have taken occasion to visit many of their schools, and observed the different methods adopted by different teachers, in the arrangement of classes, the various methods and ways of communicating instruction, &c. I have generally found the school arrangements, instructions rendered, &c., to correspond, as we would naturally suppose, with the qualifications of the teachers; and as such will, in all probability, continue to be the case, I would most earnestly urge upon the people of Indiana the importance of employing better qualified instructors of youth. Should it be urged that they cannot be found, I would suggest that measures be adopted to secure greater numbers, if not a full supply. Among those measures, I would suggest that Teachers' Institutes be encouraged; for I am fully convinced of their beneficial influence upon both teachers and their employers, the people. Let these Institutes be held annually in each county in our State; let them be conducted by experienced educators, and attended by teachers and the people as generally as possible, and we would soon have less occasion to complain of incompetent teachers. Such has been the result in those parts of our State where they have been held, and such would be the case in other parts. Teachers at these Institutes would acquire a more uniform method of instruction, &c., than they now possess; they would be stimulated by the presence and example of their brethren of the same profession, to greater exertions in preparing for the duties of their vocation, and the consequences would be as we have before stated. Let those who doubt the utility try them, and see for themselves; and let the citizens of this great and wealthy State take hold of the cause of education in earnest, and the term "Hoosier" will not always be a term of reproach.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

Mr. Dunning says:

In giving licenses to candidates for teaching, I have been guided very much by your answer to the Seventh Question of your notes appended to the School Law. Of not more than one-third of them could I say that they were well qualified to teach the branches named in the law as required of teachers. I have several times been strongly tempted to insert in the license, before "qualified," the qualifier poorly. Most of them passed just such an examination as might be expected of one who had once passed hastily over the branches, and had not looked at them again for years. Not one half of them could give any general rules in respect to modifications of the voice in reading, tell the difference between a common fraction and a decimal, correctly define latitude and longitude, or a passive verb, or rather a verb in the passive voice; and yet I have been assured by the Trustees these were the best qualified teachers they could procure. I have, therefore, licensed them for short periods. But there is a better time coming. The people are beginning to feel the importance of more thoroughly qualified teachers. In several places in this county they have erected very convenient school houses, and they will not be satisfied to have poorly qualified teachers to desecrate them. As to the majority of school edifices in this county, they are perhaps a grade above Esquimaux huts.

BOONE COUNTY.

Mr. Ensminger says:

You see from my report that I have limited the most of them to a very short period, owing to their incompetency; and I fear it will be a difficult matter to procure teachers in our county, sufficiently competent to fill the requirements of the law, for some time to come.

But few have offered, and they would have been rejected, were it not for a provision your honor made to meet the present exigencies. I believe our schools are mostly supplied with teachers this winter in this county, many of whom are teaching without being licensed, and are receiving their pay direct from their employers; and such will be the fact until we can furnish our schools with qualified teachers according to law.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Rev. E. W. Wright says:

The standard is somewhat higher than it was last winter and if in all cases it were absolutely required (as I think the law intends), that no teacher could obtain license without a thorough examination in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, we would have been able to keep out several who are not fit to teach, though they can sustain an examination on the first four branches, and came with their friends to urge a license, on the ground of your interpretation of the law.

No great reform can, however, be accomplished in a day, and perhaps we may hereafter be able to do something more to elevate the standard of requirement among our teachers. We expect to hold a session of the Teachers' Institute here in March. Our teachers generally are enlisted, and anxious to improve.

The operations of the new law seems to be sadly clogged by many imperfections which the wisdom of our Legislature did not foresee; but I have no doubt, with some slight amendments, it will be one of the best school laws in existence. Delphi, as a corporation, is now building a school-house, to cost about \$8,000. But nothing in the way of building is doing through the country.

CLARK COUNTY.

Mr. Field says:

There is great deficiency in number and qualification of teachers in this section of the country. The new school system met with considerable opposition in this district; but the prejudices of the people have been measurably removed, and they are bound to acknowledge that we have had better schools under the present system than we have ever had before.

CLAY COUNTY.

Mr. Smith says:

The county in which I reside has been often complimented with being one of the darkest corners of the State. If this is true a few remarks from one living, as I do, in a retired part of this county (and I suppose one of the darkest parts of it), may be of some value, as affording a better view of the "shady side" than you would obtain from some other sources.

In acting in the double capacity of Examiner and Township Trustee, I have found myself obliged to use, to its fullest extent, the liberal construction you have given to section nine of the School Law, in your instructions on page 58; and even then, it has been with some difficulty, and considerable delay, that our township has been supplied with teachers.

The law, however, on this point is, in my opinion, about right. The standard of common education in our country is everywhere rising, and something should be done to elevate it in our State; and I do not see how this can be done, without bringing up the standard of qualifications in teachers to the proper point. In endeavoring to make the law do its best, instead of refusing licenses to those whose qualifications were not such as were desirable, I have granted them in all cases that I considered by any means admissible. But, at the same time, it has been my aim to be so thorough in all examinations as to show the candidate wherein he was deficient, and give those who were rusty (as most of them were), a pretty fair hint to brighten up; and I have had the satisfaction of knowing, that in some cases this course had the desired effect. Tedious examinations have been much complained of, and the fear of such examinations may have been one reason why I have had so few applicants. No license has been granted to any one who had not some knowledge of English Grammar.

There is a great want of system in the mode of giving instruction in schools, in this part of the country. This should be attributed rather to the wretched condition of our school-houses, and the want of uniformity in books, than to want of capacity in teachers.

Mr. Miles says:

I can only say with regard to the operation of the School Law, that there seems to be a unanimity of feeling with regard to the efficacy of the law, when it shall have had time to show its legitimate effects. With regard to teachers, there is a manifest lack of qualified teachers. I have therefore licensed several for a short time, to supply the present demand.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mr. Dexter says:

We are lamentably deficient in the number and qualifications of teachers in this county; but, such as they are, I believe they do very well—that is according to their qualifications. Schools are not as numerous as they should be, owing to scarcity of teachers and money. So far as the school system is concerned, I believe it to be a good one.

DAVIESS COUNTY.

Mr. Ballow says:

We are deficient in teachers to some extent, but not so much as I expected when I was appointed Examiner. There are quite a number of young men, and some young ladies, who are now commencing to teach, or are preparing for that useful employment. Young persons, who design following teaching constantly, I make a practice of giving a thorough examination, and giving them all the encouragement I can. I am inclined to think in a short time we will be well supplied with male teachers. If the succeeding examiners give them the proper encouragement. Much depends upon the examiners. We ought to have quite a number of competent female teachers to commence in the spring and summer. But where they are to come from I know not. I think the greatest difficulty we now labor under is a want of good, comfortable school-houses, well seated, and with necessary apparatus.

Respecting the school-system I would say, there is a great deal of complaint at the present. We need competent Trustees, as well as competent teachers. Our trustees do not understand the law alike in the different townships.

But I think the greatest objection the people have to the free school system is, they want a perfect system sooner than we can have it according to the course of things generally.

DEKALB COUNTY.

Mr. Fosdick says :

I think the law for the examination of teachers should be so amended as to provide for a county board, or else let the townships have each an Examiner. The present system is almost equivalent to no examination at all.

Mr. Dickinson says :

I have been obliged to grant certificates to many, for various periods of time, or else many of our schools would have to be without teachers; but acting under your instructions to me while at Auburn, I have done as I have. If I have erred, it is of the head, and not of the heart.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mr. McIntosh says:

The licensees in this county are young men who are seeking to educate themselves for other pursuits in life, rather than to become accomplished school teachers. I know of no teacher in the Common Schools of the county who has any expectation or desire of making teaching a permanent business. You may well imagine the cause; "It don't pay."

The School Law is but poorly understood with us, and not well received by many; consequently but few schools have been organized under it. Our school-houses, as a general thing, are bad—certainly anything but enticing to the young. We very much need good houses and good teachers.

Mr. Benton says :

There are many difficulties to surmount, to make the present School Law operative; but as the people better understand its principles and operation, the more will they approve.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Mr. Applegate says :

With us there is now a great scarcity of teachers, and the few remaining are mostly unemployed. We have not had, during the present winter, a single common school in this township. Three hundred children here fitting themselves or being fitted, for the duties of life, and not one of them has been to school during the winter, not even for a single day. I think this has not been so bad before since we had a school law, and the prospect for the coming year is thought to be still more discouraging. Consequently teachers have gone to Ohio and elsewhere for employment. Formerly teachers were sought for; now they seek what once sought them, and seek without finding. All other prices have advanced; teachers' have not. Township Trustees, having little funds, must hire low, and can furnish but partial employment at that; and when the funds are expended, the trustees can do no more. And the people think they can do nothing, as they have none whose duty it is to lead—so they will have no schools by subscription. The school fund is insufficient, and the people as yet refuse to increase it by a tax. Something must be done for our schools, or rather for our people, or ignorance, like a night of Egyptian darkness, will cover the coming generations, and many will not be able to read their shame in the next census. It does seem to me that the Township Trustees should be authorized to act as agents for the people in the management of subscription schools, or some new agent created for that purpose.

The trustees here would gladly do something to remove the general complaint against our school system, which they hear almost every day, and to avert if possible, the evil likely to result from the continuance of the present deplorable state of feeling in school matters.

FULTON COUNTY.

Mr. Keith says:

You will perceive that a large proportion of those whom I have licensed have received partial certificates, for a short time only. The necessity of adopting such a course has been with me a matter of extreme regret; but we had no alternative but to employ partially qualified teachers, or have no schools at all. In some of our neighborhoods schools are opened this winter for the first time, and in many instances the parents have heretofore taken but little interest in the education of their children, and the children have made but little progress in their studies. I suppose that not more than one-fifteenth of the scholars now attending school in this county are doing anything with Geography or Grammar, and a large majority of them have only spelling, reading, and writing. "These things ought not so to be." We need a general waking up among our citizens to the importance of giving to every child in community a thorough, systematic education. We want a system of training that shall not be satisfied with merely teaching a few disjointed truths, but one which shall investigate great principles, and in the happiest manner discipline and develop the faculties. A score of efficient, well trained teachers could find a fine field for usefulness in our county. We have no incorporated academies or high schools. Everything beyond the common school is a matter of individual enterprise.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Mr. Douglass says:

You will perceive at a glance that the number I have licensed as common school teachers is but few. This is partly owing to my living a considerable distance from the centre of the county, but still more from the unusually deficient number of school teachers in this part of the county. Moreover, the few I have licensed are not professional teachers, but are such as could be prevailed upon, in the present emergency, to teach in their own neighborhoods, for the accommodation of their friends. In but one instance could I grant a longer license than three months. I have always contended that the instructors of our youth should be well versed in English Grammar. Whether the pupils attending school were far enough advanced or not to enter on that branch, still the teacher ought to be able to point out errors when they occur, and thus from the start form correct ideas. Time will, however, rectify the deficiency of the number of school teachers. I know of several young men who are now preparing themselves, so as to be enabled to pass an examination for that purpose. The Trustees of this township, owing to the deficiency of funds for school purposes, could not continue the free schools for a longer term than two months, as the inhabitants of the township would not vote for a special tax. It is with regret that I have to make this statement. So short a term is little better than no school. There is considerable opposition to the school law (as it now exists) throughout the county, and to increase the State tax at this time, would be, in my opinion, poor policy.

HENRY COUNTY.

Mr. Ferris says:

There is a great lack of well qualified teachers in our county, and some have been licensed that under other circumstances would not have been permitted to go into our schools. Some of our best teachers are leaving the field, because they can do better in equally honorable callings; and unless the pay of teachers be increased, and the profession elevated in public estimation, our schools must suffer.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Mr. Sheet says:

I have had applicants for examination so varied in the grade of their qualifications that I have frequently been at a loss to determine whether it would be for the good of the cause of education to give or withhold the license, but have been governed in such cases either by a knowledge of the particular destitution of materials for teachers, or a satisfactory statement thereof.

I believe that so far throughout the county as the townships are regularly organized, the schools

are well attended, and a general satisfaction expressed as to the adaptedness of the present school system.

There are, however, a few townships where they have failed, from neglect or other causes, to duly organize their board of officers, and in all such townships there appears to be nothing but confusion on the subject, and an anxiety to obtain situations in adjacent townships for the use and benefit of the very children whose interests they have so unjustly neglected.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Mr. Owens says:

You will see that a large majority of the teachers in this county have been licensed but for three months. This on account of incompetency. Many come with notes from the trustees of several townships, stating that none others could be obtained, and desiring that the applicant should be licensed for one school. Yet as nothing but the primary branches will be studied, in at least three-fourths of the schools in the county, they will answer the purpose for one school.

In compliance with your request, I will say that the present school system, is rather unpopular in this county. Our township trustees have during the past season called the voters of the several townships, to vote for or against an additional school tax, but every one but two of them voted against it.

It is doubtful whether they or any of them, will take the responsibility to assess a tax, as you have stated in a late circular, the law gives them the power so to do, independent of a vote. It is much to be regretted that such is the case, as we are deplorably deficient in school houses, and such as we have are mostly poor structures.

The trustees of Carr township have expended the funds coming to them, in building some seven or eight log houses said to be very well situated and arranged, however, for school houses. I believe that some four of the townships are using their funds for schools, yet no township has a sufficient number to make them answer as useful a purpose as they would. They are too crowded. We have, I believe five schools in this township. We need three times that many. It is believed here, that the only way to make the present system answer the desired end, is to raise the entire additional amount by a Legislative act.

JAY COUNTY.

Mr. Loomis says:

With regard to teachers, the supply of teachers that would be considered efficient has not been equal to the demand, as a matter of necessity, as the people wanted schools; such teachers as presented themselves for the all important business of teaching, had to be licensed; in some instances the applicants did not fill the letter of the law; but they were wanted in those places where the inhabitants did not consider any great amount of science necessary. While I make this general remark among those that are herewith returned, there are some honorable exceptions which are designated by an asterisk.

As to the school law presenting the items for the setting up a general system for the education of the masses of the people, my individual sentiment in the case is, that it is good that its operation and practical results will be such that the people who are sometimes slow to appreciate that which is in itself valuable, will both understand and appreciate it.

Mr. Haynes says:

There has been great difficulty in obtaining a supply of competent teachers for the schools in this county, during the past year. Many of those who have received licenses were far from being well qualified to teach school, but we did the best that could be obtained for the compensation offered.

JENNINGS COUNTY.

Mr. Phares says :

There is a great deficiency in the qualifications of teachers in our county, Many who teach and can "work through the arithmetic," are unable to explain much of their work. We need thoroughly qualified teachers who are able to explain and illustrate on the black-board.

We have no public schools in this township yet, and we are, therefore, unable to see the workings of the system as yet. Some favor and others oppose it. In Vernon we need the graded system, as the Seminary will be sold and then we shall have no house for a High School. We would have been the better if our Seminary building had been left to us.

LAGRANGE COUNTY.

Mr. Kent says :

Well qualified teachers are scarce here, both males and females. Male teachers receive from \$18 to \$25 per month, and females from \$12 to \$20. Schools in my neighborhood continue about three months, when all the public money is expended, leaving no funds for the Trustees to purchase furniture or fuel or make repairs ; and the teachers generally board from house to house with the scholars. The prospect for summer schools is rather poor, having neither money or officers to superintend without public money ; also, we have a difficulty in raising money to build the additional school-houses necessary in our township. We have some very good school-houses and some good for nothing.

Mr. Parrett says :

In order to supply our schools we are under the necessity of giving license to many that are anything but perfect teachers. Yet, I believe that our teachers in this county, very generally, please their employers.

But we sadly want regular teachers who intend to make a business and profession of teaching, and who are qualified for the important work.

The School Law now in force, with some slight modifications, will, as soon as properly understood, work like a charm in this county.

Mr. Patch says :

During the last seven years, Teachers' Institutes have been regularly sustained, and have been very serviceable in creating an interest in the teacher's calling, and in disseminating correct views upon the subject of popular education. Cannot the State take the Institutes under its care as a part of the School System?

LAKE COUNTY.

Mr. Gibbs says :

Relative to the School Law I am sorry to inform you that it meets with much opposition ; yet, generally speaking, its strongest opponents are those who are least acquainted with it, or in fact any other school law.

I have had an opportunity of seeing the present school system fairly in operation in several places, and, so far as my experience extends, I can truly say that I think most favorably of it.

LAPORTE COUNTY.

Mr. Reid says :

With respect to a discretion allowed to Examiners of Common School teachers, I was obliged to avail myself of it in several cases, and license teachers which I could not have done under different circumstances ; where a small and weak neighborhood with small children were found who could not read, it seemed to me a matter requiring discretion. Indeed many teachers required admonition as well as examination ; to such, I enjoined it upon them to make their school a school for self-teaching.

Where Township Trustees employ teachers without certificates, which is not unfrequently done, and when the term for which the teacher is employed expires, they require the teacher to obtain a certificate in order to enable the Trustees to draw public funds. In such cases I never extend the certificate beyond their term, under any circumstances. It is an evasion, and not in consequence of ignorance of the law. I might say more on this subject, but let this suffice.

Permit me to make a few other remarks. The population of Laporte county is about 16,000 inhabitants ; of this population 4,000 belong to our city. In that population there are 1,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 21 years ; from this estimate there are in the county, say, 4,000 pupils. Now, sir, I believe I have examined a moiety of the teachers employed in the county, perhaps more. But say we have in employ 60 teachers, this would give 66 pupils to a teacher ; could any man do justice to a mixed school of this number ? In our city about one-half the children attend school now—if so, what can we say of the county.

MADISON COUNTY.

Mr. Lemon says :

Our teachers mostly are deplorably deficient for their calling, which we shall have to endure until we can do better.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Mr. Logan says :

We can obtain in this county about half enough teachers qualified according to law, and that is all we can do.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Mr. Mason says :

You will perceive from the above report that we have but two free schools in Mitchel-Tree Township for the accommodation of some 300 schoolable children ; whereas, owing to the geographical situation of our township, at least six would be as few as we could desire, and I fear that it will be some time before the minds of our citizens will be thoroughly impressed with the necessity of being taxed for the purpose of providing and supporting a more sufficient number, and ardently hope that this will be looked to by all friends and advocates of popular education, and that they will give their influence in support of taxation by townships for this purpose ; for I do believe that our system is a good one, and will work admirably, when the Trustees (by the help of the people) get it properly regulated.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mr. Campbell says :

In my examination I have found some *mechanical excellence*, but very little ability to discuss principles. Most are able to give rules, but few reasons.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Mr. Snoddy says :

We want more teaching in fundamentals. It is better to take time in laying the foundation, than to proceed with only a superficial knowledge of first principles. How often have we seen pupils studying the higher branches, without a thorough knowledge of the nature and power of the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet.

Mr. Craig says :

Our free school system is prospering so far fully as well as was anticipated, with the bare exception that our Trustees are employing teachers at too high rates. From seventy to eighty dollars per quarter are freely given in most of our schools. The probable effect of this will be to induce teachers of better qualifications to embark in the business, and may ultimately have a very salutary influence in raising the standard of qualifications.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Mr. Simpson says :

You may think strange that but one teacher has been examined by me for so long a time. To this I have to say that in our county it has been the understanding that the public funds would not be distributed for school purposes this spring, and consequently nearly all the schools in the county have been independent, or what they call the subscription schools, and the teachers have made no application for examination. I would here remark that there has been much confusion in our county this year about schools, and I think fewer schools have been taught in this winter than for any winter for the last ten years past. I hope hereafter that the system will be better understood. One other remark : There are in this county very few persons fully qualified to teach a common school, that will engage in the business; and I am sorry to say that there are very few who are qualifying themselves for that profession. And I am still further sorry to say that the common school Examiners have had a hard task to perform; for if we were to reject every applicant who is not perfectly qualified, we have but few teachers, if any, in the county. We have heretofore been compelled to certify for teachers, when we would not, had there been any opportunity whatever to get anybody better qualified.

PULASKI COUNTY.

Mr. Huddleson says :

Schools in this county are in a very poor condition, but better than have ever been before. We have about twenty schools in operation.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Mr. Wakefield says :

When I was first appointed, I set my standard pretty high, thinking I would license none but those well qualified, but I was soon induced to lower my standard; for I found if I did not, I should license no one; and if other examiners should do the same, we should have no schools at all, and the design of the Legislature would be entirely frustrated. I suppose it is better to have schools taught by teachers whose acquirements are extremely limited, rather than to have no schools, and I have acted accordingly. I am convinced, however, that nothing will make our present system scarcely a whit better than the old, unless normal schools are established, one at least within every one or two counties in the State. Teachers cannot communicate instruction unless they are taught; and at present they cannot be taught, because there

is no place to teach them. They cannot be taught in the common schools, because the teachers know no more than they do, and they cannot be taught in the colleges because the teachers devote their attention chiefly to the higher branches. Hence the indispensable necessity for normal schools.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

The Examiners say :

The teachers of Randolph, as a general rule, are far below what they ought to be in regard to their qualifications. But perhaps they are as well qualified as in any other place, where they receive no better wages. They are paid from forty to sixty-five dollars per quarter, and such wages will not command any great amount of talent.

RUSH COUNTY.

Mr. Young says :

Throughout this portion of this county there are at present but very few schools supported by public funds, and in this township there is but one—thus leaving many children, who in a few years will be called upon to assume the responsibilities of life, in a very neglected condition as regards school instruction.

In my humble opinion, the school law, as we at present understand it, does not complete the object for which it was designed. The clause which submits to the people the question of taxing themselves for the purpose of building school houses, practically renders the law a nullity, at least to a large number of those coming within its meaning. The question of taxation for building purposes was submitted to the people here twice. If the affirmative of the question carried, the tax would build the houses which were necessary (and at present there are only three in the township), while the schools would progress without interruption; while a negative vote withdrew the school fund from its legitimate object, and reserved it for building. The people saw proper to vote "No Tax," and by so doing deprive themselves of schools for at least three years—about that time being required for a sufficient amount to accumulate; hence this act deprives all those who arrive at maturity during that period of all school learning. And here I may remark, that it is a question with me whether the people or the Legislature has a moral right thus to deprive the vast number of children of the class referred to throughout this State, of the benefit of the school room, and that at a time in life when it is all-important that every facility should be afforded them.

Within the limits of the State there are a great number of young men who are not householders, who are interested in the cause of education. These now bear no burden in the matter. Would it not be proper that a poll tax be levied on them?

I feel willing again to use the freedom to urge upon the consideration of the Superintendent the propriety of recommending the organization of a State Teachers' Association. I would surmise, however, that such an Association, to succeed, must comprehend the interests of education throughout the whole State, having reference to neither past nor present organizations.

Mr. Berry says :

Schools have been organized under the late act in but few of the townships, and in them but recently. Our opportunities for observing the practical operations of the system have therefore been very limited. Rushville is the only locality in the county where it has been fairly tested, and there, I am happy to say, it has more than met the expectations of its friends. The graded school in that place, under the superintendence of Mr. George A. Chase, is perhaps second to none in the State.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The Examiners say :

We have in this county three townships. In Lexington township the Trustees have been enabled to supply Teachers for their schools: but the other townships, I believe, have not been fully

supplied. The qualifications of teachers are much better than of those heretofore employed. As the people in this county refused to vote for a tax for the purpose of building, repairing, and furnishing school houses, the trustees have not felt themselves authorized to take any part of the public funds for that purpose, there not being more than sufficient to keep the schools in operation three months. Many of the school houses used are absolutely unfit for any other purpose than pig styes. The principal defect in the School Law appears to be that the present tax of ten cents upon the one hundred dollars, together with the funds derived from other sources, is insufficient for the building, repair, and furnishing of school houses, and keeping schools in operation a proper length of time—say six or eight months. Nothing less than a positive law, requiring an additional tax sufficient for this purpose will answer. With this alteration, we think the school system of Indiana would be efficient and popular.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Mr. Wright says:

I herewith send you my report, as requested in your favor of the 30th ult., from which you will perceive that I have only licensed twenty-two teachers, a part of whom were not able to pass the examination required by the statute, but I thought it better to give them license, as teachers were so scarce; and yet a large number of vacancies remained to be filled in the several townships, for which teachers cannot be had. The wages usually paid to teachers throughout this county are about twenty-five dollars per month, which would seem to be a fair compensation; but higher wages must be given before a sufficient number can be had. I am compelled further to say, that of those whom I have licensed very few are fully competent to teach common schools—generally engaging in teaching only for the winter, and therefore not professional teachers. This difficulty can only be avoided by paying higher wages, and thus inducing persons well qualified, to make teaching a profession.

The school system is yet new to us, and I am not prepared to give an opinion on the merits throughout. Some objection is made to township trustees having the entire control of the schools in the township, as arbitrary power is often exercised by them, in the arrangement of houses employing of teachers, &c.; and oftentimes the trustees are uneducated men, and take improper views of the wants of the people.

Another serious objection to the system is the manner provided for building school houses, and raising funds for the support of schools, after the public funds are exhausted. Very few are found who are willing to vote a tax on themselves, and in this county the votes were generally cast against a school tax; and therefore when the school funds proper are expended, the chapter ends till another year; and in many places the school funds are not sufficient to build school houses, and hence the maintaining of schools is left to the people.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

Mr. Olmstead says:

You will see by the annexed report that we are sadly deficient in teachers qualified to fill the law; and were it not for the discretionary power exercised by the Examiner, many of our schools would now be vacant, and I have heard of some schools where they have not been able to employ a teacher of any description. Those qualified for teaching find some other business more lucrative, and with less responsibility attached. Recent experience has tended to confirm an opinion formed many years since, that it was necessary—absolutely necessary—to elevate the standard of our common schools, in order to derive the greatest benefit from them; and in order to effect this, some plan should be devised in the first place to arouse and direct the attention of parents to this subject. Let them but have a just view of the importance of educating their children, taken in all its bearings and the work is accomplished. The old, dilapidated log building, mis-called a school house, and situated on a public highway—would soon give place to a spacious and commodious frame, with ample play ground, together with all the necessary out buildings. The next step should be to employ permanently a competent teacher, to teach their children, and at a salary that would induce him to qualify himself thoroughly for the business. And in his arduous labors he must be sustained and encouraged by the parents. They should visit the school often, furnish their children with necessary books, see that they were punctual in their attendance, and by every means within their power uniting with the teacher in promoting the good of the school.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Mr. Dunbar says:

When I have found a teacher well qualified to give instructions in the common branches, I have licensed him or her for one year; when not well qualified I have licensed them accordingly. I am happy to be able to say that so far as my information goes, teachers and the profession of teaching is coming up.— Teachers are better qualified and better paid than under the old system. I think the people of this county are, in the main, well pleased with our present school system.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Mr. Levering says:

The advent of the law in '52 was hailed as the dawn of a brighter day by those who were interested in the public schools; though, as with most other matters of public interest, an organization in accordance with the provisions of the law was neglected, and the statute stood as an unavailable and unapproachable "beacon of hope" in our midst, even in our great need.

In many portions of our county an interest was awakened last spring ('53,) and organizations effected, by the election of officers. In some townships such boards were active and efficient in the discharge of their duties, so far as was in their power; but in others they were inactive, and, consequently, inefficient. In these latter localities the prospect for educational improvement is unfavorable in the extreme. The people have become "disgusted with the law," and even ask its repeal. I need not add that such persons do not act understandingly, as of course they are in error. They mistake the negligence and inactivity of their School Trustees for the general operations of the new law. In many of these townships private "subscription" schools have been established. Their success, however, is doubtful, as the scarcity of teachers renders the employment of unqualified persons unavoidable. This must necessarily be done even in the Public Schools. You will notice by my report that I have examined but four applicants since September last, and I regret to add that but two of these were well qualified. The others were licensed in obedience to your recommendation. We hope that through the instrumentality of the law, with the aid and influence of Teachers' Institutes, an ample supply of well qualified teachers may be obtained to meet the demand. In visiting many of our rural districts and witnessing the moral and educational destitution of the rising generation, we are constrained to pray the Lord of the harvest to send more laborers into the vineyard.

"Pardon the intrusion," should I remark that one feature of the new law is to me objectionable.— I refer to that portion which provides for the collection and distribution of the township school funds.

Having had experience (comprising a period of some fifteen years,) in the administration of the Pennsylvania Public School Law, as applied in the districts surrounding Philadelphia, and during the entire period in immediate connection with the financial department, I may flatter myself that I speak advisedly. I object to the collection and distribution of township taxes by county officers. So long as the funds are at the disposal or under the control of men not immediately connected with, or interested in, every particular locality, just so long will our school system suffer a miserable existence, and the wheels of the car of educational improvement be clogged in the slough of inactivity.

Great benefits would undoubtedly accrue if the law was so amended as to place the assessment, collection, holding, and distribution of the funds into the hands of township officers. The present arrangement renders the administration of the law, in its financial capacity, so perplexing and uncertain, that it is almost impossible to prevail upon competent and energetic citizens to accept a place in the Township Board, hence the incumbrance of inefficient officers. While, on the other hand, the amendment referred to would make it a responsible and pleasant office, and the co-operation of energetic men could be easily enlisted.

Your ready perception will point out to you the plan suggested. I ask, as a citizen, that each township be made a government of itself, so far as its financial affairs are concerned, subject, of course to the jurisdiction of higher powers. This done, all other provisions of the law will "work together for our good."

Mr. Gregory says:

My observations on Teachers, Schools and the School System, are as follows: Teachers of any kind are scarce, and but very few good ones in this neighborhood. In this township there is but one good school house; there is another tolerably good; I may say this is all we have, as the balance are log cabins not fit to be inhabited. With regard to the School System, it has not got a fair trial here yet; there was a fifty cent tax for school purposes voted in this township, which is now being collected. The large holders of property are paying their tax under a protest with a view to sue the County Treasurer afterwards. I think the success of the system will, in a great measure, depend upon the efficiency of the Township Trustees. When men are elected to that office, who take an interest in the progress of education, the system may work well; but when men are elected of the old school "stand still" kind, they will be sure to bring the system to a dead stand.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

Mr. Ronalds says :

It will be observed that among the thirty-nine who have been licensed, there are six who have not been found capable of teaching the six branches specified in the act. And I am sorry to say that many more of those to whom I had granted full licenses are not so well qualified to teach some of the branches as they should. Nevertheless I have granted licenses to the best among the applicants, as a scarcity of teachers exists among us, some of the schools in Vanderburgh county not being yet supplied.

I will remark that I am convinced, both from my own personal examinations of the schools, and the opinions collected from the Trustees, &c., that the system is working most admirably but that it will require time for the development of its advantages. One thing is certain, that in this county the schools have never been so efficiently conducted as they are at present. I observe too, that as it becomes more generally understood that the salaries of teachers are paid to the teacher, by the Trustees, instead of his having to collect it from the pupils or parents; that the applications for licenses are improving in qualifications.

WABASH COUNTY.

Mr. Bowles says :

In regard to teachers and schools that have come under my observation, there is but little improvement under the new system; and my own convictions are that we cannot look for good teachers and good schools so long as the present "Thomas Dilworth straddle-bench school houses" remain. There is not in our township one single school house which will bear the appellation of a tolerably good one. How shall this evil be remedied? Would it not be proper for the Legislature to pass an act empowering the Township Trustees to levy a tax to meet the great demand for good school houses? Unless we have good school houses we cannot have good schools.

WARRICK COUNTY.

Mr. Armstrong says:

A majority of the teachers that I have examined presented rather poor qualifications. They are mostly young men, engaged only temporarily in teaching. Many competent teachers are driven from the occupation for want of just compensation. To insist upon a high standard of qualification and better wages, are, in my opinion, the best means to render the occupation respectable, the average wages being now twenty dollars per month—too low.

In this county there is a great lack of school houses; the people refuse to be taxed; this throws the officers aback, so that the system cannot progress much for a time.

There is much opposition to the whole system of education, but so far as my information extends it is only among those who have never manifested any interest in the subject of education in any shape. Information is very much needed. This, I think, would obviate a great many evils and secure the co-operation of the people. Great effort ought to be directed to this object; without it we need not expect the system to succeed,

WAYNE COUNTY.

Mr. Hoshour says:

I often wished some of the applicants and licensees were better qualified for the vocation of teachers; and I was, perhaps, too liberal in measuring their capacities. However, my apology lies in the fact that teachers were extremely scarce, that in order to supply schools with some kind of instruction, better than none at all, licenses had been issued to those who were not thorough in all the branches required. Some that I licensed were young men aspiring to greater attainments, and therefore I licensed them for two

years. Upon the whole, I did what I deemed for the best. We need more and better qualified teachers. We need normal schools, or departments in our Colleges and Universities, for the special purpose of qualifying young gentlemen and ladies for the teaching vocation.

WELLS COUNTY.

Mr. Johnson says :

Great scarcity of teachers ; so that I was obliged to grant licenses to some very poorly qualified, or otherwise leave many schools without any teacher at all.

Great dissatisfaction with the School Law—decidedly a damper on the educational spirit of this community. Since the management is removed immediately from themselves, the people refuse to support schools beyond public funds. Worse than formerly.

Mr. Donaldson says :

There is a great deficiency in the qualifications of many applicants, and utterly inadequate supply of competent teachers in this county. There is, however, a gradual improvement in this respect.

WHITE COUNTY.

Mr. Miller says :

You will see from the above that this county is but partially supplied with competent teachers, as the above list is perhaps fully one half that have been examined. There are a few teaching that have not been licensed. We are making arrangements to build a good school house in Monticello the coming year. In view of the probable failure to realize anything from a special tax to build such as the town needs imperatively, the citizens have determined to raise a joint stock company to raise the funds. The house, when completed, will be rented to the Trustees so as to pay the interest upon the capital invested. This feature of the operation, *i. e.*, that of paying interest on the stock, is not for the purpose of speculation, but to meet and remedy a species of evil of which we have had reason to complain, *i. e.*, that quite a number of men who are able to bear a large part of the expense of school houses, &c., never do anything, yet come when our schools are the fullest and crowd the school so as to discommode those who bear the entire burden of its sustenance.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

Mr. McDonald says :

Respecting our schools in this county, I can safely say that they are of as good a grade as those of any of the adjoining counties. There are about fifty schools being taught in this county this winter, some of which are of the best grade. In short, we cannot complain in the least,

As to the present School Law, I think it a good one, with some few exceptions as to its features. The law is as good as school laws generally are. I think all that the law wants to make it a popular system is a fair trial. Then I believe it will be the system, and all will then move along in harmony, in time. As to teachers we have many that are well qualified, and are an ornament to their profession. In short, I would say that Whitley county is not behind in education and progress.

REPORT.

OF

THE AGENT OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

DECEMBER, 1853.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.

REPORT.

INDIANA AGENCY, }
New York, December 6, 1853. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—Agreeable to the provisions of an “Act to provide for Annual Reports of State officers, branches of the State Bank, and Benevolent Institutions, to be made to the Governor,” approved February 3, 1853, the undersigned, Agent of State, herewith submits his Annual Report, containing a full exhibit of the business transacted in the agency, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, both days included. The report is brought down to this date, (November 1st, completing the year,) because of the expiration of my term of office, and I wished to include the whole in one report.

Accompanying this report, I have furnished schedule (marked A) of interest on 5 per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State stock, paid and unpaid; schedule (marked B) of the bonds and coupons surrendered; abstracts (marked C) of transfer of all the stocks transferable at the Agency; schedules (marked D) of all the certificates issued; and schedule (marked E) of expenses of the office during the fiscal year, and to December 6th.

Coupon Bonds.

There was outstanding on the 1st day of November, 1852,	
982 bonds of \$1,000 each.....	\$982,000
There has been surrendered and exchanged for new stocks	
since that time, 62 bonds.....	62,000
Leaving outstanding, December 6, 1853... ..	<u>\$920,000</u>

Five per cent. State Stock.

One per cent. of the interest on this stock, up to the 1st day of January, 1853, was funded, for which the holders of the original coupon bonds (at the time of surrender and exchange for new stocks) received two and a half per cent. State stock. It now bears the full five per cent. interest.

There had been issued up to Nov. 1, 1852, on account of bonds surrendered.....	\$5,028,000
There has been issued since that time on same account,	\$1,000
Making total issued to December 6th.....	<u>\$5,059,000</u>

Two and a half per cent. State Stock.

This stock bore no interest until the first of January 1853. In making my reports heretofore, I based my calculations on reports of former agents, taking amount reported issued by them, and adding thereto amount issued on account of bonds and coupons surrendered by myself.

In making up accounts to pay interest in July last, I found that the books did not agree with reports; and to ascertain whether the accounts were right or not, I have compared them with the original issues of stock as taken from the bond registers, and find that the amounts correspond: consequently there *must be an error in some of the former reports.*

There had been issued, up to the 1st of July, 1853, on account of bonds and coupons surrendered.....	\$1,868,428 50
There has been issued since that time, on same ac- count.....	1,762 50
Making total issued, December 6th, 1853.....	<u>\$1,870,191 00</u>

Preferred five per cent. Canal Stock.

This stock bore interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of January, 1847. Section (4) four of supplementary act of 1847, providing for the funding of the State debt, provides that this accruing interest should, on the first day of January, 1853, be funded into a special stock. And in view to the funding of this interest, the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal were furnished from this office with a list of names of the holders of the stock.

There is outstanding of this stock, same as reported last year.....	<u>\$4,079,500</u>
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Preferred five per cent. Special Canal Stock.

There had been issued, up to November 1, 1852, on account of bonds and coupons surrendered	\$1,215,912 50
There has been issued since that time for coupons surrendered.....	825 00
Making total issued to December 6th.....	<u>\$1,216,737 50</u>

Deferred five per cent. Canal Stock.

This stock bore interest same as the *Preferred*, (from the first of January, 1847,) and a list of names of the holders has also been furnished to the Trustees of the Canal.

There had been issued up to November 1, 1852, on account of bonds surrendered.....	\$948,500
There has been issued since that time on same account	31,000
Making total issued to December 6th, 1853.....	<u>\$979,500</u>

Deferred five per cent. Special Canal Stock.

There had been issued up to 1st of November, 1853, on account of bonds and coupons surrendered.....	\$278,562 50
There has been issued since that time, on same account.....	16,400 00
Making total issued to December 6th.....	<u>\$294,962 50</u>

The Agent of State in account with State.

To cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1852.....	\$3,853 93	
To cash received for January interest, 1853.....	108,931 18	
To cash received for July interest, 1853,	148 00	
		\$260,785 11
By interest paid on 5 per cent. stock...	\$227,855 00	
By interest paid on 2½ per cent. stock,	21,838 97	
By salary of Agent.....	2,750 50	
By office rent.....	275 00	
By paid Auditor fee.....	200 00	
By incidental expenses.....	153 10	
By J. P. Drake.....	46 00	
By E. Newland, Treasurer.....	667 04	
By John M. Lord, Agent.....	7,000 00	
		<u>\$260,785 11</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. MAY, *Agent.*

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

[illegible]

January 3, 1853.

9,000	Thomas Rose Auldjo.....	180 00	do	180 00
8,000	John Auldjo.....	160 00	do	160 00
3,000	Guillermo H. de Amezaga.....	60 00	do	60 00
28,000	Baring, Brothers & Co.....	560 00	do	560 00
23,000	Alexander Baillie.....	460 00	do	460 00
3,000	Edward Bridgman.....	60 00	do	60 00
26,200	Charles Bird.....	524 00	do	524 00
1,000	William Thomas Blair.....	20 00	do	20 00
1,000	Thomas C. Crawford.....	20 00	do	20 00
1,500	Walter J. S. Cashorne.....	30 00	do	30 00
7,500	Baron Aug. de Steinberg.....	150 00	do	150 00
2,500	Sarah Dillwyn.....	50 00	do	50 00
45,000	F. L. B. Dykes, and J. G. and H. C. Marshall.....	900 00	do	900 00
7,500	John Gilliat & Co.....	150 00	do	150 00
3,500	John Gilliat & Co. and A. Hatfield.....	70 00	do	70 00
26,500	Hope & Co., Amsterdam.....	580 00	do	580 00
2,500	Margaret Hart.....	50 00	do	50 00
2,500	William Ales Hankey.....	50 00	do	50 00
43,500	Hope & Co., and others, Administrators.....	870 00	do	870 00
5,500	James Howell.....	110 00	do	110 00
2,500	Alfred Janson.....	50 00	do	50 00
2,500	William Janson.....	50 00	do	50 00
21,000	Faughar Jameson.....	420 00	do	420 00
3,500	James G. King & Sons.....	70 00	do	70 00
2,500	William Liddard.....	50 00	do	50 00
4,500	Jean Charles Labouchere.....	90 00	do	90 00
2,000	Monsieur Auguste Louis Gabriel Barthelemy de Ludre.....	40 00	do	40 00
2,500	John Miller.....	50 00	do	50 00
500	Col. Joseph Paterson.....	10 00	do	10 00
6,000	Thomas Potts.....	120 00	do	120 00
40,000	George M. W. Peacocke.....	800 00	do	800 00
6,500	Williamina E. Smith.....	130 00	do	130 00
30,000	Thomas Stokes.....	600 00	do	600 00
5,000	Robert Saunders.....	100 00	do	100 00
10,500	Robert Stone.....	210 00	do	210 00
30,500	T. Twining.....	610 00	do	610 00
500	John Vandenhoff.....	10 00	do	10 00
20,000	Demas Deuring.....	400 00	do	400 00
3,000	William G. Luckett.....	60 00	do	60 00
2,500	James R. Shields.....	50 00	do	50 00
6,500	John Edwards and W. A. Jackson Executors.....	130 00	do	130 00
27,500	A. C. Blanchard, President.....	550 00	do	550 00
81,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,620 00	do	1,620 00
2,500	M. W. Collet.....	50 00	do	50 00
2,500	M. W. Collet, in trust.....	50 00	do	50 00
62,500	Joseph Langton.....	1,250 00	do	1,250 00
10,000	Skinner Langton.....	200 00	do	200 00

500	Wm. Henry Stanton.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....
4,500	Capt. Horatus L. Thomas.....	90 00	do	do	90 00	.....
500	W. Thompson.....	10 00	do	do	10 00	.....
1,500	Miss Mary Traddle.....	30 00	do	do	30 00	.....
2,500	Charles Twyman.....	50 00	do	do	50 00	.....
2,500	W. L. Wheeler.....	50 00	do	do	50 00	.....
57,000	J. C. Whiteman.....	1,140 00	do	do	1,140 00	.....
9,000	Wirkins & Co.....	180 00	do	do	180 00	.....
13,500	W. Wilkinson.....	270 00	do	do	270 00	.....
15,000	Thomas Wilson & Co.....	300 00	do	do	300 00	.....
6,000	Sir J. M. Wilson.....	130 00	do	do	130 00	.....
2,500	Rev. Daniel Wheeler.....	50 00	do	do	50 00	.....
500	Orlando Webb.....	10 00	do	do	10 00	.....
8,000	L. P. Wilson and R. Anderson.....	160 00	do	do	160 00	.....
2,000	Joseph Wheeler.....	40 00	do	do	40 00	.....
2,000	J. Wheeler.....	40 00	do	do	40 00	.....
2,000	Joseph Wheeler.....	40 00	do	do	40 00	.....
2,500	Thomas Yates.....	50 00	do	do	50 00	.....
3,500	Oriel Vivash.....	70 00	do	do	70 00	.....
10,500	Adolphus Bach.....	210 00	do	do	210 00	.....
70,600	Thomas Hanna.....	1,412 00	do	do	1,412 00	.....
8,000	John C. Baldwin.....	160 00	do	do	160 00	.....
40,000	Edward E. Powers.....	800 00	do	do	800 00	.....
90,200	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1,804 00	do	do	1,804 00	.....
37,500	Bank of Savings Institution, New York City.....	750 00	do	do	750 00	.....
500	Rev. Samuel White.....	10 00	do	do	10 00	.....
1,000	S. C. Able.....	20 00	do	do	20 00	.....
10,200	Patrick McLoskey.....	204 00	do	do	204 00	.....
8,500	R. de Ferrari.....	160 00	do	do	170 00	.....
20,000	F. P. James.....	400 00	do	do	400 00	.....
4,000	Lucy W. Say, Trs.....	80 00	do	do	80 00	.....
500	Amos Willets.....	10 00	do	do	10 00	.....
2,000	Lewis Switzer.....	40 00	do	do	40 00	.....
2,000	J. H. Browning.....	40 00	do	do	40 00	.....
15,500	John Robins.....	310 00	do	do	310 00	.....
100,000	The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	2,000 00	do	do	2,000 00	.....
1,000	Daniel B. Phillips.....	20 00	do	do	20 00	.....
5,000	Harvey Weed.....	100 00	do	do	100 00	.....
5,000	E. H. Barton.....	100 00	do	do	100 00	.....
4,500	William Whiteright.....	90 00	do	do	90 00	.....
3,000	William Hunter.....	60 00	do	do	60 00	.....
2,000	John B. Chandler.....	50 00	do	do	50 00	.....
5,000	A. S. Case.....	100 00	do	do	100 00	.....
3,000	A. V. Scott.....	60 00	do	do	60 00	.....
7,500	Pierpont Phillips.....	150 00	do	do	150 00	.....
5,500	John Chapplesmith.....	110 00	do	do	110 00	.....
20,000	Gregorio Jose Martinez de Rio.....	400 00	do	do	400 00	.....
13,500	Lieut. Gen. Aug. Jochmus.....	270 00	do	do	270 00	.....
500	Mrs. Eliza Vial.....	10 00	do	do	10 00	.....

January 3, 1855.

10,000	Truman Moss.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
4,000	Joseph Moss.....	80 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....
500	Charles V. Chamberlain.....	10 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
1,000	Peter Hurley.....	20 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....
1,000	Charles Judson.....	20 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....
2,500	Camman and Whitehouse.....	50 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
1,500	George K. Chetwood.....	30 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....
3,000	Uriel Crocker.....	300 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....
3,000	Ann H. Kellogg.....	60 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	550 00	.....
27,500	F. Huth & Co.....	500 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....
7,500	Alex S. Palmer.....	150 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....
5,000	Murray Forbes.....	100 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
2,500	Mott & Bowne, Executors.....	50 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
1,000	Cecelia Cook.....	20 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....
64,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	1280 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	1280 00	.....
45,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.....	900 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	900 00	.....
3,000	Peter Schermerhorn.....	60 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....
3,000	Francis J. Dallam.....	60 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....
6,000	Charles C. Converse.....	120 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....
500	Buys de Bords & Jordan.....	10 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
1,000	A. Rolker & Mollman, trustees.....	20 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....
370,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of Connorsville.....	7400 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	7400 00	.....
100,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	2000 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	2000 00	.....
10,500	Frederick Ayer, jr.....	210 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	210 00	.....
500	William H. Hart.....	10 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
3,500	Albany Savings Bank.....	70 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	70 00	.....
500	Sarah Hartshorne.....	10 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
2,000	George H. Dunn.....	40 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
8,000	Christian D. Emsen.....	160 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	160 00	.....
3,000	Olivia M. North.....	60 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....
2,000	Mary (La Tourette) Bennett.....	40 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
2,000	Catharine La Tourette.....	40 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
1,500	Frank Taylor.....	30 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....
2,500	William Buckingham.....	50 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
2,000	John W. Treadwell.....	40 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
1,000	Augustin L. Domergne.....	20 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....
900	Sarah McManus.....	10 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
24,500	Daniel B. Ryall.....	490 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	490 00	.....
1,500	E. Farrington.....	60 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
5,500	Gen. Joseph G. Totten.....	330 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
12,500	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	250 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....
500	Stephen Clark.....	10 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
3,000	Betsy A. Hart.....	60 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....
2,500	Hosea Webster.....	50 00	do	do	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....

4,500	Sir W. Lloyd	112 50	July 1, 1853.	112 50
500	W. H. Mullen & D. Lloyd.....	12 50	do	12 50
500	R. & P. & S. Manwaring.....	12 50	do	12 50
2,500	Mary & A. Macdonnell & Geo. & Jno. M'Kenzie	62 50	do	62 50
10,000	James Pierson.....	250 00	do	250 00
1,000	Emma Snee.....	25 00	do	25 00
18,500	S. G. Smith	462 50	do	462 50
10,000	W. Williams.....	250 00	do	250 00
1,000	George Wallis	25 00	do	25 00
3,500	Mark W. Collett.....	62 50	do	62 50
2,500	M. W. Collett, in trust	62 50	do	62 50
62,500	Joseph Langton	1,562 50	do	1,562 50
10,000	Skinner Langton.....	250 00	do	250 00
4,500	Edward Moon	112 50	do	112 50
4,500	James Moon.....	112 50	do	112 50
2,500	Richard Moon	62 50	do	62 50
2,500	Robert Moon.....	62 50	do	62 50
15,500	James Aitken.....	287 50	do	287 50
1,000	John W. Anderson.....	25 00	do	25 00
500	W. Broad.....	12 50	do	12 50
1,500	Robert C. L. Bevan.....	37 50	do	37 50
20,000	Arthur Bailly	512 50	do	512 50
1,500	Mrs. M. Betts.....	37 50	do	37 50
5,500	Geo. & Jas. Bagnall, Exrs.....	137 50	do	137 50
500	G. Bagnall	12 50	do	12 50
500	Jas. Bagnall.....	12 50	do	12 50
4,500	Bouverie & Co	112 50	do	112 50
5,000	Mrs. C. L. Benyon.....	125 00	do	125 00
5,000	George Biggs—gentleman.....	125 00	do	125 00
2,000	Mrs. Martha Bently.....	50 00	do	50 00
2,000	John R. Brush.....	50 00	do	50 00
10,000	Capel Cure.....	250 00	do	250 00
5,000	Gen. George Carpenter	125 00	do	125 00
2,500	Morgan C. Chase	62 50	do	62 50
2,500	Sir W. Collings.....	62 50	do	62 50
100,000	C. Dixon	2,500 00	do	2,500 00
2,000	W. Docker.....	50 00	do	50 00
2,000	Miss Maria Derman.....	50 00	do	50 00
13,500	Eliss E. Dent.....	337 50	do	337 50
6,500	John Dillon	162 50	do	162 50
105,500	Thomas Dent.....	2,637 50	do	2,637 60
9,000	Col. Francis A. Daniel	225 00	do	225 00
1,000	Quintin Dick.....	25 00	do	25 00
17,000	John Evans	425 00	do	425 00
2,000	Capt. J. T. Evans	50 00	do	50 00
1,000	John N. Foster	25 00	do	25 00
4,500	Richard Fall.....	112 25	do	112 50
6,500	Ferguson, Abbott & Ferguson, Trustees.....	162 50	do	162 50
2,000	Miss A. P. Ferguson.....	50 00	do	50 00

3,000	Major F. M. Martyn	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
4,000	G. W. Norman	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	100 00
1,000	Walter Nugent	25 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	25 00
16,500	R. Oliverson	412 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	412 50
41,000	Overend, Gurney & Co.	1,025 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	1,025 00
2,500	John Piggot	62 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	62 50
12,500	R. Pulsford	312 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	312 50
5,000	Sir J. Pendergrast	125 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	125 00
1,000	Miss M. Palmer	25 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	25 00
5,000	Edward Prosser	125 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	125 00
5,000	Thomas Robinson	287 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	287 50
11,500	J. H. Ravenshaw	37 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	37 50
1,500	G. Rolinson	237 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	237 50
9,500	Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed	12 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	12 50
500	Rev. Thomas R. Robinson ..	125 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	125 00
5,000	H. P. Smith	125 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	125 00
5,000	Sidney Smith	62 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	62 50
2,500	G. H. Skelton	62 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	62 50
2,500	D. H. Safe	75 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	75 00
3,000	Mrs. Charlotte Stock	62 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	62 50
2,500	H. Shank	137 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	137 50
5,500	Thomas T. Silver	175 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	175 00
7,009	James Silver	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	100 00
4,000	Dr. William Silver	112 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	112 50
4,500	W. Sheffield	37 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	37 50
1,500	Lady Catharine Sherbrooke ..	300 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	300 00
12,000	Geo. N. Shore	12 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	12 50
500	Wm. Henry Stanton	112 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	112 50
4,500	Honoratus L. Thomas	12 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	12 50
500	W. Thompson	37 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	37 50
1,500	Miss Mary Traddle	62 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	62 50
2,500	Charles Twyman	87 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	87 50
3,500	Ortel Vivish	62 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	62 50
2,500	W. L. Wheeler	1,425 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	1,425 00
57,000	J. C. Whitman	925 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	925 00
9,400	Wilkins & Co.	337 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	337 50
13,500	W. Wilkinson	375 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	375 00
15,000	Thomas Wilson & Co.	162 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	162 50
6,500	Sir J. M. Wilson	62 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	62 50
2,500	Rev. Daniel Wheeler	12 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	12 50
500	Orlando Webb	200 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	200 00
8,000	L. P. Wilson and R. Anderson ..	50 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	50 00
2,000	Joseph Wheeler	50 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	50 00
2,000	L. Wheeler	50 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	50 00
2,000	J. L. Wheeler	62 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	62 50
2,500	Thomas Yates	75 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	75 00
3,000	Wm. H. Ogden	175 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	175 00
7,000	Charles Fraunceville	50 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	50 00
2,900	John Ferguson	50 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	50 00

July 1, 1853.

1,500	A. L. Andouin.....	\$37 50	July 1, 1853.	37 50
10,000	J. B. M. du Coëtlosquet.....	250 00	do	250 00
1,000	Louise A. A. Droleuvaux.....	25 00	do	25 50
10,500	A. de Laselle de Louvois.....	262 50	do	262 50
1,000	Rose P. F. Nerbonneau.....	25 00	do	25 00
2,000	M. Marie A. J. Pron.....	50 00	do	50 00
2,500	Charles L. Rhorie.....	62 50	do	62 50
8,009	Leon Rostan.....	200 00	do	200 00
2,800	Lyman Allyn.....	70 00	do	70 00
3,000	James Dickey.....	75 00	do	75 00
6,000	Ferdinand Karch.....	150 00	do	150 00
5,000	Isaac Merrett, trustee.....	125 00	do	125 00
20,500	George W. Norton.....	512 50	do	512 50
28,000	Hugh Barclay.....	700 00	do	700 00
20,000	Eliza Bradford.....	500 00	do	500 00
9,000	Ottley, Post & Whiting.....	225 00	do	225 00
60,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Government Stock Bank, Lafayette.....	1,250 00	July 2, 1853.	1,250 00
4,000	Wm. S. Johnson.....	100 00	do	100 00
4,600	Wm. Whitwright.....	112 50	do	112 50
600	Samuel White.....	12 50	do	12 50
34,009	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	850 00	do	850 00
8,500	Raphael de Ferrari.....	212 50	do	212 50
576,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana for the Bank of Connorsville.....	14,400 00	do	14,400 00
20,000	Gregorio Jose Martinez de Rio.....	500 00	do	500 00
8,000	De Lannay, Iselin & Clarke.....	200 00	do	200 00
4,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Southern Bank of Indiana.....	100 00	do	100 00
6,500	Joseph R. Snyder.....	162 50	do	162 50
3,500	J. L. Baker.....	87 50	do	87 50
2,000	John H. Browning.....	50 00	do	50 50
10,200	Patrick McLoskey.....	255 00	July 5, 1853.	255 00
10,000	Truman Moss.....	250 00	do	250 00
4,000	Joseph Moss.....	100 00	do	100 00
1,000	Egbert Jean Kocke.....	25 00	do	25 00
2,000	John Lockie.....	50 00	do	50 00
10,500	Frederick Averelle, Jr.....	202 50	do	202 50
12,500	Pierpont Phillips.....	312 50	do	312 50
3,000	Alfred V. Scott.....	75 00	do	75 00
1,500	Daniel Hall.....	37 50	do	37 50
2,500	Camman & Whitehouse.....	62 50	do	62 50
42,500	Edward Mayer.....	1,062 50	do	1,062 50
10,000	Alexander Oswald Brodie.....	250 00	do	250 00
13,325	Robert Neilson.....	333 13	do	333 13
3,000	Henry Gardner, trustee.....	75 00	do	75 00
11,000	Nathan Robins.....	275 00	July 6, 1853.	275 00
500	John Dow.....	32 50	do	32 50
8,000	Henry Willis.....	200 00	do	200 00

A.

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 1st day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	When Paid.	Amount of Interest, when due.					
			Jan. 1840.	July 1840.	Jan. 1851.	July 1851.	Jan. 1852.	July 1852.
\$3,500	Augustine Apelin, widow Doergue.....	July 6, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$87 50
1,000	Guillelmo Louis Domergue.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
500	Fredrick Hutson.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50
2,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
6,000	Charles C. Converse.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
2,000	Madame Bernharden C. W. Thorbecke.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
6,000	Alexis Latour.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
5,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Merchants' Bank, Lafayette.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 00
1,500	J. C. Ackerman.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50
1,000	Walter R. Jones.....	July 7, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
18,000	Atwood, Dunlevy.....	July 6, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00
20,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana at Peru.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158,300	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana at Peru.....	July 7, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
500	Buya de Bordes and Jordan.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,957 50
1,000	Lucy M. Green.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50
500	William Lawrence.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
5,000	Andrews N. Hansen.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50
23,500	John Ferguson, Irvine, N. B.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 00
5,000	John Thomas Robertson.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587 50
12,500	D. S. Kennedy.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00
17,500	E. P. Heyer & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
1,000	A. Rolker and Mollmann, trustees.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437 50
9,000	C. W. Vorwerk.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
29,500	Adams & Sturges.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	925 00
7,000	Nathaniel White, cashier.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	737 50
284,000	Samuel Miller.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 00
13,000	Charles Morrison.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200 00
500	Samuel Kissam.....	July 8, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 00
10,000	Miss Maria X. Harmony.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50
20,000	L. S. Suarez and John Garcia, trustees.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
20,000	Domingo de Sterling Heredia.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
20,000	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00

6,500	Francisco Ruiz y Abreu of Havana.....	162 50	July 8, 1853.	162 50
200	S. de Macedo.....	5 00	do	5 00
6,000	Mrs. Lorenza C. de Francia.....	155 00	do	150 00
4,700	Augusta J. de Verona.....	117 50	do	117 50
10,000	Jubal Terbell.....	250 00	do	250 00
4,000	Henry S. Terbell.....	100 00	do	100 00
3,200	William M. Nevin.....	55 00	do	55 00
13,300	John W. Nevin.....	332 50	do	332 50
50,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.....	1,250 00	do	1,250 00
1,000	William Greaves.....	25 00	do	25 00
140,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	3,500 00	July 9, 1853.	3,500 00
44,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Canal Bank, Evansville.....	1,100 00	do	1,100 00
1,000	Robert Sherwell.....	25 00	do	25 00
50,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the the Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	1,250 00	do	1,250 00
2,500	C. C. Tuntis.....	62 50	July 11, 1853.	62 50
500	Nehemiah Tunis.....	12 50	do	12 50
1,500	John Arate.....	37 50	do	37 50
10,000	John Tunis.....	250 00	do	250 00
2,000	Mary (La Tourette) Bennett.....	50 00	do	50 00
2,000	Catharine La Tourette.....	50 00	do	50 00
500	William Moore.....	12 50	do	12 50
4,000	Ann Eliza Henderson, Administratrix.....	100 00	July 12, 1853.	100 00
3,000	Olivia M. North.....	75 00	do	75 00
1,000	George O'Brien.....	25 00	July 13, 1853.	25 00
3,500	Josiah Barnes.....	87 50	do	87 50
1,000	Henry S. Troxell.....	25 00	do	25 00
24,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	600 00	July 15, 1853.	600 00
1,000	Cecelia Cook.....	25 00	July 16, 1853.	25 00
18,000	The Auditor of State of Indiana, in trust for the Drivers' Bank, Rome.....	450 00	do	450 00
5,500	Gen. Joseph G. Totten.....	137 50	July 18, 1853.	137 50
7,500	Alex. S. Palmer.....	187 50	do	187 50
2,500	William Buckingham.....	62 50	July 19, 1853.	62 50
500	Charles V. Chamberlain.....	12 50	do	12 50
1,000	Caleb Swann.....	25 00	July 20, 1853.	25 00
1,000	L. and E. Decoppet, in trust.....	25 00	do	25 00
2,000	J. F. Hance.....	50 00	do	50 00
1,500	F. Farrington.....	67 50	July 22, 1853.	67 50
5,000	Robert Kelley.....	135 00	July 23, 1853.	135 00
1,500	Solomon Griffin.....	37 50	do	37 50
12,000	Charles Davis, Administrator.....	390 00	do	390 00
3,000	Christian D. Emson.....	75 00	July 25, 1853.	75 00
500	Levy Woodbury.....	12 50	do	12 50
1,000	W. J. King.....	25 00	July 26, 1853.	25 00

A.

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Five Per Cent State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	Amount of Interest, when due.					
				Jan. 1840.	Jan'y 1851.	July 1851.	Jan'y 1852.	July 1853.	Jan'y 1853.
\$2,000	John W. Treadwell.....	\$50 00	July 26, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50 00	.....
5,000	Charles Andrae.....	125 00	July 26, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 00	.....
3,500	Peter Schermehorn.....	75 00	July 27, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....
20,000	Lyne Starling.....	500 00	July 30, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....
1,000	A. S. McKinney.....	25 00	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....
900	Sarah McManus.....	22 50	August 1, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 50	.....
2,000	Daniel Kissam, Jr.....	50 00	do 2, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
1,000	Charles Smith, Trustee.....	25 00	do 2, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....
52,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Granumcy Bank, Lafayette.....	1,300 00	do 3, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 00	.....
1,000	Daniel B. Phillips.....	25 00	do 3, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....
2,000	John B. Chandler.....	62 50	do 4, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 50	.....
3,000	Thomas D. Smith.....	75 00	do 4, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....
500	Thomas E. Davis.....	12 50	do 9, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....
2,500	Nathan P. Wells.....	62 50	do 10, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 50	.....
3,000	Lombard Odier & Co.....	75 00	do 11, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....
25,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of North America, Newport.....	625 00	do 13, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	625 00	.....
500	Miss Hester Giles.....	12 50	do 13, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....
5,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the State Stock Security Bank, Newport.....	125 00	do 13, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 00	.....
500	Daniel Robert.....	12 50	do 19, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....
500	Jane Robert.....	12 50	do 19, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....
500	D. H. Mahon.....	12 50	do 20, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....
3,500	Albany Savings Bank.....	87 50	do 20, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 50	.....
1,000	David Rankin.....	25 00	do 23, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....
500	Brown, Brothers & Co.....	12 50	do 25, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....
1,000	O. T. Dunsbaugh.....	25 00	do 25, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....
1,000	Garret R. Barry.....	65 00	do 25, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00	.....
500	Elizabeth Fish.....	42 50	Sept. 13, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 50	.....
3,000	Betsey A. Hart.....	75 00	do 16, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....
500	Mary E. Beebe.....	52 50	do 18, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 50	.....
500	Nathan Powell.....	12 50	do 21, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....
3,000	Lockwood Grumman.....	75 00	do 22, 1853.	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....

A.

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Two and a Half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.
\$10,535 00	Corning & Co	\$131 69	July 1, 1853.
3,860 00	H. Hollis Hunnewell	48 25	
3,780 00	Adolphus Bach	47 25	
203,230 00	N. M. Rothschild & Sons	2,540 38	
11,040 00	Wetmore & Cryder	138 00	
3,000 00	John Chapplesmith	37 50	
4,000 00	Mrs. Jane Simms, New York	50 00	
3,240 00	Thomas Rose Auldjo	40 50	
2,880 00	John Auldjo	36 00	
7,380 00	Administration Office of Hope & Co., Ketwick & Voombergh, and widow Wm. Borski	92 25	
1,680 00	Guillermo H. de Amezaga	21 00	
12,610 00	Baring, Brothers & Co	157 63	
8,485 00	Alexander Baillie	106 06	
1,140 00	Edward Bridgman	14 25	
440 00	William Thomas Blair	5 50	
375 00	Thomas C. Crawford	4 69	
690 00	Walter J. S. Casbourne	8 63	
2,700 00	Baron Aug. de Steinberg	33 75	
900 00	Sarah Dillwyn	11 23	
17,100 00	F. L. B. Dykes, and J. G. & H. C. Marshall	213 75	
2,700 00	John Gilliatt & Co	33 75	
1,260 00	John Gilliatt & Co. and A. Hatfield	15 75	
1,312 50	Adelaide M. G. Gibbes	16 41	
17,292 50	Hope & Co., Amsterdam	216 16	
927 50	Margaret Hart	12 34	
1,100 00	William Alers Hankey	13 75	
2,832 50	James Howell	35 40	
1,900 00	Insinger & Co	23 75	
900 00	Alfred Janson	11 25	
900 00	William Janson	11 25	
1,427 50	James G. King's Sons	17 84	
180 00	William Liddard	2 25	
1,710 00	Jean Charles Labouchere	21 37	
900 00	John Mills	11 25	
2,030 00	William Marshall	25 37	
180 00	Col. Joseph Patterson	2 25	
2,260 00	Thomas Potts	28 25	
1,437 50	Henry William Pickersgill	17 97	
8,095 00	Hugh C. Smith	101 49	
3,600 00	Thomas Stokes	45 00	
1,900 00	Robert Saunders	23 75	
2,190 00	Williamina E. Smith	27 37	
10,220 00	T. Twining	137 25	
230 00	John Vandenhoff	2 87	
8,060 00	John Robins	100 75	
1,080 00	Meyer & Stucken	13 50	
1,080 00	John C. Baldwin	13 50	
2,100 00	Stephen Hannaford	26 25	
4,140 00	Morris, Prevost & Co	51 75	
3,230 00	A. Marcuard & Co	40 37	
180 00	G. Beadnell	2 25	
10,000 00	Edmund Fowler	125 00	
1,440 00	Miss M. Jones	18 00	
1,260 00	H. W. Kolle	15 75	
1,620 00	Sir W. Lloyd	20 25	
162 50	Hon. A. L. Melville	2 03	
180 00	W. H. Mullen & D. Lloyd	2 25	
180 00	R. & P. & S. Manwaring	2 25	
62 50	David Pugh	78	
10,000 00	James Pierson	125 00	
625 00	Able Rmith	7 81	
6,197 50	S. G. Smith, Brighton	77 47	
3,150 00	S. G. Smith, Lombard street	39 37	
360 00	Emma Smee	4 50	

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Two and a Half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.
\$3,600 00	W. Williams	\$45 00	July 1, 1853.
360 00	George Wallis.....	4 50	
2,031 25	Mark Wilks Collet.....	25 39	
775 00	M W Collet, in trust for T D Headlam	9 69	
1,256 25	M W Collet, in trust for Charles Inman	15 70	
22,525 00	Joseph Langton	282 81	
3,600 00	Skinner Langton.....	45 00	
1,620 00	Edward Moon.....	20 25	
1,620 00	James Moon.....	20 25	
900 00	Richard Moon.....	11 25	
900 00	Robert Moon.....	11 25	
5,580 00	James Aitken.....	69 75	
360 00	John W Anderson	4 50	
180 00	W Broad.....	2 25	
540 00	Robert C L Bevan	6 75	
7,420 00	Arthur Bailey	92 75	
540 00	Mrs M Betts.....	6 75	
180 00	G Bagnall.....	2 25	
180 00	James Bagnall.....	2 25	
1,620 00	Bouverie	20 25	
1,800 00	Mrs C L Benyon.....	22 50	
1,980 00	George and James Bagnall, Executors.....	24 75	
5,000 00	George Biggs, Gentleman.....	62 50	
3,600 00	Capel Cure.....	45 00	
1,800 00	Gen Geo Carpenter.....	22 50	
900 00	Morgan C Chase.....	11 25	
900 00	Sir William Collings.....	11 25	
312 50	James Cook.....	3 90	
36,000 00	C Dixon	450 00	
720 00	W Docker	9 00	
720 00	Miss Maria Denman.....	9 00	
87 50	Samuel Dobree	1 10	
4,672 50	Miss E Dent	58 40	
2,340 00	John Dillon	29 25	
34,075 00	Thomas Dent.....	425 94	
3,240 00	Col F A Daniel	40 50	
400 00	Irvintin Dick	5 60	
920 00	Major Edward Darvall	11 50	
2,160 00	John Evans	27 00	
720 00	Capt J T Evans.....	9 00	
360 00	John N. Forster.....	4 50	
1,507 50	Richard Fall.....	18 84	
2,340 00	Ferguson, Abbot & Ferguson, Trustees.....	29 25	
720 00	Miss A. P. Ferguson	9 00	
1,800 00	J. Godman	22 50	
360 00	J. Greenwood.....	4 50	
1,440 00	Edward Grubb.....	18 00	
1,520 00	T. A. Guderville	19 00	
1,260 00	Adderly Howard	15 75	
1,620 00	H. Hebbert	20 25	
360 00	E. Harrison	4 50	
360 00	M. Harrison, jr	4 50	
900 00	G. Harrison.....	11 25	
3,600 00	Sir F. W. Heygate	45 00	
3,600 00	Isaac Hodgson	45 00	
887 50	James Hutchinson.....	11 09	
2,160 00	John Hackblock	27 00	
1,330 00	Joseph Hume.....	16 63	
5,925 00	Thomas Hudson	74 06	
337 50	R. Inglis.....	4 22	
720 00	George Jenkins	9 00	
900 00	Richard L. Jones.....	11 25	
3,960 00	John Kingan	49 50	
1,980 00	R. G. Kirkpatrick.....	24 75	
1,980 00	L. Kennedy	24 75	

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Two and a Half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 1st day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When paid.
950 00	Robert Kemp	11 88	July 1, 1853.
1,080 00	Thomas Lihon	13 50	
1,080 00	Henry Laver	13 50	
1,620 00	F C Lukes	20 25	
540 00	F C Lukes & T & M Laine.....	6 75	
5,040 00	John P Larkins.....	63 00	
3,060 00	Solon Luxmore.....	38 25	
3,780 00	Geodfrey Molling	47 25	
2,520 00	Francis Morton	31 50	
360 00	Miss K E Morton	4 50	
900 00	Capt H Meynell.....	11 25	
11,835 00	James Morrison	147 94	
380 00	M Marshall.....	4 75	
1,200 00	Maj F M Martyn.....	15 00	
1,450 00	John Robert Mills	18 13	
1,440 00	G W Norman.....	18 00	
380 00	Walter Nugent	4 75	
5,940 00	R Oliverson	74 25	
14,672 50	Overend Gurney & Co	183 41	
1,140 00	Wm H Ogden	14 25	
887 50	John Piggot.....	11 09	
4,500 00	R Pulsford.....	56 25	
1,800 00	Sir J Prendergast.....	22 50	
335 00	Miss M Palmer	4 19	
2,250 00	Palmer, Mackellop, Dent & Co.....	28 13	
1,650 00	Edward Prosser.....	20 62	
1,800 00	Thomas Robinson.....	22 50	
3,852 50	J H Ravenshaw	48 16	
540 00	G Robinson.....	6 75	
3,990 00	Rev Dr Andrew Reed	49 87	
215 00	Rev Thomas R Robinson.....	2 69	
900 00	G H Skelton.....	11 25	
1,800 00	H P Smith	22 50	
900 00	D H Safe.....	11 25	
1,080 00	Mrs Charlotte Stock.....	13 60	
837 50	H Shank.....	10 47	
1,980 00	Thomas T Silver	24 75	
2,520 00	James Silver	31 50	
1,440 00	Dr W Silver.....	12 00	
2,400 00	Sanderson & Co.....	30 00	
1,620 00	W Sheffield.....	20 25	
540 00	Lady C Sherbrooke	6 75	
62 50	F W Stein.....	78	
4,560 00	Geo N Shore	57 00	
240 00	Wm Henry Stanton.....	3 00	
1,620 00	Honeratus L Thomas	20 25	
180 00	W Thompson.....	2 25	
540 00	Miss Mary Traddle.....	6 75	
887 50	Charles Twyman	11 09	
1,260 00	Oriel Viviaah	15 75	
837 50	W L Wheeler.....	10 47	
19,157 50	J C Whiteman.....	239 46	
3,015 00	Wilkins & Co.....	37 69	
4,860 00	W Wilkinson.....	60 75	
5,400 00	Thomas Wilson & Co	67 50	
2,340 00	Sir J M Wilson.....	29 25	
900 00	Rev Daniel Wheeler.....	11 25	
190 00	Orlando Webb	2 38	
670 00	J L Wheeler.....	8 37	
670 00	L Wheeler.....	8 37	
670 00	Joseph Wheeler.....	8 38	
670 00	L P Wilson and Robt Anderson.....	8 38	
900 00	Thomas Yates	11 25	

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Two and a Half per cent. State Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the first day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.
\$42,000 00	Wm. H. English.....	\$525 00	July 1, 1853.
2,035 00	Austin Smith.....	25 44	
540 00	Sophia and H. Smith.....	6 75	
6,933 00	John Ferguson, of New York.....	86 67	
5,000 00	Joseph Richardson.....	62 50	
8,000 00	Selden, Wither & Co.....	100 00	
1,700 00	Seabury Brewster.....	21 25	
1,680 60	Selina Hendricks.....	21 00	
260 00	Samuel Dayton.....	3 25	
40,000 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	500 00	
950 00	James R. Shields.....	21 88	
180 00	Amos Willets.....	2 25	
13,500 00	Bank of Savings Institution, City of New York.....	168 75	
920 00	George Hadden.....	11 50	
17,143 63	William B. Astor.....	214 29	
1,480 00	Joseph Drake.....	18 50	
1,260 00	Adrian Iselin & Co.....	15 75	
2,160 00	Adrian Iselin.....	27 00	
1,710 00	Alexander Henry.....	21 38	
4,680 00	Moran Brothers.....	58 50	
7,200 00	Silas Wood.....	90 00	
1,855 00	Wm. Redmond, trustee.....	23 19	
1,800 00	Isaac Merrett, trustee.....	22 50	
1,150 00	Joseph Battell.....	14 38	
4,010 00	George W. Norton.....	50 13	
5,000 00	Hugh Barclay.....	62 50	
3,082 50	Ottley, Post & Whiting.....	38 53	July 2, 1853.
1,507 50	William Whitewright.....	18 84	
167 50	Samuel White.....	2 09	
3,832 50	Winslow & Perkins.....	47 91	
254,234 50	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	3,185 43	
4,080 00	Raphael de Ferrari.....	51 00	
26,895 00	Wm. S. Wetmore.....	236 19	
390 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for Bank of Connerville.....	4 88	
6,000 00	Mrs. D. Bunnell.....	75 00	
1,260 00	J. L. Baker.....	15 75	
10,007 50	John Lindsley.....	125 49	July 5, 1853.
35,010 00	E. D. Morgan.....	437 62	
3,040 00	R. Lafonta.....	38 00	July 1, 1853.
10,000 00	Pierpont Phillips.....	125 00	July 5, 1853.
540 00	Daniel Hall.....	6 75	
825 00	Cammann & Whitehouse.....	10 31	
21,250 00	Edward Mayer.....	265 63	
4,463 37	Robert Neilson.....	55 80	
630 00	Rev. Charles Jones.....	4 50	
1,080 00	Henry Gardner, trustee.....	13 50	
5,540 00	Nathan Robins.....	69 25	July 6, 1853.
180 00	John Dow.....	2 25	
3,295 00	John Warren & Son.....	41 19	
180 00	J. C. Ackerman.....	2 25	
360 00	Walter R. Jones.....	4 50	
380 00	A. C. Kingsland.....	4 75	July 7, 1853.
54,002 00	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana at Peru.....	675 02	
190 00	Buys de Bordes and Jordon.....	2 38	
180 00	William Lawrence.....	2 25	
1,762 50	Andreas N. Hansen.....	22 03	
8,047 50	John Ferguson, Irvine, N. B.....	100 59	
1,444 00	Robert Hyslop.....	18 00	
5,700 00	Charles Morrison.....	71 25	July 8, 1853.
290 00	Samuel Kissam.....	3 62	
24,000 00	Henry S. Terbell.....	300 00	
12,000 00	John W. Nevin.....	150 00	

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 1st day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.
\$360 00	William Greaves.....	\$4 50	July 8, 1853.
380 00	Robert Sherwell.....	4 75	July 9, 1853.
180 00	Mrs. Eliza Viall.....	2 25	July 11, 1853.
167 00	Robert Marshall.....	2 09	
1,800 00	Charles C. Converse.....	22 50	
900 00	C. C. Tunis.....	11 25	
230 00	Nehemiah Tunis.....	2 88	
540 00	John Agate.....	6 75	
7,377 50	Edmund Tweedy.....	92 22	July 12, 1853.
190 00	William Moore.....	2 38	
1,340 00	Ann E. Henderson, administratrix.....	16 75	
1,125 00	Olivia M. North.....	14 06	July 13, 1853.
180 00	A. Groesbeck.....	2 25	
2,062 50	Josiah Barnes.....	25 78	
1,800 00	Harvey Weed.....	22 50	
2,000 00	Murray Forbes.....	25 00	July 15, 1853
180 00	Ira C. Voorbies.....	2 25	
387 50	James Coggsball.....	4 84	
1,920 00	Gen. Joseph G. Totten.....	24 00	July 18, 1853.
900 00	William Buckingham.....	11 25	July 19, 1853.
230 00	Charles V. Chamberlain.....	2 88	
347 50	Caleb Swan.....	4 34	July 20, 1853.
3,600 00	Robert Bayard, trustee.....	45 00	
3,212 50	Ball, Black & Co.....	40 15	
1,547 50	Miss Nancy Sistare.....	19 34	July 21, 1853.
2,000 00	Lucy Say Sistare.....	25 00	
2,000 00	Virginia E. Sistare.....	25 00	
2,000 00	W. H. M. Sistare.....	25 00	
2,000 00	George K. Sistare, Jr.....	25 00	
540 00	E. Tarrington.....	6 75	July 22, 1853.
16,000 00	Anna Hottingner, wife of F. Jameson.....	200 00	
1,800 00	Robert Kelley.....	22 50	July 23, 1853.
540 00	Solomon Griffin.....	6 75	
920 00	Levi Woodbury.....	2 75	July 25, 1853.
540 00	George Kinney.....	6 75	July 26, 1853.
360 00	W. J. King, Providence.....	4 50	
800 00	John W. Treadwell.....	10 00	
1,005 00	Peter Schermerhorn.....	12 56	July 27, 1853.
720 00	William Maxwell.....	9 00	July 28, 1853.
375 00	Georgiana M. Maxwell.....	4 69	
8,602 50	James Holford.....	107 53	July 30, 1853.
2,000 00	A. S. McKinney.....	25 00	
3,420 00	David Smith.....	42 75	August 1, 1853.
335 00	R. Ogden Glover.....	4 19	August 2, 1853.
720 00	Daniel Kissam, Jr.....	9 00	
347 50	Charles Smith, trustee.....	4 34	
360 00	John G. Vapar.....	4 50	August 4, 1853.
1,675 00	John Ellis.....	20 94	
29,160 00	Arnould Julius Wolff.....	364 50	
180 00	Thomas E. Davis.....	2 25	August 9, 1853.
900 00	Nathan P. Wells.....	11 15	August 10, 1853.
900 00	John Wells.....	11 25	
900 00	James Wells.....	11 25	
4,135 00	John Crouse.....	51 69	
540 00	N. Hinkley & Co.....	6 75	
1,000 00	Jean M. F. M. Marcel.....	12 50	August 11, 1853.
180 00	Miss Hester Giles.....	2 25	August 13, 1853.
180 00	Daniel Robert.....	2 25	August 19, 1853.
180 00	Jane Robert.....	2 25	
1,000 00	James F. Bunnell.....	12 50	
440 00	David Rankin.....	5 50	August 23, 1853.
2,530 00	Charles Mixter.....	31 50	
192 50	Brown, Brothers & Co.....	2 40	August 25, 1853.
350 60	O. T. Dinsbury.....	4 50	
360 00	Garrett R. Barry.....	4 50	

Amount of Interest paid by Allen May, Agent of State of Indiana, to the holders of Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the 31st day November, 1852, to the 1st day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.
\$3,200 00	S. S. Walkley	\$40 00	September 1, 1853.
100,831 00	B. H. Buckingham.....	1,260 39	do 6, 1853.
4,437 50	Peter Harmony.....	55 47	do 8, 1853.
1,050 00	L. S. Saurez, in trust.....	13 13	do 8, 1853.
180 00	Elizabeth Fish	2 25	do 13, 1853.
250 00	Mary F. Beebee.....	3 13	do 19, 1853.
262 50	Beebee & Co.	3 28	do 19, 1853.
300 00	Nathan Powell.....	3 75	do 21, 1853.
1,005 00	Lockwood Grumman	12 36	do 22, 1853.
46,198 00	John J. Crocheron.....	577 47	do 23, 1853.
190 00	Varnum S. Kinnyon.....	2 37	do 27, 1853.
579 00	Henry Mandeville.....	7 12	October 4, 1853.
235 00	Henry Waterman	4 19	do 6, 1853.
180 00	William H. Hart	2 25	do 7, 1853.
1,340 00	Archibald Robertson	16 75	do 7, 1853.
1,037 50	Alexander Seignette.....	12 97	do 19, 1853.
360 00	Charles W. Hopkins, guardian.....	4 50	do 25, 1853.
10,255 00	Thomas Cotterill.....	128 19	do 29, 1853.
170 00	Nathan K. Hall.....	2 13	November 11, 1853.
1,000 00	Joshua Le Bailey	12 50	do 15, 1853.
187 00	Sarah Ann Higgins.....	2 34	do 29, 1853.
540 00	Franck Taylor.....	6 75	December 5, 1853.
		\$21,838 97	

A.

Amount of Interest on Indiana Five per cent. State Stock remaining unpaid on the 6th day of December, 1853.

Amount of Stock.	DIVIDENDS.	Amount of Interest.	Total.
	JULY DIVIDEND, 1848		
\$500 00	J. D. & C. Jones.....	\$10 00	\$10 00
	JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1849.		
4,000 00	William and James A. Gasquet.....	80 00	
500 00	J. D. & C. Jones.....	10 00	90 00
	JULY DIVIDEND, 1849.		
500 00	John Keen.....	10 00	
4,000 00	Rev. Arthur H. Price.....	80 00	90 00
	JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1850.		
500 00	J. D. & C. Jones.....	10 00	
500 00	C. & E. W. Thwing.....	10 00	20 00
	JULY DIVIDEND, 1850.		
1,000 00	William H. Richards.....	20 00	20 00
	JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1851.		
1,000 00	William H. Richards.....	20 00	20 00
	JULY DIVIDEND, 1851.		
1,500 00	Fruhling & Goschen.....	30 00	
500 00	D. H. Mahan.....	10 00	
1,000 00	William H. Richards.....	20 00	60 00
	JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1852.		
1,500 00	Fruhling & Goschen.....	30 00	
5,500 00	James Howell.....	120 00	
2,000 00	W. T. McClintick & D. A. Shutte.....	40 00	
1,000 00	W. H. Richards.....	20 00	210 00
	JULY DIVIDEND, 1852		
1,000 00	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	20 00	
1,500 00	Fruhling & Goschen.....	30 00	
2,000 00	W. T. McClintick & D. Schutte.....	40 00	
1,000 00	W. H. Richards.....	20 00	
20,000 00	Lyne Starling.....	400 00	510 00
	JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1853.		
500 00	David Banks.....	10 00	
500 00	Samuel Dayton.....	10 00	
1,500 00	Fruhling & Goschen.....	30 00	
2,000 00	Daniel Kissam, jr.....	40 00	
500 00	Charles Phelps.....	10 00	
500 00	Daniel Robert.....	10 00	
500 00	Jane Robert.....	10 00	
1,000 00	Wm. H. Richards.....	20 00	
20,000 00	Lyne Starling.....	400 00	540 00
	JULY DIVIDEND, 1853.		
500 00	David Banks.....	12 50	
1,000 00	F. T. Carrington.....	25 00	
500 00	Charles Craske.....	12 50	
2,000 00	Geo. H. Dunn.....	50 00	
1,000 00	A. M. Ferris & Brother.....	24 00	

Amount of Interest on Indiana Five per cent. State Stock remaining unpaid on the 6th day of December, 1853.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	DIVIDENDS.	Amount of Interest	Total.
1,500 00	Fruhling & Goschen.....	37 50	
1,000 00	Peter Herley	25 00	
500 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	12 50	
500 00	Charles Phelps.....	12 50	
1,000 00	Wm. H. Richards.....	25 00	
2,000 00	Joshua Simmons.....	50 00	
2,000 00	Hosea Webster.....	62 00	
			\$350 00
	Total due December 6th.....		\$1,920 00

A.

Interest on Two and one-half per cent. State Stock, remaining unpaid on the 6th day of December, 1853.

Amount of Interest.	DIVIDENDS.	Amount of Interest
JULY DIVIDEND, 1853.		
\$775 00	D. J. Anderson.....	\$9 60
502 50	Emma Allen.....	6 28
250 00	Elbert J. Anderson.....	3 13
360 00	Buckingham, Sturges and Converse, executors.....	4 50
125 00	T. Bross.....	1 56
540 00	John N. Bradley.....	6 75
180 00	David Banks.....	2 25
137 50	Charles and George Belden.....	1 71
502 50	Dr. George R. Chetwood.....	6 28
100 00	Phillip Clapp.....	1 25
1,175 00	Sanford Coley.....	14 68
190 00	Charles Craske.....	2 37
1,222 50	Uriel Croker.....	15 28
480 00	F. T. Carrington.....	6 00
260 00	Stephen Clarke.....	3 25
125 00	Thomas Dixon.....	1 56
900 00	Isaac Davis.....	11 25
120 00	George H. Dunn.....	1 50
420 00	Addison S. Diopy.....	5 24
187 50	Thomas and William Earle & Co.....	2 34
59,300 00	E. W. H. Ellis, Auditor of State of Indiana.....	741 20
1,800 00	Floyd T. Ferris.....	22 50
502 50	Fruhling & Goschen.....	6 28
220 00	Robert Gridley.....	2 75
1,440 00	Dudley S. Gregory.....	18 00
662 50	Gowan & Marx.....	8 28
185 00	John Frederick Gruning.....	2 31
960 00	George John Graham.....	12 00
1,080 00	Betsey Amelia Hart.....	13 50
125 00	T. D. Headlam.....	1 56
9,987 50	Frederick Huth & Co.....	124 84
360 00	George T. Hope.....	4 50
370 00	Frederick Huth.....	4 63
180 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	2 25
185 00	Charles F. Huth.....	2 31
187 50	Charles Inman.....	2 34
360 00	Charles Judson.....	4 50
900 00	Samuel and Margaret C. Johnson.....	11 25
180 00	John Kean.....	2 25
365 00	Egbert Jean Koche.....	4 50
25 00	D. W. Kilbourne.....	31
210 00	William H. King.....	2 63
275 00	Krantler and Melville.....	3 44
112 50	J. H. Lewis.....	1 41
180 00	David Porter Lord.....	2 25
540 00	Dr. James W. Miller.....	6 75
662 50	Thomas Mills.....	8 25
2,050 00	Thomas Mills, Executor.....	25 63
185 00	Daniel Meinertzhagen.....	2 21
550 00	George Peabody.....	6 87
1,260 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	15 75
187 50	H. Powers.....	3 43
12 50	Edward N. Piggot.....	16
212 50	Sir William H. Richardson.....	2 65
670 00	Robert and Williams.....	8 38
360 00	W. S. Robert.....	4 50
480 00	William H. Richards.....	6 00
180 00	James Stuart.....	2 25
62 50	John S. Spencer.....	78
540 00	Edwin Sherwood.....	6 75
250 00	R. Saunderson.....	3 13
100 00	Isaac Seymour.....	1 25
670 00	Joshua Simmons.....	8 38
1,080 00	St. John Smith.....	13 50
50 00	M. R. Sherwood.....	62
100 00	S. J. Sylvester.....	1 25

Interest on Two and One-Half Per Cent. State Stock remaining unpaid on the 6th day of December, 1853.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	DIVIDENDS.	Amount of Interest.
	JULY DIVIDENDS, 1853.	
\$500 00	Tertullus D. Stewart.....	\$6 25
180 00	Catharine Ann Tone.....	2 25
180 00	C. and E. W. Thwing.....	2 25
125 00	Mrs. Sarah Tiarks.....	1 56
1,100 00	Henry Tucker, London.....	13 75
900 00	Miles White.....	11 25
125 00	R. W. Wood.....	1 56
12 50	David Watkinson.....	16
900 00	Hosea Webster.....	11 25
175 00	Wood, Grant & Co.....	2 19
360 00	C. Zabriski, Jr., in trust.....	4 50
	Total due December 6th, 1853.....	\$1,293 15

Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

Name of Surrenderer.	Walsh and Erie Canal Bonds.	Internal Improvement Bonds.	Mad. & Indiana-Polis R. R. Bonds.	Under what Act issued.	Principal.	Arrears of Interest	State's half of Principal.	No. of certificates issued therefor.	State's half of Interest.	No. of certificates issued therefor.	Canal's half of Principal.	No. of certificates issued therefor.	Canal's half of Interest.	No. of certificates issued therefor.	Date of Surrender.
John Robert Mills.....	648	.....	.....	January 9, 1832.	\$1,000	\$575	\$500	.....	\$290	.....	\$500	.....	\$150	.....	.....
do	49	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	50	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	51	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	52	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
Wm. Marshall of Patter- dale Hall, Westmore- land, Esq.....	17	.....	.....	January 9, 1832.	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	18	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	19	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	35	.....	.....	February 1, 1834.	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	36	.....	.....	do	1,000	535	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	37	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
do	38	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	290	.....	500	.....	150	.....	.....
Samuel Kissam.....	.....	4,500	.....	January 27, 1836.	1,000	575	500	1,614	2,030	2,021	3,500	72	1,050	374	November 19, 1852.
Charles Butler.....	1,366	.....	.....	February 6, 1835.	1,000	575	500	1,660	290	2,031	500	542	150	376	December 20, 1852.
do	1,367	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	.....
do	1,368	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	.....
do	1,369	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	.....
do	1,370	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	.....
							2,500	1,698	1,437.50	2,038	2,500	75	1,437.50	377	January 17, 1853.

Charles Butler	1,371	.....	February 6, 1835.	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	379	January 28, 1853.
Charles Butler	1,372	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Charles Butler	1,373	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Charles Butler	1,374	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Charles Butler	1,375	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
		.....				2,500	1,730	1,437.50	2,040	2,500	76	1,437.50	379		
Nathan Powell	.....	.....	January 27, 1836.	1,000	600	500	1,738	300	2,041	500	547	300	380	February 4, 1853.	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Cammann & Co.	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.00	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
		.....				4,500	1,760	2,587.50	2,044	4,500	549	2,587.50	381	February 21, 1853.	
Maitland, Phelps & Co	111	.....	February 1, 1836.	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
Maitland, Phelps & Co	112	.....	do	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
Maitland, Phelps & Co	630	.....	do	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
Maitland, Phelps & Co	631	.....	do	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
Maitland, Phelps & Co	632	.....	do	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
		.....				3,000	1,765	1,800.00	2,049	3,000	80	1,800.00	382	February 24, 1853.	
Josiah Barnes	.....	.....	January 27, 1836	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Josiah Barnes	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Josiah Barnes	.....	.....	do	1,000	575	500	.....	287.50	.....	500	.....	287.50	.....	
Josiah Barnes	.....	.....	do	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
Josiah Barnes	.....	.....	do	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
Josiah Barnes	.....	.....	do	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
Josiah Barnes	.....	.....	do	1,000	600	500	.....	300.00	.....	500	.....	300.00	.....	
		.....				3,500	1,778	2,062.50	2,058	3,500	550	2,062.50	383	March 4, 1853.	

Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

Name of Surrenderer.	Wash and Int'l Canal Bonds.	Internal Improve- ment Bonds.	Mad. & Indianapo- lis R. R. Bonds.	Under what Act Issued.	Principal.	Arrears of Interest.	State's half of Principal.	No. of Certificates Issued therefor.	State's half of In- terest.	No. of Certificates Issued therefor.	Canal half of In- terest.	No. of Certificates Issued therefor.	Date of Surrender.
Henry Wm. Pickersgill, of Stratford Place, Lon- don, in England, R. A. }	82 83 84 85 86	.....	.....	February 1, 1834. do do do do	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	575 575 575 575 575	500 500 500 500 500	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	287.50 287.50 287.50 287.50 287.50	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	287.50 287.50 287.50 287.50 287.50	.........................	.........................
							2,500	1,794	1,437.50	2,071	2,500	83	March 28, 1853.
Norman S. Washburn.....	1,361	.....	.....	February 6, 1835. do do do do	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	575 575 575 575 575	500 500 500 500 500	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	287.50 287.50 287.50 287.50 287.50	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	287.50 287.50 287.50 287.50 287.50	.........................	.........................
							2,500	1,828	1,437.50	2,076	2,500	84	April 26, 1853.
Isaac Kip, jr. ....	.....	.....	97	January 27, 1836. do do do do	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	600 600 600 600	500 500 500 500	1,835 1,850 1,850 1,850	300 300 300 300	2,077 2,085 2,085 2,085	500 500 500 500	556 537 537 537	April 29, 1853. May 17, 1853.
Andrew Low .....	.....	200	.....	January 27, 1836. do do do do	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	625 625 625 625	500 500 500 500	..... ..... ..... .....	312.50 312.50 312.50 312.50	..... ..... ..... .....	312.50 312.50 312.50 312.50	....................	....................
Wetmore & Cryder.....	.....	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wetmore & Cryder.....	.....	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wetmore & Cryder.....	.....	602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							1,500	1,916	937.50	2,099	1,500	559	July 14, 1853.
Wm. F. Miller, Ex'r.....	1,471	.....	.....	February 19, 1838.	1,000	625	500	2,050	312.50	2,025	500	507	October 20, 1853.

B.

Schedule of subscribed Coupons surrendered from the 1st day of November, 1853, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

NAME.	No. of Bond.	KIND OF BOND.	July, 1841.	Jan. 1842.	State's half.	No. of Certif- cate.	Canal half.	No. of Certif- cate.	REMARKS.
Beebe & Co.....	\$ 3103	Internal Improvement.....	\$25	.....	\$12 50	.....	\$12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3111	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3116	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3124	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3127	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	13 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3147	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3156	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3157	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	13 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3750	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3067	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	3998	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	4071	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	4190	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	4138	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	4180	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	4222	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	4236	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	4263	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
Beebe & Co.....	4473	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
					\$237 50	2031	\$237 50	831	December 15, 1853.
W. T. Riggs.....	2185	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	\$12 50	.....	\$12 50	.....
W. T. Riggs.....	2186	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
W. T. Riggs.....	2187	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
W. T. Riggs.....	2188	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
W. T. Riggs.....	2189	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
W. T. Riggs.....	2190	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
W. T. Riggs.....	2191	Internal Improvement.....	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
					\$87 50	2072	\$87 40	832	December 15, 1853.

Schedule of subscribed Coupons surrendered from the 1st day of November, 1853, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

NAME.	No. of Bond.	KIND OF BOND.	July, 1841.	January, 1842.	State's half.	No. of Certificate.	Canal half.	No. of Certificate.	REMARKS.
George W. Beehee.	329	Madison and Indianapolis Railroad	25	.....	\$12 50	.....	\$12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	334	Madison and Indianapolis Railroad	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	364	Madison and Indianapolis Railroad	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	2677	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	2948	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	2992	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3101	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3117	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3120	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3130	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3136	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3138	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3139	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3141	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3144	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3148	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3154	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3155	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3158	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3328	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3330	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3428	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3527	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3738	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3739	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3922	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3954	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	3999	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	4014	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	4024	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	4057	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....
George W. Beehee.	4104	Internal Improvement.	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....

George W. Beebe.....	4207	Internal Improvement	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	833	September 12, 1853.
George W. Beebe.....	4252	Internal Improvement	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
George W. Beebe.....	4304	Internal Improvement	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
George W. Beebe.....	4363	Internal Improvement	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
George W. Beebe.....	4561	Internal Improvement	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
George W. Beebe.....	4584	Internal Improvement	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
George W. Beebe.....	4585	Internal Improvement	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
George W. Beebe.....	4587	Internal Improvement	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
					500 00	2131	500 00			
Beebe & Co.....	4	Bank Loan	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
Beebe & Co.....	20	Bank Loan	25	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
					25 50	2031	25 00	375	December 15, 1852.	
Norman S. Washburn.....	82	Wabash & Erie Canal .....	..	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
Norman S. Washburn.....	83	Wabash & Erie Canal .....	..	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
Norman S. Washburn.....	84	Wabash & Erie Canal .....	..	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
Norman S. Washburn.....	85	Wabash & Erie Canal .....	..	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
Norman S. Washburn.....	86	Wabash & Erie Canal .....	..	.....	12 50	.....	12 50	.....	
					62 50	2086	62 50	385	April 26, 1853.	
George W. Beebe.....	91	Bank Loan	25	.....	12 50	2131	12 50	389	September 12, 1853.	

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No. of Trans- fer.	No. of Can- celled Cer- tificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
1786	1546	\$3,000	Nelson Robinson.	1569	\$5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	November 2, 1852.
1786	1537	2,000	.....			
1787	1567	4,000	Moran & Iselin	1570	3,500	Moran & Iselin	
			.....	1571	1,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.	
1788	1204	2,000	Charles Isaac Hastron.	1572	2,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	
1789	674	500	Camille Onfroy de Breville	1572	1,000	do	
1789	1097	500	.....			
1790	430	6,500	Hon. A. L. Melville.	1574	1,500	do	November 3, 1852.
			.....	1576	1,000	A. Fisher and Thomas Denny	
1791	1622	500	.....	1576	4,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1791	1633	500	Charlotte Smith.	1574		Chas. Smith, trustee to Adeline de la Valette.	
1792	1465	3,500	.....	1577	500	Chas. Smith, trustee to the estate of Samuel Wells.	
1792	1543	8,500	Edward Belknap	1578	500	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.	
1793	1554	6,000	Charles Butler	1579	12,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connorsville.	November 4, 1852.
			.....	1580	6,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connorsville.	
1794	1573	4,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1580	4,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	November 5, 1852.
1795	438	5,000	Augustus Charles Theodore Vernes.	1583	4,000	DeCoppet & Co., in trust for Rev. F. D. Lambert. ..	
			.....	1584	1,000		
						
1796	565	5,000	Francais H. Chaillon.	1585	5,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	November 6, 1852.
1797	1576	1,000	A. Fisher & T. Denny	1583	1,000	do	
1798	1513	5,000	F. P. James.	1581	5,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.	
1798	1514	5,000	.....	1582	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	
1799	1424	25,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1592	4,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	November 8, 1852.
			.....	1587	10,000	do	
			.....	1588	10,000	do	
			.....	1591	500	do	
1800	1353	30,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1593	10,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
			.....	1589	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
			.....	1590	10,000	do	

1801	1344	16,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1586	25,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of Connorsville	November 8, 1852.
1801	1404	2,000	do	1586	25,000	do	
1801	1420	1,000	do	1586	25,000	do	
1801	1432	1,000	do	1586	25,000	do	
1801	1452	5,000	do	1586	25,000	do	
1802	772	500	W. S. Halbard	1591	500	Delano, Dunley & Co.	November 9, 1852.
1803	1392	14,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1596	4,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	
1804	1493	10,000	F. P. James	1597	10,000	Carpenter & Vermilye	
1804	1508	2,000	do	1593	10,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport	
1804	1515	5,000	do	1594	5,000	Carpenter & Vermilye	
1805	1569	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1595	2,000	Carpenter & Vermilye	November 10, 1852.
1806	1604	5,000	Samuel G. Wyman	1599	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	
1807	81	5,000	Adams & Sturges	1600	5,000	Adams & Sturges	November 13, 1852.
1807	173	10,000	do	1601	1,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	
1807	175	10,000	do	1602	10,000	do	
1807	267	10,000	do	1603	10,000	do	
1807	1416	6,000	do	1605	5,000	do	
1807	1472	10,000	do	1606	5,000	do	
			do	1607	5,000	do	
			do	1608	5,000	do	
1808	514	4,000	Isaac Seymour, cashier	1609	4,000	Carpenter & Vermilye	
1809	802	10,000	D. H. Watjen & Co.	1610	10,000	F. P. James	
1810	1597	10,000	Carpenter & Vermilye	1611	5,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth	November 15, 1852.
1811	1561	10,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1612	5,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of Connorsville	
1811	1562	10,000	do	1613	20,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	
1812	1035	3,000	Demas Deming	1615	3,000	J. Thompson	November 23, 1852.
1813	1337	5,000	Alexis C. H. C. de Tocqueville	1616	5,000	the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	November 24, 1852.
1814	999	2,500	Pierre Henry Junot			J. Thompson	
1814	1426	5,000	Pavensadt & Schumacker	1616	7,500	Corning & Co.	
1815	600	2,500	Felix Sarasin	1617	2,500	do	
1816	1287	3,000	Samuel Dobree	1617	3,000	do	
1817	437	3,500	Mme. Melaine, A. Y.	1618	3,500	Adams & Sturges	November 26, 1852.
1818	1378	7,000	D. de Brazais, widow	1619	5,000	do	November 27, 1852.
1819	1617	5,500	Corning & Co.	1620	2,000	do	
1819	1618	3,500	do	1620	3,000	do	
			do	1621	3,000	do	
			do	1621	1,000	do	
			do	1629	1,000	do	
1820	1363	500	Wood, Grant & Co.	1629	500	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of Connorsville	November 29, 1852.
1821	1589	10,000	Delano, Dunley & Co.	1632	10,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth	
1821	1590	10,000	do	1633	10,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Public Stock Bank	
1822	1599	5,000	Carpenter & Vermilye	1634	5,000	F. P. James	November 30, 1852.
1822	1609	4,000	do	1635	4,000	do	
1823	1610	10,000	F. P. James	1636	10,000	do	
1824	851	10,000	Joseph Pageot	1637	10,000	do	
1825	478	10,000	Joseph Ives Pageot	1638	10,000	do	

Abstract of Transfer Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No of Canceled Certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of new Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
1826	1280	\$1,000	Charles Engler.....	1639	\$1,000	H. T. Morgan.....	November 30, 1852.
1827	62	10,000	Adams & Sturges.....	1630	10,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for	
1827	63	10,000	do	1631	10,000	the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	December 1, 1852.
1827	65	10,000	do	1632	10,000	do	
1827	263	5,000	do	1633	10,000	do	
1827	1500	10,000	do	1634	10,000	do	
1827	1301	10,000	do	1635	10,000	do	
1827	1619	5,000	do	1636	10,000	do	
1827	1620	5,000	do				
1827	1621	5,000	do				
1828	1408	500	E. G. Whitney, Sec'y.....	1637	500	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for	
						the Bank of Connorsville.....	December 2, 1852.
1829	265	4,000	Patrick Fanning.....	1638	4,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	December 3, 1852.
1830	668	4,900	Daniel Manitzhagen.....	1640	4,900	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	December 4, 1852.
1831	1638	4,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1641	4,000	do	December 6, 1852.
1832	1639	1,000	H. T. Morgan.....	1642	1,000	do	December 7, 1852.
1833	1509	1,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1643	10,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for	December 8, 1852.
1833	1511	100	do			the Bank of Connorsville.....	
1833	1640	4,900	do				
1833	1641	4,000	do				
1834	1588	10,000	do				
			Francis Mills.....	1644	8,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	
1835	1394	44,500	do	1645	1,500	do	
			do	1646	10,090	do	
			do	1647	10,000	do	
			do	1648	10,000	do	
			do	1649	10,000	do	
			do	1650	4,500	do	
			H. P. Rogers, Evan Rogers and J. Haseltine, Ex-	1650	5,000	do	
1836	542	5,000	ecutors.....	1651	3,500	Houghton & Co.....	December 10, 1852.
1837	577	3,500	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	1652	12,500	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for	
1838	1616	12,500	J. Thompson.....			the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	

1839	1857	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1653	10,000	The Auditor of State of Indiana, in trust for the Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru	December 11, 1852.
1840	303	3,500	Jos. D. Beers.....	1654	6,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	December 13, 1852.
1841	1297	3,000	do	1655	50,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	December 14, 1852.
1842	1413	17,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1656	12,500	Haughton & Co.....	December 15, 1852.
1843	1423	27,500	do	1657	500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1844	1600	5,000	Daniel B. Ryall.....	1658	17,000	The Auditor of State of Indiana, in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.....	January 3, 1853.
1845	717	4,500	do	1659	1,500	Haywood & Allen	January 4, 1853.
1846	1844	8,000	do	1661	15,000	The Auditor of State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank at Logansport	
1847	235	5,000	A. Groesbeck.....	1662	5,000	Wright & Titus	
1848	1583	5,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1663	7,000	F. P. James.....	January 6, 1853.
1849	1585	5,000	Lewis H. Hazlewood	1664	6,000	do	
1850	546	1,500	The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	1665	1,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1851	1042	5,000	Harvey Weed	1666	2,500	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of North America, Newport	
1852	1143	10,000	Dennis Deming.....	1667	10,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of North America, Newport	
1853	619	5,000	Austin Smith	1670	500	Coleman & Drake.....	
1854	1370	7,000	Sophia and H. Smith.....	1669	20,000	H. T. Morgan.....	
1855	227	6,000	David Pugh	1670	13,000	Coleman & Drake.....	
1856	232	1,500	Eliphaz B. Barton.....	1671	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1857	492	2,500	F. P. James	1672	48,000	do	
1858	513	5,000	do	1673	2,000	Coleman & Drake	
1859	1627	10,000	Jean Lafay.....	1674	2,000	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	January 7, 1853.
1860	1628	10,000	Wm. S. Wetmore	1675	25,000	Adams & Sturges	
1861	1395	500	do	1676	1,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1862	270	23,000	Jeremiah Clark	1677	1,500	F. P. James	January 8, 1853.
1863	830	10,000	do		5,000	F. P. James	
1864	1462	10,000	do				
1865	1667	5,000	do				
1866	1668	5,000	do				
1867	1670	5,000	do				
1868	1725	5,000	do				
1869	1728	5,000	do				
1870	1728	5,000	do				
1871	2008	25,000	do				
1872	1184	2,000	Lewis Switzer				
1873	1467	9,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....				
1874	1563	10,000	do				
1875	1564	6,000	do				
1876	181	1,000	Buckingham, Sturges & Converse.....				
1877	281	1,000	Austin L. Domergue.....				
1878	1477	1,000	Martha E. Dunham, Trustee				
1879	1277	500	Joseph Richardson				
1880	370	1,000	do				
1881	371	1,000	do				
1882	372	1,000	do				
1883	373	1,000	do				
1884	374	1,000	do				

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Five per cent. State Stock from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Can-celed Cer-tificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of new Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
1867	1156	\$5,000	A. C. Blanchard, President	1681	\$7,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	January 10, 1853.
1867	1157	5,000	do	1682	10,000		
1867	1158	5,000	do	1683	10,000		
1867	1159	5,000	do				
1867	1160	5,000	do				
1867	1161	2,500	do				
1868	1165	6,000	Demas Deming	1679	6,000	H. T. Morgan	
1869	1662	7,000	F. P. James	1679	9,000	do	
1869	1664	7,500	do	1680	11,000		
1869	1676	500	do				
1869	1677	5,000	do				
1870	1372	2,000	John Lindsley	1681	2,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	January, 11, 1853.
1871	1372	1,000	Joseph L. Fry	1684	1,000	H. T. Morgan	
1872	1781	9,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1685	500	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
			do	1686	9,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1873	1621	1,000	S. B. Bates	1686	8,000	do	
1874	1427	5,000	Pierre Hy Junot	1687	5,000	F. P. James	January 12, 1853.
1875	763	1,000	A. C. Kingshead	1687	1,000	do	
1876	1688	10,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1688	8,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
			do	1687	2,000	F. P. James	
1877	645	2,500	Mott & Bowne, executors	1687	2,500	do	
1878	271	3,000	Meyer & Stucken	1687	3,000	do	
1879	1584	1,000	DeCoppet & Co., in trust for the Rev. F. D. Lam- bert	1687		do	
1880	149	3,000	Ann H. Kellogg	1687	1,000	H. T. Morgan	January 13, 1853.
1881	1651	5,000	Demas Deming	1691	3,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
1882	1555	8,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1690	5,000		
1882	1571	1,000	do			State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru	
1882	1591	1,000	do	1689	10,000		
1883	260	1,500	Dr. Geo. R. Chetwood	1692	1,500	F. P. James	January 14, 1853.
1884	1435	27,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1694	2,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	January 15, 1853.
1884			do	1693	25,000	Bank of Connerville, Ind	

1885	5083	10,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1695	500	Adams & Sturges	January 17, 1853.
1885	1685	500	do	1686	10,000	do	
1885	1688	8,000	do	1697	8,000	do	
1886	1670	17,500	Coleman & Drake	1699	2,000	F. P. James	
1887	1649	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1701	15,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1888	443	1,500	George Kinney	1700	10,000	Bank of Connersville, Ind	
1888	1677	2,500	do	1701	4,000	H. F. Morgan	
1889	1656 A	1,000	Demas Denning	1763	2,000	State Stock Bank, Newport	
1889	1659 B	1,000	do				
1890	1659	1,500	Haywood & Allen	1704	1,500	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette	
1891	1701	15,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1705	12,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	January 20, 1853.
			do	1706	3,000	Gilbert Coe & Johnson	
			Adams & Sturges	1707	18,000	The President, Directors and Company of the Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Mass	January 22, 1853.
1892	1636	10,000	do			Winslow, Lanier & Co	
1892	1637	8,000	Daniel B. Ryall	1708	9,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1893	710	2,500	do			Public Stock Bank, Newport, Ind	
1893	2104	7,000	N Hinkley & Co.	1711	1,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	January 24, 1853.
1894	194	1,500	F. P. James	1709	14,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1895	1687	14,500	Stephen Clark	1711	500	Pierpont Phillips	
1896	1017	500	A. S. Case	1712	5,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport, Ind	
1897	1415	5,000	The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	1713	10,000	do	
1898	652	20,000	do	1714	10,000	do	
1898	642	5,000	do	1715	10,000	do	
1898	801	30,000	do	1716	10,000	do	
1898	1389	10,000	do	1717	10,000	do	
1898	1390	10,000	do	1718	10,000	do	
1898	1391	10,000	do	1719	10,000	do	
				1720	10,000	do	
				1721	5,000	do	
1899	593	2,500	Murray Forbes	1722	5,000	Plymouth Bank, Plymouth, Ind	January 25, 1853.
1899	45	2,500	do			Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1900	884	25,000	Fredrick Huth & Co	1724	10,000	do	January 26, 1853.
			do	1725	10,000	do	
			do	1727	5,000	do	
1901	923	500	Samuel Brown	1723	500	State Bank of Indiana at Peru	
1902	1668	2,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1723	2,500	do	
1903	1734	7,000	Richard Hancock	1723	7,000	do	
1904	1692	1,500	F. P. James	1728	3,500	Public Stock Bank, Newport, Ind	January 27, 1853.
1904	1699	2,000	do			Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte, Ind	
1905	1572	3,100	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1734	4,500	Adams & Sturges	January 28, 1853.
1905	1574	1,500	do			do	
1906	1706	3,000	Gilbert Coe & Johnson	1729	3,000	do	
1907	1299	500	David P. Lord	1729	500	do	
1908	1663	5,000	Wright & Titus	1731	5,000	Merchants' Bank, Lafayette, Ind	January 29, 1853.
1909	1708	9,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1732	3,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	January 31, 1853.
			do	1733	1,500	do	
			do	1734	5,000	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte, Ind	
1910	1698	2,500	Charles Butler	1734	2,500	do	

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the first day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Transfers.	No. of Cancelled Certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
1911	460	1,000	Joseph Richardson.....	1734	1,000	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	February 1, 1853.
1912	2,050	1,000	Marcus B. Douglass.....	1734	1,000	do	
1913	328	1,000	S. C. Abel.....	1734	1,000	do	
1914	2,001	3,000	Emma J. F. C. P. de Seigneux.....	1739	3,000	Adams & Sturges.....	
1915	10,000	9,000	N. A. de Lauriston.....	1736	9,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	February 2, 1853.
1916	1,671	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1737	5,000	do	
1917	813	10,000	N. M. Rothschild & Sons.....	1735	5,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....	
1917	814	10,000	do	1741	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	February 4, 1853.
1917	1,169	10,000	do	1742	6,000	do	
1918	1,686	10,000	do	1739	4,000	do	
1919	1,431	2,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1743	6,000	Adams & Sturges.....	
1920	1730	2,500	Lewis H. Haslewood.....	1744	4,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....	
1921	1745	2,500	Charles Butler.....	1745	2,500	Maxwell & Co.....	February 7, 1853.
1921	1746	2,500	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	1746	2,500	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	February 8, 1853.
1922	1642	1,000	do	1747	5,000	do	
1922	1647	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1748	5,000	State Stock Security Bank, Newport, Ind.....	
1922	1648	10,000	do	1749	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	February 10, 1853.
1922	1736	9,000	do	1750	10,000	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.....	
1923	257	2,500	Henrietta Samuel.....	1751	5,000	do	
1924	1742	6,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1754	2,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	February 11, 1853.
1925	89	700	Thomas Harbinc.....	1752	3,000	do	
1925	125	1,400	do	1753	3,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	
1926	2,048	1,000	Marcus B. Douglass.....	1755	2,100	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	
1927	535	500	Eliza Viall.....	1755	1,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	
1928	1,492	2,500	John C. Baldwin.....	1755	500	do	
1929	652	500	Joseph Cudlipp.....	1754	2,500	do	
1929	1,534	1,000	do	1755	1,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	February 15, 1853.
1930	1,737	5,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1755	5,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....	

1931	1724	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1757	20,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.....	February 16, 1853.
1931	1725	10,000	do				
1932	1646	10,000	do	1758	15,000	Bank of Connerville.....	February 17, 1853.
1932	1748	5,000	do				
1933	1744	4,000	Maxwell & Co	1759	4,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....	February 19, 1853.
1934	578	1,000	Charles Judson.....	1761	1,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	February 23, 1853.
1935	1690	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1761	8,000	do	
1935	1732	3,000	do				
1936	1679	15,000	H. F. Morgan.....	1761	1,000	do	
1936	1680	11,000	do	1762	10,000	do	
1936	1684	1,000	do	1763	10,000	do	
1936	1702	4,000	do	1764	10,000	do	
1937	1570	3,000	Moran & Iselin	1766	3,500	Adrian, Iselin & Co.....	February 24, 1853.
1938	2019	1,000	John Lindsay	1766	1,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
1939	305	11,000	Daniel B. Ryall.....				
1939	1703	2,000	do	1767	5,000	do	
1939	2045	2,000	do	1768	10,000	A. M. Ferris & Brother.....	February 26, 1853.
1940	519	5,000	Floyd T. Ferris	1776	1,000	DeCoppet & Co.....	February 28, 1853.
1941	1651	3,500	do	1777	4,000	Drovers' Bank, Rome, Ind.....	
1942	382	2,000	Houghton & Co.....	1769	3,500	do	
1943	1388	2,500	Joseph Richardson.....	1770	2,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	
1943	1469	1,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....				
1943	1474	4,000	do				
1943	1586	4,000	do				
1944	1691	3,000	do				
1945	1705	12,500	H. T. Morgan.....	1771	3,000	do	
			Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1771	2,500	do	
1946	1460	2,500	do	1772	10,000	do	March 1, 1853.
1947	1765	3,000	John C. Baldwin.....	1773	500	John C. Baldwin.....	
1948	1100	2,000	do	1775	2,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	
1949	1760	4,000	Maitland, Phelps & Co.....	1775	3,000	do	
1950	1678	1,000	Louise Adeline D (widow) Van Dendries.....	1775	2,000	do	
1951	939	4,000	Cammann & Co.....	1775	4,500	do	
1952	1329	3,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1775	1,000	do	March 4, 1853.
1952	1542	500	John Ferguson.....	1780	4,000	John and Edw. Ferguson, in trust.....	March 5, 1853.
1952	1712	500	Lucy W. Say, trustee.....	1781	4,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	
1953	73	1,000	do				
1953	256	500	Nancy Sistare.....	1781	1,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	March 8, 1853.
1954	328	13,500	Robert Inglis.....	1782	13,500	Thomas Dent.....	
1955	1707	18,000	The President, Directors and Company of the Bay State Bank, in Lawrence, Mass.....	1783	5,000	do	March 9, 1853.
			do	1784	5,000	Adams & Sturges	
1956	1777	4,000	DeCoppet & Co.....	1785	8,000	do	
1957	1533	4,200	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1786	4,000	E. P. Domenick.....	March 12, 1853.
1957	1658	500	do	1787	12,800	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru	
1957	1732	3,000	do			do	
1957	1755	5,100	do			do	
1958	585	500	John Kean	1787	500	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.....	

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Transfers.	No. of cancelled certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No of new Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
1959	1770	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1788	\$5,000	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.	March 16, 1853.
1960	1740	10,000	do	1789	5,000	Adams & Sturges.	March 17, 1853.
1961	1741	10,000	do	1790	10,000	Bank of Connerville, Ind.	March 25, 1853.
1962	1657	4,000	Alphonse P. E. Tiersomier	1791	10,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.	March 26, 1853.
1963	1656	12,500	Houghton & Co.	1792	4,000	F. P. James	March 26, 1853.
1964	1323	1,000	Constantine Krohn.	1793	12,000	Drovers' Bank, Rome, Indiana.	March 26, 1853.
1965	976	2,500	Joseph Battell.	1795	1,000	F. P. James.	March 29, 1853.
1966	1727	5,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1796	2,500	F. P. James.	March 31, 1853.
1966	1754	5,000	do	1797	10,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.	March 31, 1853.
1967	1275	500	DeCoppet & Co., trustees for L. Chapins.	1798	500	F. P. James	April 2, 1853.
1968	1650	9,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1799	6,800	Bank of Connerville, Indiana.	April 2, 1853.
1969	1792	4,000	do	1800	2,700	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.	April 4, 1853.
1970	469	10,000	F. P. James.	1801	4,000	Southern Bank of Indiana.	April 7, 1853.
1971	472	10,000	S. G. Smith, London	1802	10,000	F. P. James.	April 8, 1853.
1972	1796	2,000	do	1803	10,000	do	
1972	1798	500	F. P. James.	1804	2,000	do	
1973	1795	1,000	do	1805	1,000	do	
1973	1802	10,000	do	1806	5,000	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	April 11, 1853.
1973	1804	2,000	do	1807	5,000	do	
			do	1808	2,000	do	
			do	1809	1,000	do	
1974	1789	5,000	Adams & Sturges	1810	4,000	Adams & Sturges	April 13, 1853.
			do	1811	1,000	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Indiana.	
1975	544	1,000	Jean Louis Binet.	1812	1,000	do	April 15, 1853.
1976	1803	10,000	F. P. James.	1813	5,000	F. P. James.	
			do	1814	5,000	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.	
1977	1762	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	1815	10,000	Bank of Connerville, Ind.	April 19, 1853.
1978	1556	8,500	do	1816	10,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana.	
	1645	1,500	do	1817	12,500	Denning Duer, adm'r Wm. H. Burnley, deceased.	April 20, 1853.
1879	35	12,500	D. S. Kennedy.	1818	7,000	Maitland, Phelps & Co	April 21, 1853
1981	470	10,000	S. G. Smith.	1819	3,000	Gilbert Coe and Johnson.	

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Five Per Cent Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Can-celled certi-ficates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED	No. of New Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
2009	1841	\$13,500	Ward & Co.....	1851	44,000	Ketchum, Rogers & Bement.....	May 17, 1853.
2009	1849	19,000	do	1851	44,000	Ketchum, Rogers & Bement.....	
2010	1800	2,700	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	1856	200	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	May 18, 1853.
2010	1845	7,500	do	1852	10,000	Bank of Connorsville, Indiana.....	
2011	810	4,000	Caroline Keyes.....	1854	4,000	James G. King & Sons.....	May 19, 1853.
2012	1240	6,000	Ferdinand Karcik, trustee of George Karcik.....	1855	6,000	Ferdinand Karcik, in trust.....	May 23, 1853.
2013	1764	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1856	5,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	May 25, 1853.
2013	1772	10,000	do	1857	15,000	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.....	
2014	1540	5,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport, Ind.....				
2014	1541	5,000	do	1858	10,000	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	May 27, 1853.
2014	1342	5,000	do	1859	10,000	do	
2014	1713	10,000	do	1860	10,000	do	
2014	1714	10,000	do	1861	10,000	do	
2014	1715	10,000	do	1862	10,000	do	
2014	1716	10,000	do	1863	10,000	do	
2014	1717	10,000	do	1864	10,000	do	
2014	1718	10,000	do	1865	10,000	do	
2014	1710	10,000	do	1866	10,000	do	
2014	1720	10,000	do	1867	10,000	do	
2014	1721	5,000	do				
2015	686	11,000	Thomas Eyr.....	1868	11,000	Wetmore & Cryder.....	May 28, 1853.
2016	1644	8,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....				
2016	1954	6,500	do	1869	15,000	Bank of Connorsville, Indiana.....	May 31, 1853.
2017	1012	2,500	Coults & Co.....	1871	2,500	McMillan & Seymour.....	
2018	1521	1,000	Public Stock Bank, Newport, Indiana.....	1870	6,500	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	
2018	1703	2,000	do				
2018	1728	3,500	do				
2019	1704	1,500	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....	1870	1,500	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	
2020	1859	500	Andrew Low.....	1872	500	McMillan & Seymour.....	
2021	1871	2,500	McMillan & Seymour.....				
2021	1872	500	do	1873	3,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Indiana.....	June 1, 1853.
2022	1853	1,000	Decoppet & Co.....	1874	1,000	Adams & Sturges.....	June 2, 1853.

2023	1874	1,000	Adams & Sturges.....	1875	1,000	Prairie City Bank, Torre Haute.....	June 3, 1853.
2024	1771	5,500	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1876	1,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	June 4, 1853.
2024	1781	5,500	do.....	1877	10,000	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.....	
2025	1843	38,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	1878	8,000	Arwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	
			do.....	1879	30,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.....	
2026	1851	44,000	Ketchum, Rogers & Bement.....	1880	44,000	Canal Bank, Evansville.....	June 5, 1853.
2027	1763	10,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1881	5,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	June 7, 1852.
			do.....	1882	5,000	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.....	
2028	1844	20,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	1883	5,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	June 8, 1853.
2029	1739	7,000	Adams & Sturges.....	1884	15,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.....	
2030	1856	5,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	1886	7,000	Nathaniel White, Cashier of Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Mass.....	June 10, 1853.
2030	1876	1,000	do.....	1887	6,200	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.....	June 14, 1853.
2031	1753	3,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1887	3,000	do.....	
2033	676	23,000	Hope & Co., Ketwick & Vombergh, and widow, Wm. Berski.....	1888	15,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	June 15, 1853.
			Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	1889	8,000	DeLauny, Iselin & Clarke.....	
2036	1595	2,080	do.....	1891	500	Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	June 29, 1853.
2037	1881	5,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	1892	1,500	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	
2038	1889	8,000	DeLauny, Iselin & Clarke.....	1890	5,000	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.....	July 2, 1853.
2039	1618	2,000	John H. Browning.....	1893	1,000	DeLauny, Iselin & Clarke.....	
2040	1857	6,500	Williamina E. Smith.....	1894	7,000	Thomas Cotterill.....	
			do.....	1895	2,000	F. P. James.....	
2041	1192	2,000	Geo. H. Dunn.....	1896	6,500	Williamina E. Smith, trustee of Maria Campbell Stewart.....	July 5, 1853.
2042	1868	11,000	Wetmore & Cryder.....	1897	2,000	Thomas Cotterill.....	
2043	1766	3,500	Adrian, Iselin & Co.....	1898	8,090	Wetmore & Cryder.....	
2044	1893	1,000	DeLauny, Iselin and Clarke.....	1897	3,000	Thomas Cotterill.....	July 6, 1853
2045	1817	12,500	Deming Duet, Administrator of Wm. H. Burnley, deceased.....	1899	3,500	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	
2046	526	2,000	Joseph Drake.....	1801	1,000	F. P. James.....	
2047	1895	2,000	F. P. James.....	1899	2,500	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	
2048	1172	10,000	N. M. Rothschilds & Sons.....	1800	10,000	do.....	
2049	314	10,000	do.....	1899	2,000	do.....	
2049	315	6,500	R. Oliverson.....	1899	2,000	do.....	July 7, 1853.
			do.....	1895	15,000	James G. King & Sons.....	
			do.....	1813	5,000	Drake & Bradford.....	
2050	1865	10,000	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	1805	1,000	James G. King & Sons.....	
2050	1866	10,000	do.....	1802	10,000	do.....	
2050	1867	10,000	do.....	1803	5,000	F. P. James.....	
2051	1854	4,009	James G. King and Sons.....	1804	500	do.....	July 8, 1853.
2051	1905	16,000	do.....	1806	5,000	D. D. Williamson, President, &c.....	
2052	1907	10,000	F. P. James.....	1807	10,000	do.....	
2053	1908	10,000	do.....	1808	10,000	F. P. James.....	
2053	1909	5,000	do.....	1809	5,000	do.....	
			do.....	1812	20,000	Drake and Bradford.....	
			do.....	1810	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	
			do.....	1811	15,000	Western Bank, Plymouth.....	

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans- fers.	No. of Can- celled Cer- tificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
2054	972	1,000	Abram S. McKinney.....	1913	1,000	Drake and Bradford.....	July 9, 1853.
2055	1913	6,000	Drake and Bradford.....	1914	6,000	Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	July 12, 1853.
2056	1902	10,000	F. P. James.....	1915	10,000	Merchants' Bank, Lafayette.....	July 14, 1853.
2057	1768	10,000	Winstow, Lander & Co.....	1917	10,000	do.....	July 15, 1853.
2058	116	1,500	John Chapplesmith.....	1918	3,000	Wetmore and Cryder.....	
2058	177	1,000	do.....				
2058	118	1,000	do.....				
2059	1912	20,000	Drake and Bradford.....	1919	10,000	Western Bank, Plymouth.....	July 16, 1853.
2060	1480	2,000	do.....	1920	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	July 18, 1853.
2061	1704	7,000	James R. Shields.....	1924	2,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	July 19, 1853.
2061	1772	1,000	Truman Moss.....	1923	10,000	Drake and Bradford.....	
2061	1800	1,000	do.....				
2061	1826	1,000	do.....				
2062	1876	4,000	Joseph Moss.....	1924	4,000	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	
2063	1801	1,000	F. P. James.....	1922	6,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	
2063	1903	5,000	do.....			do.....	
2063	1904	500	do.....			do.....	
2064	1701	3,000	Alfred V. Scott.....	1922	3,000	do.....	
2065	972	500	Samuel Dayton.....	1922	500	do.....	
2066	43	2,500	Alex. Seignette.....	1925	2,500	Edward B. Abbott.....	July 22, 1853.
2067	150	5,000	Thomas Stokes.....	1926	30,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	
2067	151	2,000	do.....				
2067	152	1,000	do.....				
2067	153	1,000	do.....				
2067	154	1,000	do.....				
2067	1345	2,500	do.....				
2067	1515	5,000	do.....				
2067	1516	3,000	do.....				
2067	1517	2,000	do.....				
2067	470	7,000	do.....				
2068	1434	7,000	Alex. S. Palmer.....	1927	7,500	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	

2069	435	10,000	Thomas Wilson & Co.	1928	10,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	July 25, 1853.
2070	1923	10,000	Drake & Bradford.	1929	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport, Indiana.	
2071	1864	10,000	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.			do	July 25, 1853.
2072	1926	30,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	1930	10,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	July 25, 1853.
2073	426	5,000	Thomas Wilson & Co.	1931	20,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	July 20, 1853.
2074	230	5,000	Robert Kelley	1932	10,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.	August 1, 1853.
2075	292	4,000	Ann Eliza Henderson, ad'x of D. Henderson.	1934	5,000	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte, Ind.	
2076	1338	2,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1937	10,000	Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport, Ind.	
2076	1694	2,000	do	1935	10,000	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.	August 3, 1853.
2076	1767	6,000	do			Winslow, Lanier & Co.	
2077	1928	10,000	Gen. Joseph G. Totten.	1936	2,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	August 4, 1853.
2078	368	4,000	do	1940	9,000	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte, Ind.	
2078	739	1,500	Samuel Miller	1937	1,000	do	
2079	747	2,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	1938	5,000	do	
2080	1931	20,000	do	1939	5,000	Granercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.	August 10, 1853.
2081	1879	8,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.	1941	8,000	do	August 13, 1853.
2082	1711	2,000	Belano, Dunlevy & Co.	1941	2,000	John Thompson.	
2083	1883	5,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.	1943	5,000	Bank of North America, Newport, Ind.	
2084	1174	10,000	N. M. Rothschild & Sons.	1942	5,000	E. A. Mathiessen	August 15, 1853.
2085	181	5,000	do	1952	5,000	Wetmore & Cryder.	
2085	181	5,000	H. P. Smith	1946	2,000	John Thompson.	
2086	923	2,500	Charles Twyman.	1943	3,000	Wetmore & Cryder.	
2087	2091	500	Levi Woodbury.	1946	2,500	John Thompson.	
2088	2068	500	George W. Norton.	1943	500	do	
2088	96	1,000	do	1943	6,500	do	
2088	110	1,000	do			do	
2088	165	4,000	do			do	
2089	1943	15,000	John Thompson.	1944	15,000	Southern Bank of Indiana.	August 17, 1853.
2090	441	20,000	Joseph Langton.	1945	5,000	do	
			do	1949	5,000	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte, Ind.	
			do	1950	5,000	do	
			do	1951	5,000	Cammann & Co.	
			do	1951	5,000	Wetmore & Cryder.	
2091	376	1,000	Kate E. Morton.	1946	1,000	Bank of Connorsville, Indiana	August 18, 1853.
2092	1934	10,000	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.	1947	10,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	August 19, 1853.
2093	1421	11,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1853	1,000	Bank of Connorsville, Indiana.	August 20, 1853.
2094	1951	5,000	do	1954	10,000	Northern Indiana Bank, Logansport.	
2095	468	2,000	Maj. Edward Darvall.	1958	5,000	Travers Buxton, Esq.	
2096	745	2,000	Martha Bentley, of Highburg Grange.	1955	2,000	Caroline Bentley of Highburg Grange, near London	
2097	391	2,000	Capt. John T. Evans.	1956	2,000	John Evans	
2098	1682	10,000	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.	1957	2,000	do	
2099	1863	10,000	do	1959	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport, Indiana	August 22, 1853
				1960	10,000	Western Bank, Plymouth, Indiana.	

Abstract of Transfers Indiana Fire per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of cancel- ed certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of new certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
2100	440	20,000	Joseph Langton.....	1961	\$17,500	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	August 24, 1853.
2100	439	2,500	do.....	1992	5,000	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	
2101	1925	2,500	Edward B. Abbott.....	1953	2,500	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.....	
2102	1961	17,500	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	1963	17,500	do.....	
2103	1962	5,000	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	1964	5,000	State Stock Security Bank, Newport, Ind.....	August 25, 1853.
2104	1946	5,500	Wetmore & Cryder.....	1965	500	do.....	
2105	1945	5,000	Joseph Langton.....	1966	5,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....	August 26, 1853.
2106	1859	10,000	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	1966	5,000	do.....	
2107	1859	10,000	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	1967	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport, Indiana.....	August 27, 1853.
2107	1906	5,000	do.....	1968	15,000	Western Bank, Plymouth, Ind.....	
2108	443	10,000	Joseph Langton.....	1969	10,000	Merchant's Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....	
2109	442	10,000	do.....	1970	10,000	Bank of North America, Newport, Ind.....	August 29, 1853.
2110	1860	10,000	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	1971	20,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport, Ind.....	August 31, 1853.
2110	1861	10,000	Wetmore & Cryder.....	1972	10,000	Bank of North America, Newport, Ind.....	September 1, 1853.
2111	1916	1,500	do.....				
2111	1965	500	do.....				
2112	1918	3,000	do.....	1973	3,000	State Stock Security Bank, Newport, Ind.....	September 2, 1853.
2113	1784	5,000	Adams & Sturges.....	1973	5,000	do.....	September 5, 1853.
2114	1891	2,000	Samuel Miller.....	1973	2,000	do.....	September 6, 1853.
2115	1026	7,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1974	7,500	Bank of Connersville, Ind.....	September 8, 1853.
2116	1056	2,000	Samuel Miller.....	1975	1,000	do.....	September 12, 1853.
2117	1443	1,000	do.....	1980		do.....	
2117			Ily S. Troxell.....	1984	1,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....	September 14, 1853.
2118	135	8,000	Hugh Barclay.....	1976	3,000	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	September 15, 1853.
2119	295	5,000	do.....	1977	1,000	Hugh Barclay.....	
2119	1283	1,000	Charles C. Converse.....	1978	4,000	Ward, Campbell & Co.....	
2120	1921	2,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1978	6,000	George McBride jr. & Co.....	

2120	1853	1,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1940	3,500	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.	September 15, 1853.
2121	191	3,000	Christian D. Emsen	1979	3,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	September 16, 1853.
2122	1852	5,000	A. D. Matthiessen	1941	5,000	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City, Ind	
2123	1176	10,000	N. M. Rothschild & Sons	1981	10,000	do	
2124	1977	1,000	Ward, Campbell & Co	1981	1,000	do	
2125	1940	9,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	1982	4,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	September 17, 1853.
2126	1175	10,000	N. M. Rothschild & Sons	1983	5,000	State Stock Security Bank, Newport, Ind	September 19, 1853.
2127	1982	4,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	1987	6,000	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson	September 20, 1853.
2128	1982	1,000	DeLaunay, Iselin & Clarke	1988	1,000	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City, Ind	
2129	1983	5,000	Adams & Sturges	1989	3,000	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City, Ind	September 23, 1853.
2130	762	2,000	Samuel Miller	1990	1,400	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte	September 24, 1853.
2131	1476	3,500	Augustine Asselin Ye Domergue	1995	5,000	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Ind	September 28, 1853.
2132	1629	1,500	Adams & Sturges	1991	2,000	George McBride, Jr., & Co	
2133	1665	500	do	1992	1,000	Augustine Asselin Ye Domergue	
2134	1785	8,000	Daniel B. Phillips	1992	1,000	Louis Henri Domergue	
2135	525	1,000	Geo. McBride, Jr., & Co	1993	1,000	Mrs. L. M. M. De Bernard de Feisal	
2136	1978	10,000	do	1994	10,000	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Ind	
2137	1965	2,000	Pierpont Phillips	1996	1,000	Crescent City Bank, Ind	September 20, 1853.
2138	1929	5,000	do	1996	12,000	do	
2139	723	2,000	Jos ph Drake	1997	5,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.	September 30, 1853.
2140	1932	10,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1999	2,000	Crescent City Bank, Ind	October 3, 1853.
2141	678	3,000	Geo. W. Norton	1998	10,000	Bank of Connorsville, Ind	October 5, 1853.
2142	1429	2,500	Pierpont Phillips	1999	3,000	Crescent City Bank, Ind	October 7, 1853.
2143	1419	1,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1999	2,000	do	
2144	1733	1,500	do	2002	500	H. T. Morgan	October 11, 1853.
2145	1979	3,000	F. P. Heyer & Co	2001	1,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
2146	588	6,000	N. M. Rothschild & Sons	2001	5,000	Bank of Connorsville, Ind	
2147	1177	10,000	do	2003	6,000	Joseph H. Sequine	October 14, 1853.
2148	1178	10,000	Fred'k W. Heygate	2004	5,000	E. A. Matthiessen	October 18, 1853.
2149	417	10,000	Nathan Powell	2005	15,000	John Thompson	
2150	1738	500	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson	2007	5,000	Ellmann Brothers	October 20, 1853.
2151	1981	4,000	do	2008	5,000	Indiana Bank, Madison, Ind	October 21, 1853.
2152	1985	2,000	John Lockie	2010	500	Steuben County Bank, Ind	
2153	1139	1,000	George Ogden	2009	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	October 26, 1853.
2154	1584	7,000	Nathaniel White, Cashier of the Bay State Bank, &c	2013	2,000	Adams & Buckinghams	October 27, 1853.
2155	1886	5,000	Eliza Bradford	2011	1,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
2156	679	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	2012	5,000	Crescent City Bank	October 29, 1853.
2157	2012	3,000	do	2014	3,000	do	October 29, 1853.
2158	2013	600	Nathan K. Hall	2014	3,000	Bryant Burwell	November 1, 1853.
2159	32	2,000	J. L. Wheeler	2015	500	Ellman Brothers	November 4, 1853.
2160	308			2016	2,000		

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Fire Per Cent. State Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans- fers.	No. of Can- celled Cer- tificates.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.		No. of New Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.		Remarks.
		Amount.						
2155	309	2,100	L. Wheeler.....	2017	2,000	Elliman Brothers.....		November 4, 1853.
2156	310	2,400	Joseph Wheeler.....	2018	2,000	do.....		
2157	2016	2,000	Elliman Brothers.....					
2157	2017	2,000	do.....	2021	5,000	A. W. Greenleaf.....		November 14, 1853.
2157	2018	2,000	do.....	2022	1,000	Adams & Buckingham.....		
2158	2011	2,000	Adams & Buckingham.....	2019	500	Willard Carpenter.....		
				2020	1,500	do.....		
2159	1075	1,000	Adams & Sturges.....	2020	1,000	do.....		
2160	310	2,500	Wm. Buckingham.....	2020	2,500	do.....		
2161	2008	5,000	Elliman Brothers.....	2020	1,000	do.....		
				2022	4,000	E. W. Greenleaf.....		November 15, 1853.
2162	2005	15,000	John Thompson.....	2023	15,000	E. A. Matthessan.....		November 16, 1853.
2163	1241	500	Ottley, Post & Whiting, trustees.....	2023	1,500	Wm. H. Bernard.....		November 19, 1853.
2163	1242	500	do.....	2024				
2163	1244	500	do.....					
2164	2007	5,000	Elliman Brothers.....	2025	5,000	F. P. James.....		
2165	2025	5,000	F. P. James.....	2026	5,000	G. W. McCollom.....		
2166	2022	5,000	A. W. Greenleaf.....	2027	5,000	Southern Bank of Indiana.....		November 22, 1853.
2167	2021	5,000	do.....	2028	5,000	Northern Indiana Bank, Logansport.....		
2168	1729	3,500	Adams & Sturges.....	2030	1,000	Adams & Buckingham.....		November 26, 1853.
				2029	2,500	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.....		
2169	2026	5,000	Geo. W. McCollom.....	2031	5,000	Bank of Covington, Covington, Ind.....		
2170	2030	6,000	Willard Carpenter.....	2031	5,000	Crescent City Bank, Evansville, Ind.....		
2171	563	3,000	John C. Baldwin.....	2032	6 000			
2171	1773	500	do.....	2032	3,500	do.....		
2172	241	500	D. H. Mahan.....	2032	500	do.....		
2173	2003	6,000	Joseph H. Segaline.....	2033	6,000	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette, Ind.....		November 29, 1853.
2174	2024	1,500	Wm. H. Bernard.....	2034	1,500	Bank of North America, Newport, Ind.....		November 30, 1853.
2175	1317	500	Sarah A. Higgins.....	2034	500	do.....		
2176	1314	5,000	Gen. Auxonne Theodore de Thiald.....	2035	5,000	Mme Laure Louise Therese de Thiald, wife of A- mour Louis Chs Roux, Marquis de Bonille.....		December 2, 1853.
2177	1243	500	Ottley, Post & Whiting, trustees.....					

		December 3, 1853.				December 5, 1853.	
2177	1255	500	Ottley, Post & Whiting, Trustees.....	2036	2,500	Bank of North America, Newport	
	1256	500	do				
2177	1257	500	do				
2177	1258	500	do				
2178	1262	500	H. T. Morgan.....	2036	500	do	
2179	1243	500	Ottley, Post & Whiting, trustees.....	2037	5,000	do	
2179	1246	500	do				
2179	1247	500	do				
2179	1248	500	do				
2179	1249	500	do				
2179	1250	500	do				
2179	1251	500	do				
2179	1252	500	do				
2179	1253	500	do				
2179	1254	500	do				

Where transfers are made to the Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for Banks, the name of the Bank only is given.

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Tiro and a half per cent. State Stock from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No. of Trans- fer.	No. of Certi- ficate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of new Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
686	1790	\$20,000 00	Herman D. Abdrich.....	1993	\$20,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	November 1, 1852.
688	1807	20,000 00	do.....	1994	20,000 00	do.....	
687	246	3,950 00	Daniel B. Ryall.....				
687	1534	3,000 00	do.....	1995	10,000 00	do.....	
687	1735	6,760 00	do.....	1999	3,720 00	do.....	
688	1906	1,500 00	Corning & Co.....	1996	20,000 00	do.....	
688	1918	5,847 50	do.....	1997	10,000 00	do.....	
688	1940	33,360 50	do.....	1998	10,000 00	do.....	
688	1947	1,092 00	d.....	1999	2,300 00	do.....	
689	254	900 00	John Buckingham.....	1999	900 00	do.....	
689	197	1,887 50	R. E. Everson.....	1999	1,887 00	do.....	
691	1922	14,000 00	James G. King & Sons.....	2000	10,000 00	do.....	
691	1929	2,800 00	do.....	2002	4,800 00	do.....	
			do.....	2001	2,000 00	Corning & Co.....	
692	1813	782 50	Geo. D. Morgan, in trust.....	2002	2,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
692	1816	1,217 50	d.....			do.....	November 2, 1852.
693	1942	9,000 00	R. E. Everson.....	2003	10,000 00	do.....	
693	1951	2,000 00	do.....	2004	5,000 00	do.....	
693	1955	2,000 00	do.....			do.....	
693	1956	2,000 00	do.....			do.....	
694	417	8,375 00	Abel Smith.....			Edmund Fowler, London.....	November 3, 1852.
695	423	2,117 50	A. L. Melville.....	2005	8,375 00	do.....	
696	1507	347 50	Charles Smith.....	2005	1,055 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
697	1525	4,020 00	D. W. Desbler.....	2011	552 50	do.....	
698	1944	2,000 00	Corcoran & Riggs.....	2006	347 50	Chas. Smith, trustee to estate of Sam'l Welles.....	
699	1985	10,000 00	Corning & Co.....	2007	4,020 00	F. P. James.....	November 4, 1852.
699	1987	1,400 00	do.....	2007	2,000 00	F. P. James.....	
699	1990	5,000 00	do.....	2008	10,000 00	B. H. Buckingham.....	
699	1990	5,000 00	do.....	2009	10,000 00	do.....	
700	2007	6,000 00	F. P. James.....	2010	5,000 00	do.....	
701	810	1,800 00	Samuel G. Wyman.....	2013	6,020 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	November 10, 1852.
702	1420	2,500 00	Pierpont Phillips.....	2014	1,800 00	do.....	
702	1448	2,700 00	do.....	2014	2,000 00	do.....	November 11, 1852
				2015	3,000 00	Coleman & Drake.....	

703	804	190 00	W. S. Halabird.....	2022	190 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	November 12, 1852.
704	1935	10,000 00	Pierpont Phillips.....	2016	3,000 00	Pierpont Phillips.....	November 13, 1852.
			do	2015	7,000 00	Coleman & Drake.....	
705	510	1,340 00	Isaac Seymour, cashier.....	2023	1,310 00	Corning & Co.....	
706	2001	2,000 00	Corning & Co.....	2017	2,000 00	B. H. Buckingham.....	November 15, 1852.
707	1804	23,831 00	Buckingham & McCulloch.....	2018	3,000 00	do	
			do	2019	10,000 00	do	
			do	2020	831 00	do	
708	3023	1,340 00	Corning & Co.....	2024	1,340 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	November 23, 1852.
709	1099	2,000 00	H. Belair.....	2024	2,000 00	do	
710	621	837 50	E. Kanvenstedt & Schumaker.....	2025	900 00	do	November 29, 1852.
711	95	540 00	do	2028	540 00	do	November 30, 1852.
712	1754	25,000 00	Ell Merrill.....	2026	25,000 00	B. H. Buckingham.....	December 1, 1852.
713	1247	200 00	Corning & Co.....	2027	900 00	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.....	December 2, 1852.
714	107	1,440 00	Charles Phelps.....	2028	1,440 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	December 3, 1852.
715	1926	190 00	Patrick Fanning.....	2029	190 00	Bank of Connorsville, Ind.....	December 10, 1852.
716	1306	880 00	E. G. Whitney, secretary.....	2032	880 00	John Warren & Son.....	December 11, 1852.
717	549	1,675 00	Geo. Mecklern.....				
718	243	1,182 50	H. P. & Evan Rogers & John Haseltine, execu- tors.....	2033	1,800 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	December 13, 1852.
719	112	707 50	Joseph D. Beers.....	2033	2,340 00	do	
			do				
720	557	12 50	E. C. McIntosh.....	2033	720 00	Haywood & Allen.....	December 15, 1852.
721	98	515 00	Lewis H. Haslewood.....	2036	180 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	December 21, 1852.
722	1750	180 00	James Rees.....	2037	10,000 00	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	December 30, 1852.
			Edwin D. Morgan.....	2036	10,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
			do	2036	2,485 00	do	
723	1311	2,485 00	Richard Hancock.....	2039	515 00	John Warren & Son.....	January 20, 1853.
724	2034	515 00	Haywood & Allen.....	2042	837 50	James W. Bleeker.....	February 7, 1853.
725	415	837 50	David Pugh.....	2043	1,400 00	John Warren & Son.....	February 19, 1853.
726	1938	1,400 00	Lewis H. Haslewood.....	2045	185 00	James W. Bleeker.....	February 24, 1853.
727	2042	837 50	James W. Bleeker.....	2050	652 50	James G. King & Sons.....	
			do	2046	3,240 00	Moran & Iselin.....	
728	152	5,527 50	Moran & Iselin.....	2047	1,260 00	Adrian, Iselin & Co.....	
729	1372	1,760 00	do	2048	1,440 00	Moran Brothers.....	
730	2044	2,587 50	Arthur H. Price.....	2050	1,760 00	James G. King & Sons.....	February 25, 1853.
731	2043	1,400 00	Cammann & Co.....	2051	400 00	do	
			John Warren & Son.....	2052	1,000 00	John Warren & Son.....	February 28, 1853.
			do	2053	1,000 00	James G. King & Sons.....	
732	2049	1,800 00	Matland, Phelps & Co.....	2054	800 00	Coleman & Drake.....	March 1, 1853.
			do	2054	3,000 00	James W. Bleeker.....	
733	2015	10,000 00	Coleman & Drake.....	2055	7,000 00	Coleman & Drake.....	
			do			James G. King & Sons.....	
734	2045	185 00	James W. Bleeker.....				
734	2054	800 00	do	2057	985 00	Ball, Black & Co.....	March 2, 1853

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans- fer.	No. of cancel- led certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
735	1526	1,087 50	Henrietta Samuel	2057	1,087 50	Ball, Black & Co.	March 2, 1853.
736	1373	1,140 00	Emma J. E. C. P. de Seigneux	2057	1,140 00	do	
737	2038	1,437 50	Charles Butler	2059	2,000 00	James G. King & Sons	March 7, 1853.
737	2040	1,437 50	do	2060	875 00	Coleman & Drake	
738	1189	180 00	Martha E. Durham, trustee	2060	125 00	do	
			do	2069	55 00	S. H. Fleckwood	
739	742	8,080 00	Hopie & Co., Ketwick & Voornberg, and widow	2061	1,000 00	Joshua Le Bailly	
			Wm. Borski	2063	7,080 00	Wetmore & Cryder	
940	813	1,775 00	D. J. Anderson	2059	1,000 00	James G. King & Sons	
			do	2070	775 00	Cammann & Co.	
741	2050	5,600 00	James G. King & Sons	2064	10,000 00	Anna Hottinguer, wife of F. Jameson	March 8, 1853.
741	2052	1,900 00	do	2065	6,000 00	do	
741	2055	3,000 00	do				
741	2079	3,000 00	do				
742	213	4,185 00	Robert Inglis	2066	4,185 00	Thomas Dent	March 9, 1853.
733	999	5,025 00	John Ferguson, N. Y.	2067	5,025 00	Winstow, Lanier & Co.	March 12, 1853.
744	1982	2,943 00	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.	2068	3,315 00	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.	
744	1991	375 00	do				
745	2070	775 00	Cammann & Co.	2073	775 00	D. J. Anderson	April 1, 1853.
746	1764	2,000 00	Horatio Hill	2074	2,000 00	Corning & Co.	April 6, 1853.
747	2046	3,240 00	Moran & Iselin	2075	3,240 00	Moran Brothers	April 21, 1853.
748	2077	300 00	Isaac Kip, Jr.	2078	300 00	Corning & Co.	April 30, 1853.
749	1074	2,000 00	Corning & Co.	2078	1,212 50	do	May 5, 1853.
			do	2080	775 50	Wm. H. Neilson	
750	686	190 00	Joseph Cudlip	2078	100 00	Corning & Co.	
751	1336	210 00	Wm. Beers	2078	210 00	do	
752	2053	4,000 00	Coleman & Drake	2079	2,000 00	Coleman & Drake	
			do	2078	2,000 00	Corning & Co.	
753	722	335 00	Francis J. Ballam	2080	335 00	Wm. H. Neilson	May 6, 1853.
754	2076	1,500 00	Norman S. Washburn	2091	1,500 00	John Warren & Son	
755	921	887 50	F. W. Stein	2083	887 50	Wm. H. Neilson	May 7, 1853.

756	2072	87 50	W. T. Riggs.....	2082	87 50	Mrs. Jane Sims, N. Y.....	May 7, 1853.
757	2078	3,912 50	Corning & Co.....	2082	3,912 50	do	
758	2060	1,000 00	Coleman & Drake.....	2084	3,000 00	E. D. Morgan.....	May 12, 1853.
759	2079	2,000 00	do				
759	2080	1,122 50	Wm. H. Neilson.....	2084	2,010 00	do	May 14, 1853.
759	2083	887 50	do				
760	35	720 00	George Thompson.....	2086	720 00	James G. King & Sons.....	May 18, 1853.
761	2086	720 00	James G. King & Sons.....	2090	720 00	Corning & Co.....	May 20, 1853.
762	1735	550 00	Coults & Co.....	2090	550 00	do	
763	1736	750 60	Timothy Wiegman.....	2090	730 00	do	
764	2085	300 00	Andrew Low.....	2090	300 00	do	
765	580	180 00	Emory Low.....	2090	900 00	do	
765	662	360 00	do				
765	1221	360 00	do				
766	1282	420 00	William and James Currie.....	2087	420 00	Addison S. Diossy.....	May 27, 1853.
767	988	25 00	Thomas Eyre.....	2088	3,960 00	Wetmore & Cryder.....	May 28, 1853.
767	1073	3,660 00	do				
767	2027	275 00	do				
768	1074	10,000 00	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	2089	10,000 00	Wm. H. English.....	May 30, 1853.
769	339	360 00	Joseph E. Fry.....	2092	360 00	Corning & Co.....	June 8, 1853.
770	2069	55 00	S. H. Fleetwood.....	2092	55 00	do	
771	1856	5,600 00	Catharine Ann Tone, in trust.....	2092	5,000 00	do	
772	1660	1,000 00	Grace Geo'ana Tone.....	2092	1,000 00	do	
773	679	900 00	Mott & Bowne ex'rs.....	2092	900 00	do	
774	1744	8,000 00	Selden, Withers & Co.....	2093	8,000 00	Wm. H. English.....	June 13, 1853.
775	1375	1,000 00	Wm. H. English.....	2093	6,000 00	do	July 1, 1853.
775	1900	5,000 00	do				
776	1308	2,400 00	Abraham S. McKinney.....	2097	2,000 00	Corning & Co.....	July 2, 1853.
777	1345	2,190 00	Williamina E. Smith.....	2095	2,190 00	Williamina E. Smith, trustee Maria C. Stewart.....	July 8, 1853.
778	97	540 00	N. Hinckley & Co.....	2096	540 00	Nardessa Stone.....	July 12, 1853.
779	256	5,527 50	R. Oliverson.....	2102	5,527 50	Corning & Co.....	July 13, 1853.
780	148	180 00	A. Groesbeck.....	2098	180 00	Wm. and John O'Brien.....	July 16, 1853.
781	920	825 00	Charles Twyman.....	2100	825 00	Joshua Le Bailley, Esq.....	
782	947	1,675 00	H. P. Smith.....	2100	1,675 00	do	
783	2063	7,050 00	Wetmore & Cryder.....	2101	2,080 00	Wetmore & Cryder.....	
			do				
784	1473	1,037 50	Alex. Seignette.....	2103	1,037 50	Joshua Le Bailley, Esq.....	July 20, 1853.
785	764	3,832 50	Winslow & Perkins.....	2104	3,832 50	Edward B. Abbott.....	July 30, 1853.
786	1402	220 00	Levi Woodbury.....	2113	225 00	Chas. Davis, adm'r Jas. B. Clarke.....	August 1, 1853.
787	168	837 50	John Wells.....	2105	900 00	Corning & Co.....	August 10, 1853.
787	169	62 50	do			John Wells.....	
788	344	360 00	Kath'e E. Morton.....	2107	360 00	Wetmore & Cryder.....	August 17, 1853.
789	437	10,000 00	Joseph Langton.....	2108	5,000 00	Joseph Langton.....	August 19, 1853.
789	707	10,000 00	do	2109	10,000 06	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute. Ind.....	
789	1601	937 50	do	2110	5,937 50	Cammann & Co.....	
789	1483	920 00	Major Edward Darvall.....	2111	920 00	Travers Buxton, Esq.....	
791	364	670 00	John T. Evans.....	2112	670 00	John Evans.....	August 20, 1853.
792	2084	5,010 00	E. D. Morgan.....	2113	5,010 00	John Evans.....	
793	2110	5,937 50	Cammann & Co.....	2113	5,000 00	Corning & Co.....	
			do			do	

Abstract of Transfers Indiana Two and a Half per cent. State Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Cancel- led Certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of new Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
794	2108	\$5,000 00	Cammann & Co.....	2118	\$937 50	John Warren & Son.....	August 20, 1853.
795	1729	8,100 00	Joseph Langton.....	2114	5,000 00	Corning & Co.....	August 22, 1853.
795	1733	990 00	Edwin D. Morgan.....	2115	10,000 00	do	
795	1738	16,572 50	do	2116	10,000 00		
795	1758	887 50	do	2117	10,000 00		
795	1815	9,450 00	do				
796	2103	1,037 50	Edward B. Abbott.....	2123	1,037 50	do	
797	2090	3,250 50	Corning & Co.....	2119	20,000 00	do	
797	2092	7,315 00	do	2120	20,000 00		
797	2097	9,000 00	do	2121	10,000 00		
797	2109	5,527 50	do	2122	10,000 00		
797	2113	10,230 00	do	2123	3,292 50		
797	2114	5,000 00	do				
797	2115	10,000 00	do				
797	2116	10,000 00	do				
797	1117	10,000 00	do				
798	531	670 00	Joseph Drake.....	2123	1,420 00	do	
798	532	50 00	do				
798	783	760 00	do				
799	1528	1,150 00	Joseph Battell.....	2123	1,150 00	do	
800	2107	360 00	Wetmore & Cryder.....	2123	360 00	do	
801	1788	260 00	Samuel Dayton.....	2123	260 00	do	
802	2013	7,820 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2124	400 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	August 26, 1853.
			do	2154	7,420 00	Corning & Co.....	August 27, 1853.
803	1767	8,000 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	2125	8,000 00	Adams & Buckinghams.....	August 29, 1853.
804	1993	20,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2125	42,000 00	do	
804	1994	20,000 00	do				
804	2014	2,000 00	do				
805	1995	10,000 00	do				
805	1996	20,000 00	do				
805	1997	10,000 00	do	2127	20,000 00	Corning & Co.....	August 30, 1853.
				2128	20,000 00	do	

806	2004	5,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2129	5,000 00	E. H. Herrick.....	September 8, 1853.
807	1931	5,122 50	do	2130	1,122 50	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	September 9, 1853.
808	1998	10,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2126	5,000 00	Fayette County Bank, Connorsville, Ind.	September 12, 1853.
808	2000	10,000 00	do	2133	1,800 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	
808	2002	6,000 00	do	2132	25,000 00	Steuben County Bank, Angola, Ind.	
809	1766	10,000 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	2134	8,000 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	September 13, 1853.
810	1948	7,200 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2125	2,000 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	September 15, 1853.
810	1989	8,615 00	do	2136	815 00	Steuben County Bank, Angola, Ind.	
810	2003	10,000 00	do	2141	25,000 00		
811	1927	9,882 50	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2137	490 00	Winslow, Lanier and Co.	September 19, 1853.
811	1999	8,807 50	do	2140	20,000 00	L. C. and H. T. Pearce.....	
811	2133	1,800 00	do	2137	1,000 00	Winslow, Lanier and Co.	
812	1881	1,000 00	S. S. Walkley.....	2137	5,000 00	do	
813	2134	8,000 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	2138	3,000 00	do	
814	1954	38,979 50	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2138	6,979 50	Wm. H. Neilson.....	September 20, 1853.
815	1376	1,000 00	do	2142	33,000 00	Edwin G. Whitney.....	September 41, 1853.
815	2089	10,000 00	Wm H. English.....	2139	11,000 00	do	
816	2032	880 00	do	2147	4,232 50	Corning and Co.	
816	2039	515 00	John Warren & Son.....				
816	2051	400 00	do				
816	2081	1,500 00	do				
816	2113	937 50	do				
817	2125	50,000 00	Adams & Buckinghams.....	2143	35,000 00	Adams and Buckinghams.....	September 30, 1853.
818	2143	35,000 00	do	2144	15,000 00	Henry Martin Turner.....	October 1, 1853.
819	1331	100 00	Adams & Buckinghams.....	2145	25,832 50	Adams and Buckinghams.....	
820	2147	13,400 00	do	2147	9,167 50	Corning and Co.	
821	1246	950 00	S. J. Sylvester.....	2146	100 00	E. Morrison and Co.	October 5, 1853.
821	1246	950 00	Corning & Co.	2149	8,400 00	Corning and Co.	October 7, 1853.
822	211	360 00	do	2148	5,000 00	Wm. H. English.....	
823	647	900 00	James R. Shields.....	2151	950 00	F. P. James.....	
824	1510	387 50	Buckingham, Sturges & Converse, executors.....	2151	360 00	do	
825	2137	6,490 00	Isaac Davis.....	2151	900 00	do	
825	2138	8,979 50	Jas. Coggeshall.....	2151	387 50	do	
826	216	1,800 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2152	7,969 50	Winslow, Lanier and Co.	October 11, 1853.
827	2123	7,580 00	Charles C. Converse.....	2150	7,500 00	Fayette County Bank, Connorsville, Ind.	October 15, 1853.
828	250	3,350 00	Corning & Co.	2153	1,800 00	E. M. Gregory.....	
828	251	250 00	do	2156	2,580 00	Corning and Co.	
829	2145	23,822 50	Robert Bayard, trustee.....	2155	5,000 00	Wm H. English.....	
830	2088	3,960 00	do	2156	3,600 00	Corning and Co.	
830	2099	937 50	Adams & Buckinghams.....	2158	3,000 00	Wm. H. Neilson.....	October 17, 1853.
			do	2159	3,000 00	Corning and Co.	
			do	2150	17,832 50	Gilbert, Coe and Johnson.....	
			Wetmore & Cryder.....				

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Two and a Half Per Cent. State Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Can-celled Cer-tificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
830	2101	\$2,480 00	Wetmore and Cryder.....	2161	6,977 50	Corning & Co.....	October 17, 1853.
831	1377	1,000 00	Wm. H. English.....	2162	11,000 00	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	October 21, 1853.
831	1378	500 00	do			do	
831	1381	500 00	do			do	
831	1503	1,000 00	do			do	
831	1570	1,000 00	do			do	
831	1901	5,000 00	do			do	
831	1902	1,000 00	do			do	
831	1903	1,000 00	do			do	
832	2139	11,000 00	Edwin G. Whitney.....	2162	11,000 00	do	
833	2041	300 00	Nathan Powell.....	2163	300 00	do	
834	1617	2,300 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	2163	2,000 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	
834	1643	7,800 00	do	2164	8,000 00	Gilbert Coe & Johnson.....	
835	2153	1,800 90	E. M. Gregory.....	2165	1,800 00	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.....	
837	2160	17,832 50	Gilbert, Coe and Johnson.....	2165	832 50	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	
837	2164	8,000 00	do	2167	25,000 00	F. P. James.....	
838	2142	33,000 00	Wm. H. Neilson.....	2168	23,000 00	Corning & Co.....	October 22, 1853.
			do	2169	10,000 00	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.....	
839	2033	4,800 00	Winslow, Lanier and Co.....	2173	885 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
839	2967	5,025 00	do	2173	9,000 00	Indiana Bank, Madison, Ind.....	
840	2124	400 00	Winslow, Lanier and Co.....	2173	307 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	October 26, 1853.
840	2136	1,122 50	do	2173	10,000 00	F. P. James.....	
840	2152	7,810 00	do	2172	10,000 00		
840	2152	7,969 50	do				
841	1782	10,000 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	2174	8,060 00	Francis A. Brooks.....	October 27, 1853.
			do	2175	2,000 00	do	
842	2156	6,180 00	Corning and Co.....	2176	1,180 00	Corning & Co.....	October 29, 1853.
842	2159	5,000 00	do	2176	10,000 00	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.....	
843	1798	25,000 00	B. H. Buckingham.....	2176	50,000 00	Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport, Ind.....	
843	2026	25,000 00	do	2178			
844	2151	2,507 50	F. P. James.....	2179	27,597 50	Bank of Albany, N. A.....	October 31, 1853.
844	2167	25,000 00	do				

845	2161	6,977 50	Corning & Co	2181	1,977 00	Corning and Co	October 31, 1853.
847	2158	3,000 00	do	2180	5,000 00	Bank of New Albany, New Albany	
848	1457	170 00	Wm. H. Neilson	2180	3,000 00	do	November 1, 1853.
849	1549	670 00	Nathan K. Hall	2182	170 00	Bryant Burnell	November 4, 1853.
850	1550	670 00	L. Wheeler	2183	670 00	Thomas Cotterill, Esq., a citizen of the U. S. at present residing in Birmingham, England	
851	1548	670 00	Joseph Wheeler	2183	670 00	do	
852	2149	8,400 00	J. L. Wheeler	2183	670 00	do	
853	2154	7,420 00	Corning & Co	2184	1,977 50	Corning and Co	November 5, 1853.
854	2168	23,000 00	do	2185	10,000 00	Traders Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	
855	2170	1,100 00	do	2186	10,000 00	do	
856	2171	1,977 50	do	2187	10,000 00	do	
857	2181	20,000 00	do	2188	10,000 00	do	
858	2119	20,000 00	do	2190	2,000 00	Elkhart County Bank	November 7, 1853.
859	2122	10,000 00	do	2191	10,000 00	do	
860	2128	20,000 00	do	2192	10,000 00	do	
861	2 08	10,000 00	B. H. Buckingham	2193	10,000 00	do	
862	2009	10,000 00	do	2194	20,000 00	Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport	November 9, 1853.
863	2120	20,000 00	Corning & Co	2195	3,105 00	Corning and Co	November 10, 1853.
864	2121	10,000 00	do	2196	26,895 00	F. P. James	
865	1988	5,862 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co	2198	2,487 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co	November 12, 1853.
866	1992	3,960 00	do	2197	20,000 00	Bank of Albany, New Albany	
867	2036	12,665 00	do	2199	10,000 00	do	
868	2127	20,000 00	Corning & Co	2200	10,000 00	do	
869	2172	10,000 00	do	2201	10,000 00	do	November 14, 1853.
870	2196	26,895 00	F. P. James	2202	26,895 00	do	November 16, 1853.
871	1878	1,075 50	Winslow, Lanier & Co	2203	5,005 00	Winslow, Lanier & Co	November 19, 1853.
872	1885	1,285 50	do	2206	9,889 50	Bank of Albany, New Albany	
873	1891	360 00	do				
874	1914	40 00	do				
875	1924	817 50	do				
876	1936	360 00	do				
877	1973	335 00	do				
878	2011	552 50	do				
879	2022	190 00	do				
880	2024	3,340 00	do				
881	2025	900 00	do				
882	2028	1,980 00	do				
883	2173	1,192 00	do				
884	2198	2,487 00	do				
885	1468	13,129 00	Wm. S. Wetmore	2204	6,895 00	Corning and Co	
886	2184	1,977 50	do	2205	6,334 00	Wetmore and Cryder	
887	2195	3,05 00	Corning & Co	2207	5,000 00		
888	2204	6,805 00	do	2208	6,977 50		
889	1163	165 00	Ottley, Post and Whiting, trustees	2209	507 50	Corning and Co	
890	1165	177 50	do				

Abstract of Transfers, Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Transfers.	No. of Cancelled Certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
866	1171	\$165 00	Outley, Post & Whiting, Trustees.....	2210	\$6,234 00	Corning & Co	November 23, 1853.
867	2205	6,234 00	Wetmore & Cryder.....	2210	13,766 00	do	
868	194	6,653 00	Wm. S. Wetmore.....				
868	209	575 00	do				
868	1218	837 50	do				
868	1482	5,698 50	Sarah A. Higgins	2211	187 50	F. P. James.....	November 30, 1853.
869	1212	187 50	F. P. James.....	2212	187 50	Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	December 2, 1853.
870	2211	187 50					

Abstract of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No. of Transfers.	No. of Cancelled Certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
545	850	\$11,500	D. W. Deehler, cashier Clinton Bank of Columbus,	1575	\$8,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co	November 1, 1852.
546	1361	7,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1576	3,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
547	1577	5,000	do	1577	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
548	1555	2,000	do	1578	2,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	
549	1049	500	Charlotte Smith	1579	5,000	R. Ellis Everson	November 2, 1852.
549	1050	500	do	1580	2,000	T. Ketcham & Co	November 3, 1852.
550	573	3,000	John C. Baldwin	1581	500	Chas. Smith, trustee to Adeline de Lavalette	
			do	1582	500	Chas. Smith, trustee to estate of Sam. Wells	November 20, 1852.
			do	1583	2,000	Samuel F. Phelps	
551	1475	20,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1584	1,000	T. Ketcham & Co	November 29, 1852.
551	1530	5,500	do	1585	25,500	Blatchford & Rainsford	
552	1528	27,600	T. Ketcham & Co	1586	4,000	T. Ketcham & Co	
552	1569	850	do	1585	14,500	Blatchford & Rainsford	
552	1580	2,000	do	1589	8,000	Thomas & Grey	
			do	1590	2,000	C. B. Coventry	
			do	1591	1,950	John Warren & Son	
553	1583	2,000	Samuel F. Phelps	1587	1,000	Samuel F Phelps	November 24, 1852.
			do	1588	1,000	C. B. Pease	
554	610	2,500	Pavensdtadt & Shumacker	1594	2,000	J. G. Vassar	
			do	1594	500	Isaac Kip, jr.	
555	1057	2,000	George H. Dunn	1592	2,000	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co	November 26, 1852.
556	1546	5,000	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co	1593	5,000	Jacob Little & Co	December 1, 1852.
557	1334	1,000	Thomas Davenport	1594	1,000	J. G. Vassar	December 2, 1852.
558	1523	25,000	T. Ketcham & Co	1595	25,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	December 4, 1852.
559	1575	8,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co	1596	3,500	do	December 6, 1852.
			do	1598	5,000	Fredrick Bronson	
560	1171	10,000	Wm. G. Steele & Thos. A. Hartwell, N. J.	1599	5,000	Wm. G. Steele Somerville, N. J.	December 9, 1852.
			do	1600	5,000	Thomas A. Hartwell Somerville, N. J.	
561	116	2,500	Winslow & Perkins	1601	2,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co	December 10, 1852.
562	1547	5,000	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co	1602	2,000	R. Ellis Everson	December 14, 1852.
			do	1603	3,000		

Abstract of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Can-elled Certifi-cates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
563	536	\$1,500	Lewis H. Haslewood	1605	\$1,500	Haywood & Allen	December 15, 1852.
564	892	7,400	Dan Minertzhagen	1613	10,000	S. Van Duzer	
564	913	7,400	do	1615	4,800	Gregorio Jose Martinez del Rio Mexico	
565	1591	1,950	John Warren & Sons	1614	1,250	John Warren & Sons	
			do	1615	700	Gregorio Jose Martinez del Rio Mexico	
566	1605	1,500	Haywood & Allen	1616	1,000	T. Ketcham & Co.	January 3, 1853.
			do	1617	500	Gregorio Jose Martinez del Rio Mexico	
567	163	1,000	Thomas W. Gale	1618	1,000	Thomas W. Gale	January 8, 1853.
568	1396	3,450	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1619	3,450	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	January 11, 1853.
569	186	17,500	Solomon Sturges	1620	17,500	The Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham, Conn.	January 15, 1853.
570	1417	5,000	Jacob Little & Co.	1622	5,000	Elisha Riggs	January 21, 1853.
571	1182	10,000	Carpenter & Vernalye	1623	10,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	January 22, 1853.
572	1382	1,000	N. R. Cobb & Co.	1623	1,000	do	
573	1456	1,000	Charles W. Baldwin	1623	1,000	do	
574	1612	10,000	S. Van Duzer	1624	5,000	James G. King & Sons	January 31, 1853.
			do	1625	5,000	Elisha Riggs	
575	1624	5,000	James G. King & Sons	1625	5,000	Hugh C. Smith	February 2, 1853.
576	1265	10,000	Albert Wells	1626	10,000	J. A. Underwood	February 12, 1853.
577	1287	1,000	N. R. Cobb & Co.	1627	10,000	Isaac C. Delaplaine	February 24, 1853.
577	1317	10,000	do	1628	13,500		
577	1514	2,000	do				
577	1520	500	do				
578	1508	1,500	do				
580	148	16,500	Moran & Iselin	1628	1,500	Isaac C. Delaplaine	
			do	1629	9,000	Moran & Iselin	
			do	1631	3,500	Adrian, Iselin & Co.	
			do	1632	4,000	Moran Brothers	
581	1623	12,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1633	11,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	February 25, 1853.
			do	1634	1,000	Henry S. Troxell	
582	164	5,000	D. J. Anderson	1635	1,000	Samuel Nimmons	March 11, 1853.
			do	1636	1,000	do	
			do	1641	3,000	Cammann & Co.	
583	1585	40,000	Blatchford & Rainsford	1637	40,000	Isaac Seymour	March 15, 1853.

584	1554	3,000	Winslow Lanier & Co.	1633	5,000	R. Ellis Everson	February 16, 1853
585	1558	6,000	do	1639	2,000	do	
584	1576	3,000	do	1640	1,000	John M. Clymonds	March 16, 1853.
585	127	10,500	Winslow & Perkins.	1642	1,000	do	
			do	1643	1,500	do	
			do	1944	1,500	do	
			do	1645	1,000	do	
			do	1646	1,000	do	
			do	1647	1,500	do	
			do	1648	1,000	do	
			do	1649	1,500	do	
			do	1650	1,000	do	
			do	1651	1,000	do	
			do	1653	500	do	
586	965	500	Winslow Lanier & Co.	1654	500	R. H. Winslow	March 17, 1853.
587	1641	3,000	Cammann & Co.	1655	3,000	Solomon L. Gillett	March 19, 1853.
588	1281	1,500	John W. White	1657	500	A. D. Hunt & Co.	March 24, 1853.
588	1282	3,000	do	1657	500	do	
			do	1658	500	do	
			do	1659	500	do	
			do	1660	500	do	
			do	1661	500	do	
			do	1662	500	do	
			do	1663	500	do	
			do	1664	500	do	
			do	1665	5,000	W. A. Smith	March 31, 1853.
589	1584	1,000	T. Ketcham & Co.	1666	1,000	Clement Bennington	April 14, 1853
589	1586	4,000	do	1667	2,000	Addison S. Dossy	April 5, 1853.
590	1616	1,000	do	1668	9,000	Moran Brothers	April 21, 1853.
591	1045	2,000	Alfred D. Hoyt	1669	9,000	N. R. Cobb & Co.	May 3, 1853.
592	1629	9,000	Moran & Iselin	1670	6,500	N. M. Bliss	
593	1628	15,000	Isaac C. Delaplaine	1671	11,000	Wetmore & Cryder	May 28, 1853.
			do	1672	2,500	John Baker	June 15, 1853.
594	676	11,000	Thomas Eyre			do	
585	375	500	Emory Low			do	
595	642	1,000	do			do	
595	828	1,000	do			do	
596	1579	5,000	R. Ellis Everson	1673	10,000	Maria Everson	July 1, 1853.
586	1602	2,000	do	1674	10,000	do	
596	1603	3,000	do	1675	2,000	do	
596	1638	5,000	do				
596	1639	5,000	do				
596	1640	2,000	do				
597	971	3,000	Amos O. Osborn	1678	2,500	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson	July 2, 1853.
587	1152	2,000	do	1677	2,000	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.	
597	1458	500	do				
598	1060	6,000	Williamina E. Smith	1676	6,000	Williamina E. Smith, trustee of M. C. Stewart	July 7, 1853.
599	923	10,000	Richard Oliverson	1679	5,000	James G. King & Sons	
599	924	6,500	do	1680	1,000	Jacob Little & Co.	
			do	1677	6,000	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.	

Abstract of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Transfers.	No. of cancelled certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No of new Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
600	140	1,000	Richard Oliverson.....	1681	4,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	July 7, 1853.
601	1234	1,000	Francis J. Dallam.....	1677	1,000	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	July 12, 1853.
602	123	12,000	John Munn.....	1682	1,000	Jacob Little & Co.....	July 30, 1853.
603	285	1,000	Winslow & Perkins.....	1683	12,000	Charles Davis, adm'r of James B. Clarke.....	August 17, 1853.
604	1627	10,000	Katherine E. M. roth.....	1685	1,000	Wetmore & Cryler.....	August 19, 1853.
			J. A. Underwood & Son.....	1686	5,000	J. A. Underwood & Son.....	
			do.....	1687	5,000	do.....	
605	227	13,500	Robert Inglis.....	1688	13,000	Palmer, Mackillop, Dent & Co.....	August 20, 1853.
606	300	2,000	Cap. J. T. Evans.....	1689	2,000	John Evans.....	
607	1686	5,000	J. A. Underwood & Son.....	1690	5,000	Albert Wells, Peekskill.....	
608	1687	5,000	do.....	1691	5,000	do.....	
	1436	44,500	Francis Mills.....	1692	41,500	James G. King & Son.....	September 12, 1853.
			do.....	1693	1,000	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	
			do.....	1694	2,000	Lewis & Litchester.....	
609	1593	5,000	Jacob Little & Co.....	1695	500	Jacob Little & Co.....	September 16, 1853.
			do.....	1697	4,000	O. T. Dunsburg.....	
610	1693	5,000	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	1698	1,000	W. A. Darling.....	September 17, 1853.
611	1692	41,500	James G. King & Sons.....	1699	34,500	James G. King & Sons.....	September 24, 1853.
			do.....	1700	7,000	Jacob Little & Co.....	
612	703	2,000	Joseph Drake.....	1701	2,000	Joseph Drake.....	October 6, 1853.
613	1572	5,000	J. J. Henry.....	1702	5,000	Frederic Brounson.....	November 16, 1853.

Abstract of Transfers Wabash and Erie Deferred Canal Stock, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of canceled certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of new certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
96	505	\$11,500	Wm. Appleton and Nathan Appleton, ex'ors.....	539	11,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co	November 6, 1852.
97	536	5,000	James G. King and Sons.....	539	5,000	do	
98	539	16,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	540	16,500	R. H. Winslow.....	November 15, 1852.
99	405	500	Isham Henderson	541	1,000	Richard H. Winslow	November 19, 1852.
99	406	500	do			do	
100	245	1,000	Wetmore & Cryder.....	543	500	Wm. S. Wetmore	January 6, 1853.
			do	544	500	John Cryder.....	January 24, 1853.
101	114	500	J. S. Barbour, trustee.....	546	500	Leverette Rawdon.....	March 22, 1853.
102	520	6,000	D. F. Clapp.....	551	6,000	do	
103	478	1,500	H. T. Morgan.....	551	1,500	D. F. Clapp	
104	242	1,000	Wm. & Jas. Currie	552	1,000	do	
105	248	7,000	Richard Hancock.....	553	7,000	Addison S. Diossy.....	April 15, 1853.
106	272	4,000	Oelrichs & Kreiger, trustees for Mrs. M. Hirschfeld.	554	4,000	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	April 18, 1853.
107	519	2,500	Lewis H. Haselwood	555	2,500	Oelrichs & Co., trustees for Mrs. M. Hirschfeld....	April 22, 1853.
108	82	1,500	N. Hinkle & Co.....	558	1,500	John Warren & Son.....	April 29, 1853.
109	355	2,500	Alex. Seignette.	560	2,500	Narcissa Stone.....	July 8, 1853.
110	360	2,000	Edward Darvall.....	561	2,000	Edward B. Abbott.....	July 20, 1853.
111	314	2,000	Geo. Mechem.....	562	2,000	Travers Buxton, Esq.....	
112	311	500	Edward Freastey.....	563	500	Joseph Lawson	September 2, 1853.
113	354	500	Nathan K. Hall.....	563	500	Mary P. Bridger	September 28, 1853.
114	280	500	Isham Henderson.....	564	500	Bryant Bur ell.....	November 1, 1853.
114	294	500	do	565	4,500	Samuel P. Bishop	November 3, 1853.
114	296	500	do				
114	297	500	do				
114	298	500	do				
114	299	500	do				
114	300	500	do				
114	301	500	do				
114	302	500	do				
115	510	500	Gilbert & Johnson	566	500	Wm. Henry Authen	November 21, 1852

*Abstract of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds,
from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.*

No. of Trans- fer.	No. of cancel- led certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
32	82	500	D. W. Desider	103	500	Winslow, Lanier & Co	November 1, 1852.
33	163	1,500	Thomas W. Gale	104	1,500	Thomas W. Gale	January 8, 1853.
34	1596	50	Winslow, Lanier & Co	105	50	Winslow, Lanier & Co	January 11, 1853.
45	186	2,500	Solomon Sturges	106	2,500	The Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham, Conn	January 15, 1853.
37	89	1,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co	107	1,250	R. H. Winslow	March 18, 1853.
37	97	1,500	do	108	1,250	James F. D. Lanier	
38	1060	500	Williamina E. Smith	109	500	Williamina E. Smith, trustee of Maria C. Stewart..	July 2, 1853.

Abstract of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Deferred Canal Stock, issued on account of Canal Bonds, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No. of Transfers.	No. of Cancelled certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Remarks.
13	38	5,600	Wetmore & Cryder.....	73	2,500	Wm. S. Wetmore.....	January 6, 1853.
14	62	500	do.....	74	2,500	John Cryder.....	January 6, 1853.
15	75	2,500	Stephen Clarke.....	77	600	Charles Butler.....	February 5, 1853.
			Charles Butler.....	79	500	do.....	February 17, 1853.
16	80	3,000	do.....	78	2,000	Joseph D. Beers.....	February 17, 1853.
17	81	3,000	Maitland, Phelps & Co.....	81	3,000	James W. Bleeker.....	March 1, 1853.
18	83	500	James W. Bleeker.....	82	3,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	March 2, 1853.
19	76	2,500	James Rees.....	85	500	Charles Butler.....	May 31, 1853.
19	77	500	Charles Butler.....	85	3,500	Charles Butler.....	May 31, 1853.
19	79	500	do.....			do.....	
19	79	500	do.....			do.....	

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Certificates of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS
1569	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	\$5,000	Nov. 2, 1852.	
1570	Moran & Iselin.....	3,600		
1571	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1,000		
1572	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	3,000		
1573	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	4,000	Nov. 3, 1852.	
1574	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,500		Canceled.
1575				
1576	A. Fisher & Thomas Denny.....	1,000		
1577	Charles Smith, Trustee to Adeline de La Valette.....	500		
1578	Charles Smith, Trustee to the Estate of Saml. Welles.....	500		
1579	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	12,000		
1580	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000	Nov. 4, 1852.	
1581	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	5,000	Nov. 6, 1852.	
1582	do.....	5,000		
1583	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	5,000		
1584	Decoppet & Co. in trust for Rev. F. D. Lambert.....	1,000		
1585	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	5,000		
1586	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	25,000	Nov. 8, 1852.	
1587	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	10,000		
1588	do.....	10,000		
1589	do.....	10,000		
1590	do.....	10,000		
1591	do.....	1,000		
1592	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	14,500		
1593	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	10,000	Nov. 9, 1852.	
1594	do.....	5,000		
1595	do.....	2,000		
1596	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	4,500		
1597	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	10,000	Nov. 10, 1852.	
1598	John Robert Mills.....	2,500		
1599	Carpenter and Vermilye.....	5,000		
1600	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	5,000		
1601	Adams & Sturges.....	1,000	Nov. 13, 1852.	
1602	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	10,000		
1603	do.....	10,000		
1604	do.....	10,000		
1605	do.....	5,000		
1606	do.....	5,000		
1607	do.....	5,000		
1608	do.....	5,000		
1609	Carpenter and Vermilye.....	4,000		
1610	F. P. James.....	10,000		
1611	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.....	5,000	Nov. 15, 1852.	
1612	do.....	5,000		
1613	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	20,000		
1614	Wm. Marshall of Pattersdal Hall, Westmoreland, Eng.....	3,500	Nov. 19, 1852.	

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date	REMARKS.
1615	The Auditor of State of Indiana, in trust for the Prairie City Bank Terre Haute	\$3,000	November 23, 1852.	
1616	John Thompson	12,500	November 24, 1852.	
1617	Corning & Co.	5,500		
1618	do	3,500	November 26, 1852.	
1619	Adams & Sturges	5,000	November 27, 1852.	
1620	do	5,000		
1621	do	5,000		
1622	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana, in trust for the Bank of Connersville	10,000		
1623	do	10,000		
1624	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana, in trust for the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth	5,000	November 29, 1852.	
1625	do	4,000		
1626	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport	10,000		
1627	F. P. James	10,000	November 30, 1852	
1628	do	10,000		
1629	Adams & Sturges	1,500		
1630	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana in trust for the Prairie City Bank	10,000	December 1, 1852.	
1631	do	10,000		
1632	do	10,000		
1633	do	10,000		
1634	do	12,000		
1635	do	11,000		
1636	do	10,000		
1637	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana in trust for the Bank of Con- nersville	500	December 2, 1852.	
1638	Winslow, Lanier & Co	4,000	December 3, 1852.	
1639	H. T. Morgan	1,000	December 4, 1852.	
1640	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	4,900		
1641	do	4,000		
1642	do	1,000	December 7, 1852.	
1643	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana in trust for the Bank of Con- nersville	10,000	December 8, 1852.	
1644	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	8,500		
1645	do	1,500		
1646	do	10,000	December 9, 1852.	
1647	do	10,000		
1648	do	10,000		
1649	do	10,000		
1650	do	9,500	December 10, 1852.	
1651	Houghton & Co	3,500		
1652	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette	12,500		
1653	The Auditor of State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru	10,000	December 11, 1852.	
1654	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	6,500	December 13, 1852.	
1655	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana in trust for the bank of Con- nersville	50,000	December 14, 1852.	
1656	Houghton & Co	12,500		
1657	The Auditor of the State of Indi- ana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru	10,000	December 15, 1852.	
1658	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	500		
1659	Haywood & Allen	1,500		

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1660	Samuel Kissane.....	\$500	Decemcor 15, 1852.	
1661	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	15,000	January 3, 1853.	
1662	F. P. James.....	7,000		
1663	Wright & Titus.....	5,000		
1664	F. P. James.....	7,500	January 4, 1853.	
1665	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of N. America, Newport.....	5,000		
1666	do	10,000		
1667	do	10,000		
1668	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	2,500		
1669	H. T. Morgan.....	20,000	January 6, 1853.	
1670	Coleman & Drake.....	17,500		
1671	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	10,000		
1672	do	48,000		
1673	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	25,000	January 7, 1853.	
1674	Adams & Sturges.....	1,000		Canceled.
1675	F. P. James.....	500	January 8, 1853.	
1677	do	5,000		
1678	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	1,000		
1679	H. T. Morgan.....	15,000	January 10, 1853.	
1680	do	11,000		
1681	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	9,500		
1682	do	10,000		
1683	do	10,000		
1684	H. T. Morgan.....	1,000	January 11, 1853.	
1685	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	500		
1686	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	10,000		
1687	F. P. James.....	14,500	January 12, 1853.	
1688	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	8,000		
1689	The Auditor of State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru.....	10,000	January 13, 1853.	
1690	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	5,000		
1691	H. T. Morgan.....	3,000		
1692	F. P. James.....	1,500	January 14, 1853.	
1693	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	25,000	January 15, 1853.	
1694	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2,000		
1695	Adams & Sturges.....	500	January 17, 1853.	
1696	do	10,000		
1697	do	8,000		
1698	Charles Butler.....	2,500		
1699	F. P. James.....	2,000		
1700	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000		
1701	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	15,500		
1702	H. T. Morgan.....	4,000	January 18, 1853.	
1703	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	2,000	January 19, 1853.	
1704	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	1,500		
1705	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	12,500	January 20, 1853.	
1706	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	3,000		
1707	The President, Directors &c., of the Bay State Bank in Lawrence Mass.....	18,000	January 22, 1853.	
1708	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	9,500		

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1709	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	\$14,500	January 22, 1853.	Canceled.
1710				
1711	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	2,000	January 24, 1853.	
1712	Pierpont Phillips.....	5,000		
1713	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	10,000		
1714	do	10,000		
1715	do	10,000		
1716	do	10,000		
1717	do	10,000		
1718	do	10,000		
1719	do	10,000		
1720	do	10,000		
1721	do	5,000		
1722	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth	5,000	January 25, 1853.	
1723	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Ind., Peru	10,000	January 26, 1853.	
1724	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	10,000		
1725	do	10,000		
1726				Canceled.
1727	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	5,000	January 26, 1853.	
1728	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	3,500	January 27, 1853.	
1729	Adams & Sturges	3,000	January 28, 1853.	
1730	Charles Butler	2,500		
1731	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Merchants' Bank, Lafayette.....	5,000	January 29, 1853.	
1732	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	3,000	January 31, 1853.	
1733	do	1,500		
1734	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	15,000	February 1, 1853.	
1735	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	5,000	February 2, 1853.	
1736	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	9,000		
1737	do	5,000		
1738	Nathan Powell	500	February 4, 1853.	
1739	Adams & Sturges.....	7,000		
1740	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	10,000		
1741	do	10,000		
1742	do	6,000		
1743	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	6,000		
1744	Maxwell & Co	4,000		
1745	Carpenter & Vermilye	2,500		
1746	do	2,500	February 7, 1853.	
1747	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Security Bank, Newport	5,000	February 8, 1853.	
1748	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	5,000	February 10, 1853.	
1749	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville	10,000		
1750	do	10,000		
1751	do	5,000		
1752	Delano, Dunlevy & Co	3,000	February 11, 1853.	
1753	do	3,000		

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	BY WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1754	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	\$5,000	February 11, 1853.	
1755	do	5,100		
1756	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	5,000	February 15, 1853.	
1757	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana at Peru.....	20,000	February 16, 1853.	
1758	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	15,000	February 17, 1853.	
1759	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	4,000	February 19, 1853.	
1760	Cammann & Co.....	4,500	February 21, 1853.	
1761	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	10,000	February 23, 1853.	
1762	do	10,000		
1763	do	10,000		
1764	do	10,000		
1765	Maitland, Phelps & Co.....	3,000	February 24, 1853.	
1766	Adrian, Iselin & Co.....	3,500		
1767	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	6,000		
1768	do	10,000		
1769	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Drovers' B'k, Rome.....	5,500	February 28, 1853.	
1770	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	10,000		
1771	do	5,500		
1772	do	10,000		
1773	John C. Baldwin.....	500	March 1, 1853.	
1774				Canceled.
1775	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	12,500	March 1, 1853.	
1776	A. M. Ferris & Brother.....	1,000		
1777	Decoppet & Co.....	4,000		
1778	Josiah Barnes.....	3,500	March 4, 1853.	
1779				Canceled.
1780	John & Edward Ferguson in trust	4,000	March 4, 1853.	
1781	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.....	5,500	March 5, 1853.	
1782	Thomas Dent.....	13,500	March 8, 1853.	
1783	Adams & Sturges.....	5,000	March 9, 1853.	
1784	do	5,000		
1785	do	8,000		
1786	E. P. Domeneck.....	4,000		
1787	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru.....	13,300	March 12, 1853.	
1788	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	5,000	March 16, 1853.	
1789	Adams & Sturges.....	5,000		
1790	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000	March 17, 1853.	
1791	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru.....	10,000	March 25, 1853.	
1792	F. P. James.....	4,000	March 26, 1853.	
1793	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Drover's B'k, Rome.....	12,500	March 28, 1853.	
1794	Henry Wm. Pickersgill.....	2,500		
1795	F. P. James.....	1,000		
1796	do	2,500	March 29, 1853.	
1797	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Ind., at Peru.....	10,000	March 30, 1853.	
1798	F. P. James.....	500	March 31, 1853.	

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1799	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	6,800	April 2, 1853	
1800	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	2,700		
1801	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Southern Bank of Indiana.....	4,000	April 4, 1853.	
1802	F. P. James.....	10,000	April 7, 1853.	
1803	do.....	10,000	April 8, 1853.	
1804	do.....	1,000		
1805	do.....	2,000		
1806	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	5,000	April 11, 1853.	
1807	do.....	5,000		
1808	do.....	2,000		
1809	do.....	1,000		
1810	Adams & Sturges.....	4,000	April 13, 1853.	
1811	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	1,000		
1812	do.....	1,000	April 15, 1853.	
1813	F. P. James.....	5,000		
1814	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	5,000		
1815	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000	April 19, 1853.	
1816	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru.....	10,000		
1817	Denning Duer, Admr. of Wm. H. Bumley, dec'd.....	12,500	April 20, 1853.	
1818	Maitland, Phelps & Co.....	7,000	April 21, 1853.	
1819	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	3,000		
1820	Isaac D. Budd, Phila.....	2,500		
1821	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	3,500		
1822	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000		
1823	Ignace de Terlecki, Paris.....	2,000	April 23, 1853.	
1824	do.....	2,000		
1825	F. P. James.....	10,000		
1826	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	5,000	April 25, 1853.	
1827	Maitland, Phelps & Co.....	2,000		
1828	Norman S. Washburn.....	2,500	April 26, 1853.	
1829	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	5,500		
1830	F. P. James.....	8,500	April 27, 1853.	
1831	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	5,000		
1832	do.....	5,000		
1833				Canceled.
1834	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	4,000		
1835	Isaac Kip, jr.....	500	May 2, 1853.	
1836	Ward & Co.....	6,500	May 3, 1853.	
1837	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	5,000		
1838	do.....	5,000	May 4, 1853.	

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1839	Ward & Co.....	2,500	May 3, 1853.	
1840	do	2,000	May 4, 1853.	
1841	do	13,500	May 6, 1853.	
1842	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru.....	10,000	May 12, 1853.	
1843	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	38,000		
1844	do	20,000	May 14, 1853.	
1845	do	7,500		
1846	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	5,000		
1847	Jean Conrad Jameson	10,500		
1848	Christine Adele Jameson, wife of Ed. Philippe Berard	10,500		
1849	Ward & Co.....	19,000	May 17, 1853.	
1850	Andrew Low.....	500		
1851	Ketchum, Rogers & Bemend.....	4,400		
1852	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000	May 18, 1853.	
1853	DeCoppet & Co.....	1,000		
1854	James G. King & Sons.....	4,000	May 19, 1853.	
1855	Ferdinand Karck, in trust.....	6,000	May 23, 1853.	
1856	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	5,200	May 25, 1853.	
1857	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	15,000		
1858	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	10,000	May 27, 1853	
1859	do	10,000		
1860	do	10,000		
1861	do	10,000		
1862	do	10,000		
1863	do	10,000		
1864	do	10,000		
1865	do	10,000		
1866	do	10,000		
1867	do	10,000		
1868	Wetmore & Cryder.....	11,000	May 28, 1853.	
1869	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	15,000	May 31, 1853.	
1870	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	8,000		
1871	McMillain & Seymour.....	2,500		
1872	do	500	June 1, 1853.	
1873	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank at Lafayette	3,000		
1874	Adams & Sturges.....	1,000	June 1, 1853.	
1875	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	1,000	June 3, 1853.	
1876	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	1,000	June 4, 1853	
1877	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000		
1878	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	8,000		
1879	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru.....	30,000		
1880	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Canal Bank at Evansville	44,000	June 6, 1853.	

Certificates Indiana five per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive,—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1881	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	\$5,000	June 7, 1853.	
1882	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.	5,000		
1883	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co.....	5,000	June 8, 1853.	
1884	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru.....	15,000		
1885	William Moore.....	500	June 9, 1853.	1853 issued in lieu of 722 (lost).
1886	Nath. White, Cashier of the Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Massachusetts.....	7,500	June 10, 1853.	
1887	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville	9,200	June 14, 1853.	
1888	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	15,000	June 15, 1853.	
1889	De Launay, Iselin & Clarke.....	8,000		
1890	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Conville.	5,000	July 2, 1853.	
1891	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	500	June 29, 1853.	
1892	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	1,500		
1893	De Launay, Iselin & Clarke.....	1,000	July 2, 1853.	
1894	Thomas Cotterill, Esq., a citizen of the U. S., at present residing in Birmingham, Eng.....	7,000		
1895	F. P. James.....	2,000		
1896	Williamina E. S ith, trustee of Maria Campbell Stewart.....	6,500		
1897	Thomas Cotterill, Esq.....	5,000	July 5, 1853.	
1898	Wetmore & Cryder.....	8,000		
1899	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	10,000	July 6, 1853.	
1900	do	10,090		
1901	F. P. James.....	1,000		
1902	do	10,000	July 7, 1853.	
1903	do	5,000		
1904	do	500		
1905	James G. King & Sons.....	16,000		
1906	D. D. Williamson, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	5,000	July 8, 1853.	
1907	F. P. James.....	10,000		
1908	do	10,000		
1909	do	5,600		
1910	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport	10,000		
1911	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Western Bank, Plymouth.....	15,000		
1912	Drake & Bradford	20,000		
1913	do	6,000	July 9, 1853.	
1914	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	6,000		
1915	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Merchant's Bank, Lafayette.....	10,000	July 12, 1853.	
1916	Wetmore & Cryder	1,500	July 14, 1853.	

Certificates Indiana five per cent. State nal Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1917	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Merchants' Bank, Lafayette.....	\$10,000	July 14, 1853.	
1918	Wetmore & Cryder.....	3,000	July 15, 1853.	
1919	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Western Bank, Plymouth.....	10,000	July 16, 1853.	
1920	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	10,000		
1921	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2,500	July 18, 1853.	
1922	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	10,000	July 19, 1853.	
1923	Drake & Bradford.....	10,000		
1924	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	5,000	July 20, 1853.	
1925	Edward B. Abbott.....	2,500		
1926	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	30,000	July 22, 1853.	
1927	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	7,500		
1928	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	10,000	July 25, 1853.	
1929	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	10,000		
1930	do	10,000	July 26, 1856.	
1931	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	20,000		
1932	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	10,000		
1933	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000	Aug. 1, 1853.	
1934	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	10,000		
1935	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport.....	10,000		
1936	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	7,500	Aug. 3, 1853.	
1937	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	5,000	Aug. 4, 1853.	
1938	do	5,000		
1939	do	5,000		
1940	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	9,000		
1941	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	10,000	Aug. 11, 1853.	
1942	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of North America, Newport.....	5,000	Aug. 13, 1853.	
1943	John Thompson.....	15,000	Aug. 15, 1853.	
1944	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Southern Bank of Indiana.....	15,000		
1945	Joseph Langton.....	5,000	Aug. 17, 1853.	
1946	Wetmore & Cryder.....	5,500		
1947	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000		
1948				Canceled
1949	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	5,000		
1950	do	5,000		
1951	Cammann & Co.....	5,000		
1952	E. A. Matthieson.....	5,000		
1953	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,000	Aug. 18, 1853.	

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1951	To Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville	\$10,000	August 18, 1853.	
1945	Travers Burton, Esq.	2,000	August 20, 1853.	
1946	Caroline Buntley of Highburgh Grange, near London	2,000		
1947	John Evans	2,000		
1948	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust to the Northern Ind. Bank, Logansport	5,000		
1949	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport	10,000	August 22, 1853.	
1960	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Western Bank, Plymouth	10,000		
1961	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson	17,500	August 24, 1853.	
1962	Carpenter & Vermilye	5,000		
1963	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	20,000		
1964	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Security Bank, Newport	5,000	August 25, 1853.	
1965	Wetmore & Cryder	500		
1966	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette	10,000	August 26, 1853.	
1967	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport	10,000	August 27, 1853.	
1968	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in Trust for the Western Bank, Plymouth	15,000		
1969	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Merchants' Bank, Lafayette	10,000		
1970	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of North America, Newport	10,000	August 29, 1853.	
1971	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport	20,000	August 31, 1853.	
1972	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of North America, Newport	10,000	Sept. 1, 1853.	
1973	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Security Bank, Newport	10,000	Sept. 6, 1853.	
1974	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville	7,500	Sept. 8, 1853.	
1975	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Merchants' Bank, Lafayette	1,000	Sept. 12, 1853.	
1976	Hugh Barclay	3,000	Sept. 15, 1853.	
1977	Ward, Campbell & Co.	1,000		
1978	Geo. McBride, Jr., & Co.	10,000		
1979	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	3,000	Sept. 16, 1853.	
1980	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette	4,500		
1981	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Indiana, Michigan City	16,000		
1982	Duncan, Sherman, & Co.	4,000	Sept. 17, 1853.	

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1983	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Security Bank, Newport.	\$5,000	Sept. 17, 1853.	Canceled.
1984	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	2,000		
1985	do	4,000	Sept. 19, 1853.	
1989				
1987	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Indiana, Michigan City.....	9,000	Sept. 20, 1853.	
1988	De Launay, Iselin & Clarke.....	1,000		
1989	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	1,000	Sept. 23, 1853.	
1990	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	5,000	Sept. 24, 1853.	
1991	Agustine Aselin Ve. Domerque, Guardian.....	1,500	Sept. 28, 1853.	
1992	Louis Henry Domerque.....	1,000		
1993	Mrs. L. M. M. De Berrard de Feissal.....	1,000		
1994	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	10,000		
1995	Geo. McBride, Jr., & Co.....	2,000		
1996	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Crescent City Bank, Evansville.....	13,000	Sept. 30, 1853.	
1997	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	5,000	Oct. 1, 1853.	
1998	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	10,000	Oct. 5, 1853.	
1999	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Crescent City Bank, Evansville.....	7,000	Oct. 8, 1853.	
2000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,000	Oct. 11, 1853.	
2001	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	5,000		
2002	H. T. Morgan.....	500		
2003	Joseph H. Sequine.....	6,009	Oct. 14, 1853.	
2004	E. A. Matthiessen.	5,000	Oct. 18, 1853.	
2005	John Thompson.....	15,000		
2006	William F. Miller, Esq.....	500	Oct. 20, 1853.	
2007	Elliman Brothers.....	5,060		
2008	do	5,000		
2009	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Steuben County Bank, Angola.....	5,000	Oct. 21, 1853.	
2010	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana Bank, Madison.....	500		
2011	Adams & Buckinghams.....	2,000	Oct. 27, 1853.	
2012	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	5,000		
2013	do	3,000	Oct. 28, 1853.	
2014	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Crescent City Bank, Evansville.....	13,000		
2015	Bryant Burwell.....	500	Nov. 1, 1853.	
2016	Elliman Brothers.....	2,000	Nov. 4, 1853.	
2017	do	2,000		
2018	do	2,000		
2019	Adams & Buckinghams.....	500	Nov. 14, 1853.	
2020	Willard Carpenter, Pres.....	6,000	Nov. 15, 1853.	
2021	A. W. Greenleaf.....	5,009		

Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount	Date.	REMARKS.
2022	A. W. Greenleaf	\$5,000	Nov. 15, 1853.	
2023	E. A. Mathiesson	15,000	Nov. 16, 1853.	
2024	Wm. H. Bernard	1,500	Nov. 19, 1853.	
2025	F. P. James	5,000		
2026	Geo. W. McCulloch	5,002		
2027	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Southern Bank of Indiana	5,000	Nov. 22, 1853.	
2028	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Northern Ind. Bank, Logansport	5,000		
2029	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	2,500	Nov. 26, 1853.	
2030	Adams & Buckinghams	1,000		
2031	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Covington, at Covington	5,000		
2032	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Crescent City Bank, Evansville	10,000		
2033	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Gramercy Bank, Lafayette	6,000	Nov. 29, 1853.	
2034	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of N. America, Newport	2,000	Nov. 30, 1853.	
2035	M'me Laure Louise Therese de Teard, wife of Amour Louis Chas. Rene, Marquis de Bouille.	5,000	Dec. 2, 1853.	
2036	The Auditor of the State of Indiana, in trust for the Bank of N. America	3,000	Dec. 3, 1853.	
2037	do	5,000	Dec. 5, 1853.	

Certificates Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1993	Winslow, Lanier and Co.....	\$20,000 00	Nov. 1, 1852.	
1994	do	20,000 00		
1995	do	10,000 00		
1996	do	20,000 00		
1997	do	10,000 00		
1998	do	10,000 00		
1999	do	8,807 50		
2000	do	10,000 00		
2001	Corning & Co.....	2,000 00		
2002	Winslow, Lanier & Co	6,600 00		
2003	do	10,000 00	Nov 2, 1852.	
2004	do	5,000 00		
2005	Edmund Fowle, London.....	10,000 00	Nov. 3, 1852.	
2006	Charles Smith, to the estate of Samuel Welles.....	347 50	Nov. 3, 1852.	
2007	F. P. James.....	6,000 00	Nov. 4, 1852.	
2008	B. H. Buckingham	10,000 00		
2009	do	10,000 00		
2010	do	5,000 00		
2011	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	552 50		
2012	John Robert Mills.....	1,450 00	Nov. 10, 1852.	
2013	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	7,820 00		
2014	do	2,000 00	Nov. 11, 1852.	
2015	Coleman, & Drake	10,000 00	Nov. 13, 1852.	
2016	Pierpont Phillips.....	3,000 00		
2017	B. H. Buckingham	5,000 00	Nov. 15, 1852.	
2018	do	10,000 00		
2019	do	10,000 00		
2020	do	831 00		
2021	William Marshall, of Pattersdale Hall, Westmoreland, Eng.....	2,000 00	Nov. 19, 1852.	
2022	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	190 00		
2023	Corning & Co.....	1,340 00		
2024	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	3,340 00	Nov. 23, 1852.	
2025	do	900 00	Nov. 29, 1852.	
2026	B. H. Buckingham	25,000 00	Dec. 1, 1852.	
2027	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	200 00	Dec. 2, 1852	
2028	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1 980 00	Dec. 3, 1852.	
2029	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	190 00	Dec. 10, 1852.	
2030				Canceled.
2031	Beebe & Co.....	262 50	Dec. 15, 1852.	
2032	John Warren & Son.....	880 00		
2033	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	4,860 00		
2034	Haywood & Allen.....	515 00		
2035	Samuel Kissam	290 00	Dec. 30, 1852.	
2036	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	12,665 00		
2037	E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	10,000 00		
2038	Charles Butler	1,437 50	Jan. 17, 1853.	
2039	John Warren & Son.....	515 00	Jan. 20, 1853.	
2040	Charles Butler.....	1,437 50	Jan. 28, 1853.	
2041	Nathan Powell.....	300 00	Feb. 4, 1853.	
2042	Jas. W. Bleecker.....	837 50	Feb. 7, 1853.	
2043	John Warren & Son.....	1,500 00	Feb. 19, 1853.	
2044	Cammann & Co.....	2,587 50	Feb. 21, 1853.	
2045	Jas. W. Bleecker	185 00	Feb. 24, 1853.	
2046	Moran & Iselin.....	3,240 00		
2047	Adrian Iselin & Co.....	1,260 00		
2048	Moran Brothers	1,440 00		
2049	Maitland, Phelps & Co	1,800 00		
2050	James G. King & Sons	5,000 00	Feb. 25, 1853.	
2051	John Warren & Co	400 00	Feb. 28, 1853.	
2052	James G. King & Sons	1,000 00		

Certificates Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2053	Coleman & Drake	4,000 00	March 1, 1853.	
2054	James W. Bleecker	800 00		
2055	James G. King & Sons	7,000 00		
2056				Canceled.
2057	Ball, Black & Co	3,212 50	March 2, 1853.	
2058	Josiah Barnes	2,062 50	March 4, 1853.	
2059	James G. King & Sons	3,000 00	March 7, 1853.	
2060	Coleman & Drake	1,000 00		
2061	Joshua Le Bailly	1,000 00		
2062				Canceled.
2063	Wetmore & Cryder	7,080 00		
2064	Anna Hottinguer, wife of Farquhar Jameson	10,000 00	March 8, 1853.	
2065	do	6,000 00		
2066	Thomas Dent	4,185 00		
2067	Winslow, Lanier & Co	5,025 00	March 9, 1853.	
2068	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru	3,318 00	March 12, 1853.	
2069	Stanley H. Fleetwood	55 00		
2070	Cammann & Co	775 00		
2071	Henry Wm. Pickersgill, of Stratford Place, London	1,437 50	March 28, 1853.	
2072	W. T. Riggs	87 50	March 31, 1853.	
2073	D. J. Anderson	775 00	April 1, 1853.	
2074	Corning & Co	2,000 00	April 6, 1853.	
2075	Moran Brothers	3,240 00	April 21, 1853.	
2076	Norman S. Washburn	1,509 00	April 26, 1853.	
2077	Isaac Kip, jr.	300 00	April 29, 1853.	
2078	Corning & Co	3,912 50	May 5, 1853.	
2079	Coleman & Drake	2,000 00		
2080	Wm. H. Neilson	1,122 50	May 6, 1853.	
2081	John Warren & Son	1,500 00		
2082	Mrs. Jane Sims	4,000 00	May 7, 1853.	
2083	Wm. H. Neilson	887 50	May 9, 1853.	
2084	E. D. Morgan	5,010 00	May 14, 1853.	
2085	Andrew Low	300 00	May 17, 1853.	
2086	James G. King & Sons	720 00	May 18, 1853.	
2087	Addison S. Diossy	420 00	May 27, 1853.	
2088	Wetmore & Cryder	3,960 00	May 28, 1853.	
2089	Wm. H. English (Indiana)	10,000 00	May 30, 1853.	
2090	Corning & Co	3,220 00		
2091				Canceled
2092	Corning & Co	7,315 00	June 13, 1853.	
2093	Wm. H. English (Indiana)	8,000 00	July 1, 1853.	
2094	do	6,000 00		
2095	Williamina E. Smith, trustee of Maria Campbell Stewart	2,190 00	July 2, 1853.	
2096	Narcissa Stone	540 00	July 8, 1853.	
2097	Corning & Co	2,000 00		
2098	Wm. & John O'Brien	180 00	July 13, 1853.	
2099	Wetmore & Cryder	197 50	July 14, 1853.	
2100	Joshua De Bailly, Esq.	7,500 00	July 18, 1853.	
2101	Wetmore & Cryder	2,080 00		
2102	Corning & Co	5,527 50		
2103	Edward B. Abbott	1,037 50	July 20, 1853.	
2104	Charles Davis, adm. of the estate of James B. Clark	3,632 50	July 30, 1853.	
2105				Canceled.
2106	John Wells	900 00	Aug. 10, 1853.	
2107	Wetmore & Cryder	360 00	Aug. 17, 1853.	
2108	Joseph Langton	5,000 00	Aug. 19, 1853.	
2109	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	10,000 00		
2110	Cammann & Co	5,937 50		

Certificates Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2111	Travers Buxton, Esq.....	90 00	Aug. 20, 1853.	
2112	John Evans.....	675 00		
2113	Corning & Co.....	10,230 00		
2114	do.....	5,000 00	Aug. 22, 1853.	
2115	do.....	10,000 00		
2116	do.....	10,000 00		
2117	do.....	10,000 00		
2118	John Warren & Son.....	937 50		
2119	Corning & Co.....	20,000 00	Aug. 23, 1853.	
2120	do.....	20,000 00		
2121	do.....	10,000 00		
2122	do.....	10,000 00		
2123	do.....	7,530 00		
2124	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	490 00	Aug. 26, 1853.	
2125	Adams & Buckinghams.....	50,000 00	Aug. 29, 1853.	
2126	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Fayette County Bank, Connersville.....	5,000 00	Sept. 9, 1853.	
2127	Corning & Co.....	20,000 00		
2128	do.....	20,000 00		
2129	E. H. Herriek.....	5,000 00	Sept. 12, 1853	
2130	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,122 50		
2131	Geo. W. Beebee.....	512 50		
2132	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Steuben Co. Bank, Angola.....	25,000 00		
2133	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,800 00		
2134	Francis A. Brooks.....	8,000 00	Sept. 13, 1853.	
2135	do.....	2,600 00		
2136	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	815 00	Sept. 15, 1853.	
2137	do.....	6,490 00	Sept. 20, 1853.	
2138	do.....	8,979 50	Sept. 21, 1853.	
2139	E. G. Whitney.....	11,000 00		
2140	L. C. & H. T. Pearce.....	20,000 00	Sept. 23, 1853.	
2141	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Steuben Co. Bank, Angola.....	25,000 00		
2142	Wm. H. Neilson.....	33,000 00		
2143	Adams & Buckinghams.....	35,000 00	Sept. 30, 1853.	
2144	Henry Martin Turnor, Esq., of England.....	15,000 00		
2145	Adams & Buckinghams.....	25,832 50	Oct. 1, 1853.	
2146	E. Morrison & Co.....	100 00		
2147	Corning & Co.....	13,400 00		
2148	Wm. H. English.....	5,000 00	Oct. 5, 1853.	
2149	Corning & Co.....	8,400 00		
2150	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Fayette Co. Bank, Connersville.....	7,500 00	Oct. 8, 1853.	
2151	F. P. James.....	2,597 50	Oct. 10, 1853.	
2152	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	7,969 50		
2153	E. M. Gregory.....	1,800 00	Oct. 11, 1853.	
2154	Corning & Co.....	7,420 00		
2155	Wm. H. English.....	5,000 00	Oct. 15, 1853.	
2156	Corning & Co.....	6,180 00		
2157	Wm. F. Miller, Ex'r.....	312 50	Oct. 20, 1853.	
2158	Wm. H. Neilson.....	3,000 00	Oct. 21, 1853.	
2159	Corning & Co.....	5,000 00		
2160	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	17,832 50		
2161	Corning & Co.....	6,977 50		
2162	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana B'k, Madison.....	22,300 00		
2163	Francis A. Brooks.....	2,000 00		
2164	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	8,000 00		

Certificates Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, issued from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2165	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana Bank, Madison.....	18,000 00	Oct. 21, 1853.	
2166	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	832 50		
2167	F. P. James.....	25,000 00		
2168	Corning & Co.....	23,000 00	Oct. 22, 1853.	
2169	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2170	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Indiana Bank at Madison.....	9,000 00	Oct. 26, 1853.	
2171				Canceled.
2172	F. P. James.....	10,000 00		
2173	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1,192 62		
2174	Francis A. Brooks.....	8,000 00	Oct. 27, 1853.	
2175	do.....	2,000 00		
2176	Corning & Co.....	1,800 00	Oct. 29, 1853.	
2177	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2178	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport.....	50,000 00		
2179	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Albany, N. A.....	27,597 50	Oct. 31, 1853.	
2180	do.....	8,000 00		
2181	Corning & Co.....	1,977 50		
2182	Bryant Burwell.....	170 00	Nov. 1, 1853.	
2183	Thos. Cotterill, Esq., a citizen of the U. S., at present residing in Birmingham, England.....	2,010 00	Nov. 4, 1853.	
2184	Corning & Co.....	1,977 50	Nov. 5, 1853.	
2185	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2186	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2187	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2188	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2189				
2190	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Elkhart County Bank, Goshen.....	20,000 00	Nov. 7, 1853.	
2191	do.....	10,000 00		
2192	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00	Nov. 8, 1853.	
2193	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2194	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport.....	20,000 00	Nov. 9, 1853.	
2195	Corning & Co.....	3,065 00	Nov. 10, 1853.	
2196	F. P. James.....	26,895 00		
2197	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Albany, N. A.....	20,000 00	Nov. 12, 1853.	
2198	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2,487 00		

Certificates Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, issued from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
2199	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00	Nov. 14, 1853.	
2200	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	10,000 00		
2101	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	10,000 00	Nov. 16, 1853.	
2202	do.....	26,895 00	Nov. 19, 1853.	
2203	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	5,025 00		
2204	Corning & Co.....	6,895 00		
2205	Wetmore & Snyder.....	6,234 00		
2206	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	9,889 50		
2207	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	5,000 00		
2208	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	6,977 50		
2209	Corning & Co.....	507 50		
2210	do.....	20,000 00	Nov. 23, 1853.	
2211	F. P. James.....	187 50	Nov. 30, 1853.	
2212	The Auditor of the State of Indiana in trust for the Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	187 50	Dec. 2, 1853.	

Certificates Wabash and Erie Preferred five per cent. Canal Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS.
1575	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	\$8,500	Nov. 1, 1852.	
1576	do	3,000		
1577	do	5,000		
1578	do	2,000		
1579	R. Ellis Everson	5,000	Nov. 2, 1852.	
1580	T. Ketcham & Co.....	2,000		
1581	Charles Smith, Trustee to Adeline de La Valette.....	500	Nov. 3, 1852.	
1582	Charles Smith, Trustee to the estate of the late Samuel Wells, deceased.....	500		
1583	Samuel F. Phelps.....	2,000	Nov. 20, 1852.	
1584	T. Ketcham & Co.....	1,000		
1585	Blatchford & Rainsford.....	40,000	Nov. 22, 1852.	
1586	T. Ketcham & Co.....	4,000		
1587	Samuel F. Phelps.....	1,000		
1588	C. B. Pease.....	1,000		
1589	Thomas & Grey.....	8,000	Nov. 24, 1852.	
1590	C. B. Coventry.....	2,000		
1591	John Warren & Son.....	1,950		
1592	E. W. Clark. Dodge & Co.....	2,000	Nov. 26, 1852	
1593	Jacob Little & Co.....	5,000	Dec. 1, 1852.	
1594	J. G. Tasser, of Poughkepsie....	3,000	Dec. 3, 1852.	
1595	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	25,000	Dec. 4, 1852.	
1596	do	3,000	Dec. 6, 1852.	
1597				Canceled.
1598	Frederic Bronson.....	5,000		
1599	Wm. C. Steele.....		Dec. 9, 1852.	
1600	Thomas A. Hartwell.....	5,000		
1601	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2,500	Dec. 10, 1852.	
1602	R. Ellis Everson.....	2,000	Dec. 14, 1852.	
1603	do	3,000		
1604	Isaac Kipp, Jr.....	500		
1605	Haywood & Allen	1,000	Dec. 15, 1852.	
1606				Canceled.
1607				Canceled.
1608				Canceled.
1609				Canceled.
1610				Canceled.
1611				Canceled.
1612	S. Vanduzer.....	10,000		
1613				Canceled.
1614	John Warren & Son.....	1,250		
1615	Gregorio Jose Martinez del Rio Mexico.....	5,500		
1616	T. Ketcham & Co.....	1,000	Jan. 7, 1853.	
1617	Gregorio Jose Martinez del Rio Mexico.....	500		
1618	Thomas W. Gale.....	1,000	Jan. 8, 1853.	
1619	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	3,450	Jan. 11, 1853.	
1620	The Manufacturer's Bank, Birmingham, Conn.....	17,590	Jan. 15, 1853.	
1621				Canceled.
1622	Elisha Riggs	5,000	Jan. 21, 1853.	
1623	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	12,000	Jan. 24, 1853.	
1624	James G. King & Sons.....	5,000	Jan. 31, 1853.	
1625	Elisha Riggs.....	5,000		
1626	Hugh C. Smith.....	5,000	Feb. 2, 1853.	
1627	J. A. Underwood & Son.....		Feb. 12, 1853.	
1628	Isaac C. Delaplaine.....	15,000	Feb. 24, 1853.	
1629	Moran & Iselin.....	9,000		
1630				Canceled.
1631	Adrian, Iselin & Co.....	3,500		
1632	Moran Brothers.....	4,000		
1633	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	11,000	Feb. 25, 1853.	
1634	Henry S. Troxell.....	1,000	Feb. 28, 1853.	
1635	Samuel Nimmons.....	1,000	Mar. 12, 1853.	

Certificates of Wabash and Erie Preferred Five per cent. Canal Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853.—Continued.

No.	TG WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	REMARKS
1336	Samuel Nimmons.....	\$1,000	Mar. 12, 1853.	
1637	Isaac Seymour.....	40,000	Mar. 15, 1853.	
1638	R. Ellis Everson.....	5,000	Mar. 16, 1853.	
1639	do	5,000		
1640	do	2,000		
1641	Cammann & Co.....	3,000		
1642	John M. Clymonds.....	1,000		
1643	do	1,000		
1644	do	1,000		
1645	do	1,000		
1646	do	1,000		
1647	do	1,000		
1648	do	1,000		
1649	do	1,000		
1650	do	1,000		
1651	do	1,000		
1652				Canceled.
1653	John M. Clymonds.....	500		
1654	R. H. Winslow.....	500	Mar. 17, 1853.	
1655	Solomon L. Gillott, Elmira, N. Y.	3,000	Mar. 19, 1853.	
1656	A. D. Hunt & Co.....	500	Mar. 24, 1853.	
1657	do	500		
1658	do	500		
1659	do	500		
1660	do	500		
1661	do	500		
1662	do	500		
1663	do	500		
1664	do	500		
1665	W. A. Smith.....	5,000	Mar. 31, 1853.	
1666	Clement Remington.....	1,000	April 14, 1853.	
1667	Addison S. Diossy.....	2,000	April 15, 1853.	
1668	Moran Brothers.....	9,000	April 21, 1853.	
1669	N. R. Cobb & Co.....	9,000	May 3, 1853.	
1670	Wm. M. Bliss.....	6,000		
1671	Wetmore & Cryder.....	11,000	May 28, 1853.	
1672	John Baker.....	2,500	June 15, 1853.	
1673	Maria Everson.....	10,000	July 1, 1853.	
1674	do	10,000		
1675	do	2,000		
1676	Williamina E. Smith, Trustee of Maria Campbell Stewart.....	6,000	July 2, 1853.	
1677	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.....	9,000	July 7, 1853.	
1678	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	2,500		
1679	James G. King & Sons.....	5,000		
1680	Jacob Little & Co.....	1,500		
1681	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	4,000		
1682	Jacob Little & Co.....	1,000	July 14, 1853.	
1683	Chas. Davis, Administrator of the estate of James B. Clark.....	12,000	July 30, 1853.	
1684				Canceled.
1685	Wetmore & Cryder.....	1,000	Aug. 17, 1853.	
1686	J. A. Underwood & Sons.....	5,500	Aug. 19, 1853.	
1687	do	5,000		
1688	Palmer, McKillos, Dent & Co....	13,500	Aug. 20, 1853.	
1689	John Evans.....	2,000		
1690	A. Wells, Peckskill, N. Y.....	5,000		
1691	do	5,000		
1692	James G. King & Sons.....	41,500	Sept. 12, 1853.	
1693	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	1,000		
1694	Lewis Chichester.....	2,000	Sept. 13, 1853.	
1695				Canceled.
1696	Jacob Little & Co.....	500	Sept. 16, 1853.	
1697	O. T. Duisburg.....	4,500		
1698	Wm. Darling.....	1,000		
1699	James G. King & Sons.....	34,500	Sept. 24, 1853.	
1700	Jacob Little & Co.....	7,000		
1701	Joseph Drake.....	2,000	Oct. 6, 1853.	
1702	Frederic Brouson.....	5,000	Nov. 16, 1853.	

Certificates Wabash and Erie Deferred Five per cent. Canal Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No.	To whom issued.	Amount	Date.	Remarks.
539	Winslow, Lanier and Co.....	\$16,500	November 6, 1852.	Transfer.
540	R. H. Winslow.....	16,500	November 10, 1852.	Transfer.
541	do.....	500	November 19, 1852.	Transfer.
542	Samuel Kissam.....	500	December 20, 1852.	Bonds surrendered.
543	Wm. S. Wetmore.....	500	January 6, 1853.	Transfer.
544	John Cryder.....	500	January 6, 1853.	Transfer.
545			.....	Cancelled.
546	Leverett Rawdon.....	500	January 24, 1853.	Transfer.
547	Nathan Powell.....	500	.....	Bonds surrendered.
548				Cancelled.
549	Cammann & Co.....	4,500	February 21, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
550	Josiah Barnes.....	3,500	March 4, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
551	D. F. Clapp.....	7,500	March 22, 1853.	Transfer.
552	Addison S. Diossy.....	1,000	April 15, 1853.	Transfer.
553	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson.....	7,000	April 18, 1853.	Transfer.
554	Oeiricks & Co., trustees.....	4,000	April 28, 1853.	Transfer.
555	John Warren & Sons.....	2,500	April 29, 1853.	Transfer.
556	Isaac Kip, jr.....	500	April 29, 1853.	Bond surrendered.
557	Andrew Low.....	500	May 17, 1853.	Bond surrendbred.
558	Narcissa Stone.....	1,500	July 8, 1853.	Transfer.
559	Wetmore & Cryder.....	1,500	July 14, 1853.	Bond surrendered.
560	Edward B. Abbott.....	2,500	July 20, 1853.	Transfer.
561	Travers Buxton.....	2,000	August 20, 1853.	Transfer.
562	Joseph Lawson.....	2,000	September 2, 1853.	Transfer.
563	Mary P. Bridger.....	500	September 28, 1853.	Transfer.
564	Bryant Burwell.....	500	November 1, 1853.	Transfer.
565	Samuel P. Bishop.....	4,500	November 3, 1853.	Transfer.
566	Wm. Henry Anthon.....	500	November 21, 1853.	Transfer.

Certificates Wabash and Erie Preferred Five per cent. Canal Stock, issued on account of Canal Bonds, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks,
103	Winslow, Lanier & Co	\$500	November 1, 1852.	Transfer.
104	Thomas W. Gale.....	1,500	January 8, 1853.	Transfer.
105	Winslow, Lanier & Co	50	January 11, 1853.	Transfer.
106	The Manufacturers' Bank, Birming- ham, Conn.....	2,500	January 15, 1853.	Transfer.
107	R. H. Winslow.....	1,250	March 18, 1853.	Transfer.
108	James F. D. Lanier.....	1,250	March 18, 1853.	Transfer.
109	Williamina E. Smith, Trustee of M. C. Stewart.....	500	July 2, 1853.	Transfer.

Certificates of Wabash and Erie Deferred five per cent. Canal Stock, issued on account of Canal Bonds, from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
71	John Robert Mills.....	\$2,500	November 10, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
72	Wm. Marshall, of Patterdale Hall, Westmoreland, Esq.....	3,500	November 10, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
73	Wm. S. Wetmore.....	2,500	January 6, 1853.	Transfer.
74	John Cryder.....	2,500	January 6, 1853.	Transfer.
75	Charles Butler.....	2,500	January 17, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
76	do.....	2,500	January 28, 1851.	Bonds surrendered.
77	do.....	500	February 5, 1853.	Transfer.
78	Joseph D. Beers.....	2,000	February 17, 1853.	Transfer.
79	Charles Butler.....	500	February 17, 1853.	Transfer.
80	Maitland, Phelps & Co.....	3,000	February 24, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
81	James W. Bleecker.....	3,000	March 1, 1853.	Transfer.
82	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	3,000	March 2, 1853.	Transfer.
83	Henry W. Pickersgill of Stratford Place, London, Eng., R. A.....	2,500	March 18, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
84	Norman S. Washburn.....	2,500	April 26, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
85	Charles Butler.....	4,000	May 31, 1853.	Transfer.
86				Canceled.
87	Wm. F. Miller, Ex'r, Buffalo.....	500	October 30, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.

Certificates of Wabash and Erie Preferred Five per cent. Special Canal Stock, issued from the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
831	Beebee & Co.....	237 50	December 15, 1852.	Coupons surrendered.
832	W. T. Riggs	87 50	March 31, 1853.	Coupons surrendered.
833	George W. Beebee.....	500 00	September 12, 1853.	Coupons surrendered.

Certificates Wabash and Erie Deferred Five per cent. Special Canal Stock, issued from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No.	To whom Issued.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
373	John Robert Mills.....	\$750 00	November 10, 1852.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.
374	William Marshall of Pattersdale Hall Westmoreland, Esq.....	1,050 00	November 19, 1852.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.
375	Beebe & Co.....	25 00	December 15, 1852.	Coupons surrendered.
376	Samuel Kissam.....	150 00	December 20, 1852.	Bonds surrendered.
377	Charles Butler.....	1,437 50	January 17, 1853.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.
378				Canceled.
379	do	1,437 50	January 28, 1853.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.
380	Nathan Powell.....	300 00	February 4, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
381	Cammann & Co.....	2,587 50	February 21, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
382	Matland, Phelps & Co.....	1,800 00	February 24, 1853.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.
383	Josiah Barnes.....	2,062 50	March 4, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
484	Henry Wm. Pickersgill, of Stratford Place, London, Eng., R. A.....	1,437 50	March 28, 1853.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.
385	Norman S. Washburn.....	1,500 00	April 26, 1853.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.
386	Isaac Kipp, Jr.....	300 00	April 29, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
387	Andrew Low.....	300 00	May 17, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
388	Wetmore & Cryder.....	937 50	July 14, 1853.	Bonds surrendered.
389	Geo. W. Beebe.....	12 50	September 12, 1853.	Coupons surrendered.
390	Wm. F. Miller ex'r, Buffalo.....	212 50	October 20, 1853.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.

[E.]

Amount of Expenses of the Indiana Agency, including Salary of Agent, Stationery and Postage, from the first day of November, 1852, to the sixth day of December, 1853, inclusive.

No. Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.	What Quarter.
1	E. W. H. Ellis.	Allowance as Auditor	\$200 00	First.
2	Geo. H. Bell.	Stationery	10 39	do
3	Allen May.	Salary	625 00	do
4	do	Office rent, &c.	62 50	do
5	do	Advertising.	11 30	do
6	Postmaster	Postage	17 50	do
7	do	Box rent.	2 00	do
8	Geo. H. Bell.	Stationery	73 00	Second.
9	Allen May.	Salary	625 00	do
10	do	Office rent, &c.	62 50	do
11	Postmaster	Postage	13 65	do
12	Allen May.	Salary	625 00	Third.
13	do	Office rent, &c.	62 50	do
14	Postmaster	Postage	9 35	do
15	do	Box rent	2 00	do
16	Geo. H. Bell.	Stationery	4 04	do
17	do	Stationery	3 37	Fourth.
18	Allen May.	Salary	625 00	do
19	do	Office rent, &c.	62 50	do
19	Postmaster	Postage	6 50	do
20	Allen May.	Salary	250 00	do
21	do	Office rent, &c.	25 00	do
22	James P. Drake, Treasurer	Signing Bonds	46 00	do
			\$3,424 10	



TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF

THE INDIANA INSTITUTION

FOR

EDUCATING THE DEAF & DUMB,

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.

The Indiana Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb is situated on the National Road, one and one-fourth miles east of Indianapolis

Visitors are admitted on each day of the week, except Sunday, between the hours of nine and twelve A. M., and at no other time. During these hours an attendant will be in readiness to conduct visitors through those parts of the buildings open to the public, and to the school rooms.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM J. BROWN,
JULIUS NICOLAI,
JAMES P. DRAKE,
JOHN S. SPANN,
LOVE H. JAMESON,
L. B. STOCKTON.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM J. BROWN.

SECRETARY:

JOHN S. SPANN.

TREASURER EX. OFF.:

ELIJAH NEWLAND.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT:

THOMAS MAC INTIRE, A. M.

TEACHERS:

WILLIAM H. LATHAM, A. M., M. D.,

WILLIAM WILLARD,

WILLIAM H. DE MOTTE, A. M.,

CHARLES W. MOORES, A. B.,

PHILIP G. GILLET, A. B.

MONITORS:

JAMES S. LATTIN,

SAMUEL DUNLAP, A. B.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

STEWARD:

JOHN TARLTON.

MATRON:

MISS LUCY JAMESON.

PHYSICIAN:

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, M. D.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

COOPER:

EVERLIN MONTGOMERY.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA :

In obedience to law, we have the honor to lay before you the Tenth Annual Report of the Indiana Asylum for Educating the Deaf and Dumb.

With sentiments of profound gratitude to God, we acknowledge His merciful dealings with the Institution under our charge during the past year. By His blessing the large household connected with it has enjoyed general health; harmony and efficiency have characterized its operations; and it is confidently believed that in all the elements of success, no year of its history has been more distinguished than that now closing. We have, however, to report the death of one of our pupils, Daniel Minick, of Cass county, in May last, of measles, which disease prevailed to a considerable extent in the Asylum at that time. Although about two-thirds of the pupils were attacked, all recovered, with the one exception; and it is with pleasure we bear testimony to the faithfulness and skill of the Physician, Superintendent, Matron and other attendants, in their respective departments, on that occasion.

By an act of the last General Assembly, the official existence of the old Board of Trustees was terminated on the 1st day of April, 1853, and Messrs. James P. Drake, William J. Brown, John S. Spann, Finley Bigger, Julius Nicolai and Jacob Walker, having been elected by a joint *viva voce* vote of the two Houses in their stead, on that day entered upon their duties as Trustees. The law referred to fixes the term of service of the Trustees at four years, but provides that three of the present Board shall serve for two years, and the other three for four years, to be decided by lot by

themselves. On the allotment being made, Messrs. Brown, Drake and Walker drew for two years, and Messrs. Nicolai, Bigger and Spann for four. Wm. J. Brown was chosen President of the Board, and John S. Spann, Secretary. Subsequently, Messrs. Bigger and Walker resigned their commissions, and were succeeded, the former by Rev. L. H. Jameson, and the latter by Lawrence B. Stockton, Esq., by Executive appointment.

The resignation of James S. Brown, as Superintendent of the Asylum, was tendered to the Board and accepted, on the 7th of July, 1853. The office thus made vacant, was at the same time filled by the election of Mr. Thomas Mac Intire, for the term of four years from the 1st of October, 1853. With Mr. Mac Intire's management of the Asylum we are highly satisfied, thus far, and assure the public of our conviction that his administration of its affairs will prove fully equal to that of his able and accomplished predecessor. His experience is ample, and his zealous and devoted attachment to his responsible and laborious calling merits our warmest approbation.

The Assistant Teachers, Monitors, Matron, Steward and House-keeper have been very diligent and faithful in the discharge of the duties of their several positions, and merit honorable mention.

It was the early policy of the Trustees of this Institution, to secure the services of thoroughly educated and experienced teachers; and by the payment of liberal salaries to make it their interest to devote their lives and entire energies to the business of mute instruction. Mr. Brown, the late Superintendent, in his report for 1847, on this subject, justly observes :

"If there is any profession which requires thoroughly educated men, it is this. Mental discipline and extensive information, important with all instructors, is peculiarly requisite to those who would instruct the deaf and dumb. No greater drawback can be imposed on an undertaking like this, than the employment and continuance of teachers with an imperfect education, partial acquaintance with the sign language, and whose want of activity and enterprise shall render them drones in their profession.

"The natural qualification of a teacher of mutes are, mental and physical activity, a good imagination, fair powers of concentration, imitation and description; and above all, perseverance. His education must be thorough and systematic, especially in the elementary branches. It must also embrace an acquaintance with the sciences, and the most substantial acquisition in the philosophy of language and of mind. A knowledge of Greek and Latin is indispensable. His fund of general information must be extensive; and the treasures of history must be emphatically his own. All these qualifications are as indispensable necessary, as a knowledge of figures to the accountant, or an acquaintance with the compass and scale to the surveyor. They should be possessed by all speaking teachers employed; and the most important abatement which is admissible in regard to a mute teacher, is a knowledge of the ancient languages. A mute instructor who could not compose in a rapid, free and correct manner, could not be tolerated.

"The employment of such a corps of teachers, will give the institution efficiency at home and character abroad. Any other course would cripple its energies, destroy its usefulness, and render the expenditure of the public funds a gross and inexcusable waste."

And such is the unanimous testimony of all experience on the subject. Fully endorsing these views, we did not hesitate to add to the corps already in employ, another experienced teacher, W. H. Latham, late of the Ohio Institution, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, being the lowest sum for which his services could be secured.

We regard the Asylum as now thoroughly officered, and capable of meeting the high expectations of its friends and the public. It will be the constant aim of the Trustees to secure the greatest possible degree of progress and efficiency in the educational department.

By the provisions of existing laws, the Superintendent of the Asylum is made the receiver and disbursing officer of the funds of the Institution, accounting directly to the Auditor of State.

For a detailed statement of its financial condition, you are therefore referred to the report of the Superintendent, herewith submitted. The following is believed to be a correct summary of the accounts:

RECEIPTS.

To balance of James S. Brown, Superintendent.....	\$58 12
To orders of the Board on the Treasury.....	19,700 47
To Warrants on the Treasury.....	24,041 08
	<hr/>
	\$43,859 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Amount paid on account of old debts.....	\$20,550 99
By amount paid on account of Buildings and Improvements.....	6,177 97
By amount paid on account of Salaries and Wages.....	7,371 65
By amount paid on account of Groceries and Provisions.....	4,441 63
By amount paid on account of Provender, Live Stock, Farm Implements and seeds.....	797 75
By amount paid on account of Furniture, Queensware, Tinware, Hardware, and Bed Clothing.....	882 63
By amount paid on account of clothing advanced to pupils.....	361 26
By amount on account of Books, Stationery, Postage, Printing, Insurance, &c.....	591 50
By amount paid on account of Repairs and Minor Improvements.....	796 80
By amount overdrawn on Last year's appropriations.....	305 67
	<hr/>
	\$42,297 85
By Balance on hand.....	1,561 82
	<hr/>
	\$43,859 67

RESOURCES.

Cash in hands of Superintendent, Nov. 1, 1852.....	\$58 12
Cash balance in Treasury, Nov. 1st, 1852.....	19,243 29
Cash appropriations for 1853.....	30,300 00
	<hr/>
	49,601 41
From which deduct amount paid out.....	43,859 67
	<hr/>
And there is a balance of appropriations of.....	5,741 74
To this add balance in the hands of Superintendent and Steward.....	1,561 82
Amount paid into Treasurer for Sundries sold.....	733 13
Amount paid Treasurer overdrawn on last year's appropriations.....	305 67
	<hr/>
And we have available at this date.....	\$8,342 36

The appropriations made by the Legislature have been ample to liquidate the debts and meet the current expenses of the Asylum. When the specific appropriation of last winter, for 1854, shall have been applied to the payment of the remainder of the debt due the sinking fund, the institution will be free from pecuniary liability.

The report of Dr. Dunlap, the attending physician to the Asylum, is also annexed and made part of this report.

The number of pupils in connection with the Asylum is 168; in actual attendance at the commencement of the present term, 129; new pupils, 37. Notwithstanding the stringent regulations for securing the prompt return of the pupils at the commencement of the session, it will be observed that quite a number are depriving themselves of the invaluable privileges and benefits of the Asylum. We would urge upon parents and guardians the importance of this matter, in the hope that they will not, for slight reasons, inflict so great a wrong upon their unfortunate wards as to detain them from the school, even for a single day after the regular commencement.

No applicant for admission to the Asylum has been refused, though in a few cases the qualifications have not been within the prescribed rules.

During the past season the Asylum buildings have been very handsomely rough-casted, in imitation of cut stone, at a cost of \$2,924 10. This work is believed to be of the best quality, and is highly creditable to Messrs. Sanders & Shaw, the contractors, and to Mr. Costigan, the architect, who superintended it. The improved appearance thus given to the buildings is very noticeable. We can now boast of buildings and grounds as beautiful, as well arranged, and in every particular as complete as any in the country,—alike an honor to those who fashioned them, and to the liberality of the great State which has endowed them. Long may this noble institution remain the happy home of the mute children of Indiana, dispensing the blessings of education, free alike to rich and poor.

The importance of shops of various kinds wherein pupils may be taught useful trades, by which they may support themselves after leaving the Asylum, has been felt and acknowledged on all hands. A beginning has been made. A brick cooper shop 30x80 feet has been erected, and furnished with tools and stock; a master cooper has been employed, and several of the boys have entered upon an apprenticeship to that business. We hope in our next report to be able to give a good account of them.

It is the design of the Board of Trustees (with the assent of the Executive Officers,) to erect buildings for other branches of business as fast as possible, and to the extent of the means at their disposal. Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Board.

W. J. BROWN,
President Board Trustees.

JOHN S. SPANN, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

As Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, it becomes my duty to submit to you, the Board of Trustees, a report of its condition and operations for the year ending October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

It is incumbent upon us, with devout thankfulness, to acknowledge the many and great blessings bestowed upon the Institution in all its interests, by an all-wise and all-bountiful Providence,—good health in general has been enjoyed by both officers and pupils. Entire harmony and good will has prevailed among all connected with the establishment. Diligence, punctuality, and perseverance have characterized the labors of the teachers. The pupils, with very few exceptions, have shown a willing submission to wholesome rules, and an anxious desire to improve. At no period in the history of the institution has it enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity, exerted a more widely extended usefulness, or been more worthy the approbation and confidence of the public, than during the year just brought to a close.

The number of pupils in attendance at the date of the last report was one hundred and twenty-one. Thirty-seven new pupils have been admitted, and ten former pupils re-admitted. The whole number, therefore, who have been participants in the benefits of the Institution for a longer or shorter time during the year, is one hundred and sixty-eight. Two of this number were called away by death; one became insane, and was removed to the Hospital for treatment; thirteen completed the prescribed course of study, and were honorably dismissed; and twenty-three who have not completed the prescribed course of study, and were bound by the rules to be here by

the first Wednesday of this month, have neglected to return. Some of these may yet return, but by remaining away so long they have rendered themselves liable to be excluded altogether. Hence there are only one hundred and twenty-nine in actual attendance at this date. Of those present, one hundred and twenty are beneficiaries of the State of Indiana, and nine are paying pupils from other States. Of the paying pupils, three are from Ohio, three from Tennessee, and one from each of the States of Michigan, Kentucky and Alabama. Three of these States have Deaf and Dumb Institutions of their own older than ours, and that their children should leave them, and seek admission here, we can understand in no other light, than as a proof of the high standing of this Institution, and as an encouragement to use every effort to render ourselves worthy of a liberal patronage from abroad.

The system of instruction which we pursue has been so frequently described in previous reports, and its efficiency so fully demonstrated by the numerous exhibitions of the proficiency of the pupils, given before the Legislature, and the public in various places throughout the State, that it is deemed unnecessary to enter into any description of it in this communication. The course of study pursued, and the methods adopted are essentially the same as those used in the other American Institutions of the kind. Whilst there is not absolute uniformity in the practices of different teachers, yet there is a sufficient degree of similarity to secure efficiency. The variations observable are more the result of temperament, mental training, and the point from which the teacher views his work, than from any other cause.

It is very encouraging to the friends of the cause, to know that the education of the Deaf and Dumb, is making rapid progress in almost every section of our country. Recently Institutions for this class of persons have been established in Missouri and in Louisiana, and the incipient steps taken for building up one in each of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Twenty-six States of the Union have now taken Legislative action on the subject, and a majority of them have made very liberal provision for their instruction. But none of them have made more ample or more liberal provision for them, nor are educating more, in proportion to the population, than our own State.

I am most happy in being able to congratulate the Board and the citizens of the State, on the entire release of the Institution from the pecuniary embarrassments under which it has labored for a num-

ber of years. Debts had been contracted from time to time for various purposes, principally, however on account of buildings, until they amounted, at the time I took charge, to a fraction over twenty-eight thousand dollars. It was made a special part of my duty, by the former Board, to collect and settle these outstanding claims.— With the balance in the treasury of last year's appropriation, and the liberal provisions made by the last Legislature, they have all been discharged, except one, which is a balance of a loan from the sinking fund of the State, and which is specifically provided for in the appropriations made for the year 1854; and this will be canceled as soon as the money accrues under the law.

The law now makes it my duty to report to you annually a detailed statement of "*the amount of all expenditures made since the previous report, and for what purposes.*" I therefore respectfully submit the following account, showing the aggregate amount of receipts for the year, and the disbursements under their appropriate heads. In accordance with the terms of the Act which makes provision for the Institution, the payments are divided into those made on account of Debts, Buildings, and Current Expenses. Under the old law, money was drawn from the Treasury on the order of the Board of Trustees, signed by the President; but under the new law which took effect the first of April last, it is drawn on the warrant of the Auditor of State, issued on estimates made and sworn to by the Superintendent. The Institution is charged with the money received, and credited with what is paid out. Settlement is made every six months with the Auditor of State. These statements will aid in an understanding of what follows :

RECEIPTS.

From James S. Brown, former Superintendent.....	\$58 12	
From orders of the Board on Treasury	19,700 47	
From Warrants of Auditor	24,041 08	
Amounting to.....		\$43,859 67

EXPENDITURES.

I.

On account of debts contracted under the former Administration.

Date.	TO WHOM PAID, AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1852.		
Nov. 4,	James S. Brown, for arrearages of salary as Steward.....	\$920 00
Nov. 11,	Phillip G. Gillet, for services as teacher	50 00
Nov. 16,	James S. Brown, for services as Superintendent	150 00
Nov. 16,	S. A. Fletcher, for building purposes—the same being sundry bills assigned to him by Colestock & Vandergrift, and others, amounting in principal and interest, to	7,648 51
Nov. 16,	T. M. Brown, services as Housekeeper.....	37 50
Nov. 16,	John Tarlton, for payment of hired help	375 71
Nov. 18,	John Tarlton, for settlement of sundry small bills on file	85 92
Nov. 18,	J. & J. Bradshaw, for provisions and groceries.....	124 41
Nov. 18,	Morris & Ballard for groceries.....	55 59
Nov. 18,	W. W. Wright, for insurance.....	51 00
Nov. 18,	P. McNaught & Co., for shoes and shoe mending.....	30 85
Nov. 18,	Hannaman & Duzan, for paints and Medicines.....	55 28
Nov. 18,	T. F. Funnell, for clothing for pupils.....	10 84
Nov. 18,	Nash and Co., for shoes and shoe mending.....	58 60
Nov. 19,	Morris & Major, for legal services.....	70 00
Nov. 19,	Smith & Yandes, for legal services.....	70 00
Nov. 22,	James S. Brown for amount advanced for freight, &c.....	12 35
Nov. 23,	D. C. Munson, for tin ware and repairs	8 10
Nov. 23,	W. H. Talbot, for clock and sundries.....	41 40
Nov. 23,	M. M. Hanson, for salary as teacher	50 00
Nov. 23,	Lucy Jameson, for salary as housekeeper	175 00
Nov. 23,	M. M. Hanson, for balance of salary.....	20 00
Nov. 23,	C. McCarter, for balance of salary.....	30 00
Nov. 24,	S. Druken, for labor in gardening.....	125 00
Nov. 24,	D. Martin, for labor in gardening.....	152 50
Nov. 24,	Pat Griffin, for labor in gardening	161 00
Nov. 24,	G. Schnell, for plants.....	14 20
Nov. 24,	D. Kreib for lumber.....	9 98
Nov. 24,	Thomas Wood, for sash &c.....	21 50
Nov. 24,	Hill & Rogers for brick	75 35
Nov. 26,	Hannaman & Duzan, for paints and oils	148 36
Nov. 26,	Weaver & Williams, furniture.....	91 50
Nov. 26,	Williamson & Hough, for gate hinges	68 75
Nov. 26,	G. J. Clark, for carpenter work	101 96
Nov. 26,	E. A. Wood, for hauling gravel	194 00
Nov. 26,	W. Sommerfield, for hauling gravel.....	9 00
Nov. 27,	J. Southard for note for brick Masonry.....	431 76
Nov. 27,	Vandergrift & Ford, for lime	6 20
Nov. 27,	S. B. Wilson, for hauling gravel.....	125 50
Dec. 1,	C. Colestock, for services as architect.....	18 00
Dec. 3,	A. & J. C. Harrison for furnishing goods.....	340 19
Dec. 3,	Hassleman & Vinton, for castings for furnaces.....	57 67
Dec. 3,	V. Butch & Co., for lime	11 35
Dec. 3,	Culley & Walker, for lumber	7 75
Dec. 3,	A. Graydon, for hardware.....	16 55
Dec. 3,	H. S. Kellogg, for hardware.....	273 14
Dec. 3,	Detzel & Tyler, for binding newspapers.....	7 50
Dec. 3,	Samart & Mann, for blacksmithing.....	28 60
Dec. 3,	James Falconer, for stone.....	24 00
Dec. 3,	C. B. Davis & Co., for books and stationery.....	89 55
Dec. 3,	B. Postage for hardware.....	4 75
Dec. 3,	P. Holt, for repairing buggy.....	13 30
Dec. 3,	A. G. Willard, for dry goods.....	30 10

Expenditures.—Continued.

Date.	TO WHOM PAID, AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1852.		
Dec. 3.	Craighead and Browning, for brushes.....	\$4 00
Dec. 3.	J. D. Morris & Co., for flour.....	271 05
Dec. 4.	G. Comingore, deputy P. M., for postage.....	10 00
Dec. 9.	Lungstale and Barth, for provisions and groceries.....	112 86
Dec. 9.	H. S. Kellogg, for oil cloth.....	26 50
Dec. 9.	A. Brouse, for services as architect.....	273 38
Dec. 9.	H. S. Kellogg, for hardware balance account.....	69 90
Dec. 20.	J. Tarlton, for settlement of small bills on file.....	100 00
Dec. 24.	Daniel Keely, for repairing furnaces.....	14 00
Dec. 28.	A. J. B. rkhart, for painting.....	24 12
Dec. 28.	Elia A. Wood, for hauling gravel.....	5 50
Dec. 28.	A. & J. C. S. Harrison, for dry goods, groceries, and provisions.....	671 16
Dec. 28.	Ross & Ray, for books and stationery.....	6 20
Dec. 28.	James Wood, for drawing plot of grounds.....	10 00
Dec. 29.	T. Buchanan for repairs of wagon, &c.....	25 20
Dec. 29.	Elia A. Wood, for provisions.....	9 47
Dec. 30.	W J. & J. T. Wingate.....	18 99
Dec. 31.	Cornelius Ellis, for beef.....	119 59
1853.		
Jan. 5.	W. W. Turner, for Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.....	84 84
Jan. 5.	H. Cross, for slating roof.....	294 91
Jan. 11.	Thomas Wood for arrearages of wages.....	42 00
Jan. 11.	Harvey Bates, for ashes.....	1 50
Jan. 11.	P. G. Gillet, for boarding.....	20 25
Jan. 11.	S. B. McKitchen, for lath.....	164 50
Jan. 11.	M. Dustan, for labor.....	1 67
Jan. 11.	C. W. Moores, for boarding.....	20 25
Feb. 3.	G. Plant, for provisions.....	53 50
Feb. 7.	L. H. Jameson, for services as Rec. Sec'y.....	50 00
Feb. 14.	J. & D. Carlisle, for flour.....	68 00
Feb. 25.	Charles Mayer, for provisions.....	6 32
April 8.	James M. Ray, balance of loan of \$6,100 00.....	64 45
April 8.	James M. Ray for balance on mortgage.....	326 60
April 8.	James M. Ray, in part, of loan of \$11,341 30.....	4,593 59
April 18.	Ellis & Spann, for printing and advertising.....	20 20
April 18.	Sanford Morris, for knobs for blinds.....	6 50
May 2d.	J. D. Defrees, for printing by-laws.....	17 75
August 2.	J. P. Pope, for flower pots.....	4 28
August 2.	Samuel Rooker, for painting.....	96 25
August 6.	A. Aldridge, for shrubbery.....	25 30
August 6.	C. A. Ferguson, for pair glasses for pupil.....	1 00
August 31.	John Williams & Co., for repairing furnaces.....	7 08
August 31.	H. P. Peet, for school books.....	35 00
Total.....		\$20,550 99

II.

On account of Buildings and Improvements.

For Stuccoing main and rear buildings.....	\$2,924 10
For stone coping for chimneys.....	99 55
For building cooper shop.....	1,609 00
For 15,414 staves for pork barrels.....	85 21
For services of cooper in fitting up shop.....	73 88
For lumber for fences, &c.....	295 60
For Carpenter work.....	349 81
For paints and painting.....	665 82
For services of Architect.....	75 00
Total.....	\$6,177 97

III.

On account of Ordinary Wages.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

For salaries of Superintendent, Matron, House-keeper, Physician and Steward.....	\$2,437 50
For salaries of five Teachers.....	2,800 00
For salaries of two Monitors.....	402 77
For wages of domestics and laborers.....	1,662 68
For per diem and mileage of trustees.....	69 10
Total.....	<u>\$7,371 65</u>

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

For flour, 30,000 lbs. \$558 12; 16 bris. \$64 15.....	622 27
For corn meal, 33 bushels.....	18 30
For beef, fresh 14,002 lbs.....	650 18
For beef, dried, 277½ lb.....	32 63
For bacon hams, 1369 lb.....	142 59
For veal, 94 lb.....	4 70
For venison, 1 saddle for the sick.....	1 75
For salt fish, 3¼ bar.....	57 50
For fresh fish, 278 lb.....	34 50
For chickens, 574.....	64 95
For turkeys, 21.....	12 60
For eggs, 1600 doz.....	120 47
For butter, 4,188 lb.....	662 25
For cheese, 467 lb.....	49 96
For hogslard, 2396 lb.....	226 57
For vinegar, 508 gals.....	40 35
For dried apples, 38½ bushels.....	62 89
For green apples 30½ bushels.....	18 50
For hominy, 9½ bushels.....	13 34
For cabbage, 1661 heads.....	39 31
For parsneps, 23½ bushels.....	10 57
For bread, 809 loaves.....	27 86
For crackers, 281 lb.....	14 00
For candles, 142 lb.....	17 10
For lamps and lamp wick.....	34 42
For lard oil, 233 gal.....	306 78
For salt, 7 bbls and 4 sacks.....	22 27
For dried beans, 10½ bush.....	19 25
For coffee, 1,910 lb.....	211 47
For tea, 128½ lb.....	101 65
For brown sugar, 4,716 lb.....	283 20
For loaf sugar, 432 lb.....	42 36
For molasses, 276 gallons.....	120 76
For rice, 698 lb.....	42 95
For potatoes, 88 bushels.....	50 02
For garden vegetables.....	54 03
For fruits and berries.....	23 05
For ice, 3,500 lb.....	35 00
For pickles, 5 cans.....	4 50
For hard soap.....	84 47
For starch 170 lb.....	12 27
For lucifer matches, 1 gross.....	60
For honey, 29½ lb.....	5 50
For sponge, 3½ lb.....	2 97
For indigo, 4, lb.....	5 60
For hops, 6 lb.....	2 80
For olive oil, 1 bottle.....	50
For saltpeter.....	15
For cobalt.....	10

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—*Continued.*

For alcohol.....	\$0 60
For raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ box.....	1 20
For citrons	45
For pepper sauce.....	1 45
For red peppers.....	25
For catsup, 11 bottles	2 50
For soda and cream of tartar.....	3 45
For black pepper, 121 lb	16 94
For nutmegs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb	4 95
For cinnamon, 8 lb	3 50
For mustard	1 00
For cloves.....	60
For ginger	1 48
For essence of lemon	1 30
For mace	81
Total	<u>\$1,441 64</u>

PROVENDER, LIVE STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

For straw, 1 load	3 50
For oats, 34 bush., \$11 80, 210 dozen sheaves, \$43 22.....	55 02
For corn, 241 bushels	165 55
For tar, 4 gallons.....	1 60
For hay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons.....	24 50
For wheat bran, 779 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	97 73
For horses, 2, at \$80 and \$100.....	180 00
For hogs, 20 head.....	45 50
For spring market wagon.....	80 00
For a two horse wood wagon.....	75 00
For one set wagon harness.....	22 00
For one set buggy harness.....	23 00
For 1 saddle.....	4 50
For 2 whips	1 25
For 1 girth	50
For clover seed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	8 25
For grass seed, 7 bushels	5 25
For onion sets, $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	3 55
For garden seeds	95
Total	<u>\$797 75</u>

FURNITURE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, HARDWARE AND BEDCLOTHING.

For 4 wash tubs.....	\$2 75
For 1 barrel.....	75
For 4 bed cords.....	1 05
For 2 manilla mats.....	1 35
For hair mattresses, 582 lb.....	127 00
For 1 P. O. box.....	1 50
For 6 settees for girls' sitting room.....	27 00
For 24 sewing chairs.....	13 00
For 1 show case, for fancy work.....	15 00
For 1 walnut wardrobe.....	15 00
For 8 tables.....	23 75
For 2 lancaster spreads.....	5 75
For 2 blankets.....	7 50
For 49 yards towelling.....	6 12
For queensware.....	115 99
For plated tea, table and soup spoons, 30 sets.....	59 00
For knives and forks, 22 sets.....	37 30
For stoneware, 44 gallons.....	4 57
For wooden vessels.....	13 50
For tinware and repairs.....	31 71
For 10 mops, 72 scrub brushes and 111 brooms.....	43 00
For nails, 513 lb.....	29 99
For locks, hinges, screws, brads and tacks.....	15 80
For 7 hoes, \$2 55, pair cleavers \$1 50.....	4 05
For 3 pair shovels and tongs.....	3 15
For 9 lb sash cord.....	1 80
For hand bell, \$1 60, 3 flat irons \$1.....	2 60
For 1 pair shears, \$1 50, 36 iron spoons 75c.....	2 25
For 2 curry combs, 60c, iron rake \$1 00.....	1 60
For 1 watering pot, 87c, 1 3/4 gal wire.....	1 20
For 1 lead pipe and repairs.....	16 83
For 6 pair snuffers, \$1 12, 4 iron pans, \$1 75.....	2 87
For 1 grindstone, \$4 00, 2 tea kettles, \$2.....	6 00
For 2 door knobs.....	50
For 1 laundry stove.....	25 00
For 1 steamboat cooking stove.....	180 90
For 3 stoves and pipe.....	35 50
Total.....	<u>\$882 63</u>

CLOTHING FOR PUPILS.

For clothes made up.....	\$71 78
For material for clothes.....	44 14
For trimmings and minor articles.....	34 42
For 53 pair of shoes.....	58 20
For mending shoes.....	70 30
For shoe leather.....	41 62
For shoe findings.....	4 60
For wages of shoemaker.....	56 20
Total.....	<u>\$381 26</u>

BOOKS, STATIONERY, POSTAGE AND INSURANCE.

For 11 doz. Fulton & Eastman's copy books.....	\$11 00
For 48 copies Peet's Scripture Lessons.....	7 20
For 29 U. question books.....	1 81
For blank books.....	43 63
For 17 copies Smith's astronomy.....	10 61
For 30 Davies' Arithmetic.....	6 10
For 1 Am. Almanac.....	1 00
For 1 Landscape Gardening.....	3 00
For copying the law.....	90
For Pictorial Sunday Book.....	4 50
For gross of blank cards.....	1 00
For mad of Indiana.....	3 00
For 18 Butler's Grammars.....	1 88
For 33 Ackerman's Nat. History.....	12 38
For 71 copies of Peet's Course of Instruction.....	43 50
For 33 bolts wall paper.....	8 25
For mad of Indianapolis.....	5 00
For stationery.....	24 96
For postage.....	35 62
For insurance on buildings.....	155 00
For printing.....	25 75
For traveling expenses.....	38 75
For medicines.....	46 71
For omnibus hire.....	11 00
For use of Masonic Hall for exhibition.....	20 00
For freight and express charges.....	68 95
Total.....	<u>\$591 50</u>

REPAIRS AND MINOR EXPENSES.

For repairing buggy.....	61 30
For repairing clock.....	2 50
For castings for bake oven.....	16 25
For repairing scythe and cradle.....	1 50
For mending springs of buggy.....	4 50
For hauling sand, gravel, &c.....	45 50
For brick and masonry.....	47 41
For repairing pump.....	1 50
For plastering and whitewashing.....	98 00
For sinking well.....	5 00
For building bake oven.....	75 00
For fitting up girls work room.....	76 82
For drawing for verandahs and steps.....	25 00
For perspective drawing of buildings.....	90 00
For Daguerrotype of the same.....	10 00
For blacksmithing.....	63 03
For 874 lb castings for furnaces.....	41 38
For repairing market wagon.....	13 50
For bell and belfry.....	65 00
For pump at old house.....	16 00
For digging well and putting in pump.....	37 60
Total.....	<u>\$796 80</u>

PAYMENTS INTO THE TREASURY.

For amount overdrawn on last year's appropriations, paid Treasurer.....	<u>\$305 07</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

Amount of receipts brought down.....	<u>\$43,859 67</u>
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PAYMENTS.

On account of old debts	\$20,550 99	
On account of buildings.....	6,177 97	
On account of current expenses.....	13,273 22	
Amount overdrawn on appropriation.....	306 67	
	<hr/>	\$42,297 85
Balance of cash on hand at this date.....		1,561 82
		<hr/> <u>\$43,859 67</u>

While it is the leading design of this Institution to develop the intellectual and moral faculties of the pupils admitted to its privileges, and to store their minds with useful information, it is, at the same time, of almost equal importance to cultivate in their minds habits of industry, and to instruct them in the knowledge and practice of some useful occupation; so that when they leave the Asylum they may be prepared and qualified to engage in some profitable employment, and thus earn a living for themselves, and not be dependent upon their friends nor the community for a support. We should regard ourselves as only partially doing our work were we to neglect this important object.

Nearly all those who go out from the Institution are dependent upon their own labors for support. We would, therefore, be doing them a serious injury, however well we might educate them in other respects, were we, during the six years' course of study allowed them, to indulge them in idleness, when not in school, or neglect to provide for them the means and opportunities for the greatest improvement in this respect. They would go to their homes—many of them, at least—in a worse condition, so far as the business of this life is concerned, than they were when they entered the Institution.

In the organization of the Institution this object has always been kept in view, and considered an essential part of the plan. Principally with reference to this its founders purchased the farm on which it is located. Although labor on a farm is not the most convenient for the pupils to engage in during the intervals of study, yet perhaps it is more conducive to health than any other. The cultivation of

the farm, however, will occupy only a part of the present number of pupils. Hence it is necessary to introduce mechanical branches.

The Legislature, in the winter of 1851-2, made an appropriation of \$3,500 for the erection of workshops. The Trustees, not thinking this amount sufficient, and for some other reasons not necessary to be detailed here, deferred applying it to the purposes for which it was intended, and at the last meeting of the General Assembly asked for the additional sum of \$2,500, which was granted. Before, however, the money appropriated to pay off the debts of the Institution, accrued under the law, the first appropriation for shops was drawn from the Treasury, and applied, so far as it would go, to the liquidation of these claims, to prevent the further accumulation of interest on them. The full amount originally intended for this purpose is now in the Treasury, excepting what has been applied during the last summer to the erection of a cooper shop.

A good, substantial brick shop, thirty by eighty feet, has been built, which will afford room enough for from twenty to thirty workmen. Stock and tools have been purchased, an experienced foreman employed, and all the necessary arrangements made for doing an extensive business.

In introducing trades into the Institution, coopering was selected with which to make a beginning, because it is one easily learned, the stock and tools cost comparatively little, the manufactured article will find a ready market at remunerating prices, and because it affords the right kind of exercise to those engaged in it; and it is a trade that can be advantageously practised in almost any section of our country.

The advantages enumerated above can be found in no other trade in so high a degree. Neither shoemaking nor tailoring supplies that healthful exercise which the pupil requires after the confinement of the school-room. It would be in a very high degree injurious to most of the deaf and dumb to confine them closely to the board or bench, as is required in these occupations. For it is an admitted fact that deaf mutes, from the nature of their infirmity, not using their lungs as other persons do in conversation, are more strongly predisposed to pulmonary diseases than any other class of persons, and of course need more exercise in the open air.

And for the same reason the trade of saddle and harness making is deemed unsuitable for the deaf and dumb to engage in. It is further objectionable on account of the great cost of the raw material

as compared with the price of the manufactured article. I am informed that ordinarily it is fully one-half. Besides, this is a difficult trade to learn, requiring close application for a series of years, to become a good workman—more time than could be devoted to it by the pupils. House carpentry and joinery could not of course be carried on in connection with the Institution. Neither can printing nor book-binding be recommended. The difficulty of getting work, to say nothing of the great cost of setting up and maintaining either of these branches of business, would be an insuperable objection to their successful introduction. Book-binding has been carried on to a considerable extent, and with favorable results, I am told, in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. From the large publishing houses in eastern cities there is no difficulty in procuring plenty of profitable work, an advantage that we could not have here.

What other trades then, would it be advisable to introduce? After carefully considering the matter, I am clearly of the opinion that cabinet-making and chair-making, in this country, under present circumstances, promise the greatest advantages. They are trades easily learned, extensively practised, requiring materials of but little cost, and afford reasonably good wages. The pupils would also have this advantage from them, that, if they became good workmen at either, they might, after a little practice, turn their hands to house-carpentry, a profitable business in any section of country.

Therefore, I most respectfully recommend that two shops, or one large enough to accommodate both these branches of business, be built early next summer, and all the necessary arrangements made for putting them in operation by the beginning of next session.

Of the eighty male pupils connected with the Asylum, it is proposed to employ about twenty in the cooper shop, ten or twelve in each of the other shops, and the remainder on the farm.

Before leaving this subject I will take the opportunity of correcting what I conceive to be an erroneous expectation, known to exist in the minds of some at least, as to the pecuniary profits that ought to be realized from the shops. So far as I understand the matter, the object of introducing trades into the Institution, is, not primarily to make money, but to afford to the pupils the means of obtaining that part of their education, so essential to them, that cannot be obtained in the school room—a preparation for the practical affairs of life. It is without doubt an error to suppose that any very conside-

rable pecuniary profit will be realized from the labor of the pupils. There is no reasonable ground for such an expectation. For several years, at any rate, the profits of the shops will not much more than equal the expense of sustaining them. Nor should any friend of the Institution feel at all disappointed should this prove to be the case. Very few apprentices, who devote all their time to their trades, are of much advantage to their employers for the first year or two. And it is to be borne in mind that the pupils work but about three hours a day; that most of them are young in years, younger in intellect, unaccustomed to labor, and of rather weak constitutions. It is also to be recollected, that the great end and aim of the Institution is, and ought to be, intellectual and moral culture, and that all other things are, and ought to be, held in subordination to this end, and pursued as a means to its attainment. A portion of time spent each day in active labor is a means of developing the physical constitution of the pupil, and a suitable preparation for the more important duties of the school room. So long, therefore, as labor is pursued with this end in view, it is right and proper on the part of the pupil.

Manual labor schools, as such, it is believed, have proved a failure in almost every instance throughout our land. This result has been brought about, in part at least, by the undue importance given to labor. It was given out by the managers of those institutions that students could nearly or quite support themselves by their labor, and at the same time make equally as rapid progress in their studies as they otherwise could do. Experience, however, has proven, that to make labor profitable under such circumstances, more time must be devoted to it than is consistent with progress in study. Hence manual labor schools have almost everywhere been abandoned. The chief exceptions, that I am aware of, are the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. In these the system has succeeded to a considerable extent, and chiefly because labor is held in subordination to study, and pecuniary profit and self-support are not allowed to usurp the place of the more important culture of the mind and morals. But in none of these are the shops depended upon as a source from which to derive the maintenance of the pupils.

The female pupils are all regularly employed a portion of time each day, under the supervision and instruction of the Matron, in the various kinds of needle work, and in the labor of the household

and laundry. During the last year they have done all the sewing for the Institution, made their own clothing, done the making and mending for the male pupils, all the ironing for the establishment, besides performing a considerable amount of miscellaneous labor. A small number of them have devoted their attention to ornamental needle work, and the proficiency they have made is alike creditable to themselves and their instructress. Another class of the larger girls have devoted their time to dress-making, and the samples of work exhibited, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge of such matters, will compare favorably with the work of the best mantua-makers. Several of these have left the Institution, with the purpose of following the business as a means of support.

This department of the Institution, sometimes overlooked, and often not fully appreciated, is of very considerable importance, and I take pleasure in recommending it to your notice. Some improvements have been introduced during the term. A work-room, thirty-five by twenty-five feet, on the second floor in the north wing of the building, has been fitted up, and supplied with necessary furniture. The young ladies have been classified, and their work systematized, so that a greater degree of regularity and efficiency has been secured, the favorable fruits of which are already manifest, in greater cheerfulness, more diligence, a more fixed and abiding interest in their employment, and a stronger desire to improve.

The Matron, Miss Lucy Jameson, who has the special charge of this department, is worthy of our highest commendation. And I should be doing violence to my own feelings as well as the opinion of all who have witnessed her labors, were I to omit to testify in favor of the skill, zeal, diligence, and perseverance with which she has performed this, as well as other parts, of her most arduous, difficult, and responsible duties.

The rough-casting of the buildings is now complete. The work was begun early in July and finished by the middle of September. The contractors, Messrs. Saunders & Shaw, deserve much credit for the faithful manner in which they have fulfilled their contract. This improvement adds very greatly to the appearance of the buildings. Those who saw them before they were stuccoed, and have seen them since, can hardly recognize them as the same buildings, so much

have they been improved. The building for the chapel and school-rooms is now complete. The verandahs and the steps in the rear are all that is wanting to render the main building also complete in all its parts. When these shall be erected, as it is hoped they soon will be, the edifice will not be surpassed, in harmony of design, beauty of outline, or in adaptation of purpose, by any other building in the State.

The grounds about the Asylum are in good condition. Thomas Wood, to whom we are greatly indebted for the taste and skill with which they are laid out, and for the beautiful arrangement of the shrubbery, left us in April last, and went to Baton Rouge to engage in a similar work for the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Within a few days past we have received the melancholy news of his death. He has fallen a victim to the insalubrity of the climate of the South. I take this opportunity to testify to his integrity and worth, intelligence and skill in his profession, and to express my sympathy with his bereaved widow.

The place made vacant by the removal of Mr. Wood to the South, was filled by the appointment of L. Wetzel, a person of long experience in gardening; and from the trial of six months which I have had of his ability and faithfulness, I have no doubt that he is in every respect qualified for the situation.

The tillable land belonging to the Institution has been advantageously cultivated. That lying on the north side of the Central Plank Road was found to be so exhausted by long and injudicious cultivation that it became necessary to sow it down in clover to restore it, if possible, to fertility. Besides this there is only about twelve or fourteen acres suitable for cultivation. The best possible use has been made of this ground in raising corn, potatoes, and the other garden vegetables usually cultivated in this section of country. It is difficult to form an accurate estimate of the worth of these products, used as they are, little by little, from the field and garden. At a low estimate, the saving to the Institution from this source has been, during the year, five or six hundred dollars. But it is not to be expected that anything like a supply for a family like ours, of a hundred and fifty persons, could be produced from the small amount of land which we possess, capable of cultivation.

There are about fifty acres of the land owned by the Institution yet uncleared. Of course it would not be good policy to clear it

faster than is necessary to supply the Asylum with firewood. We use from three hundred and fifty to four hundred cords a year, which is all cut by the boys; so that we are at no expense for fuel. The supply is sufficient to last for a number of years to come.

A good substantial picketed fence has been built along the north side of the Central Railroad, adjacent to the work-shops and the play-grounds of the boys, to protect them from accident from the running of the cars. Also, the fence on the east side of the avenue, in front of the Asylum, has been extended to the Michigan road.

The house on the property purchased of Mr. Phipps was in a very dilapidated condition—unfit for occupancy. I have had this thoroughly repaired, and have rented it, together with a garden of about one acre, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year. These repairs, including a kitchen, pump, and fence in front, cost about two hundred and fifty dollars; but the amount will soon be reimbursed to the Institution from the rent.

The labor on the farm is performed by the male pupils, under the immediate supervision of Mr. John Tarlton. This part of his duty, as well as the disbursements under his special charge as Steward, together with the business arrangements committed to him incidentally, have been executed with a system, and order, and fidelity, worthy of the highest approbation. His experience in the duties of his office, and his entire devotion to them, render his services of the highest value.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Board of Trustees to the propriety of lighting the Institution with gas.

This subject, although not formally presented to the Legislature in the last Report, was nevertheless laid before the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, and received their favorable consideration. The Deaf and Dumb, dependent wholly upon the eye for the reception of knowledge, need, above all others a good steady light. The present method of lighting the study rooms and other parts of the house, is liable to serious objection on many accounts. It is very expensive, with all the economy that can be used. During the year it has cost three hundred and seventy-two dollars. Had gas-pipes been introduced, I am persuaded the gas would not have cost over half that amount. And with all the caution that can be used, lamps are extremely unsafe in the hands of inexperienced youth. Be-

sides, they are very uncleanly, on account of the smoke and drippings, and very inconvenient, requiring the greater part of the time of one person to trim them and keep them in order. And above all, the light, at best, compared with that of gas-light, is very imperfect.

On the ground, therefore, of economy, safety, convenience, neatness, and the greater perfection of the light, this matter is respectfully urged upon your attention.

The object could be gained in either of two ways: Either by erecting at the Institution, on a small scale, the necessary apparatus for generating gas, and thus manufacturing our own gas, or by extending the pipes from the city to the Asylum. This latter method is much preferable, especially as the Gas Company have proffered to bear a considerable portion of the expense of laying the pipes. The laying of the pipes from the corporation line of the city to the Institution would not cost more than the works necessary for generating gas. And were these works erected the expense of manufacturing the quantity of gas that would be used would be greater than the cost of a supply from the city works.

I would take this occasion to express, in behalf of the pupils, to the publishers and editors who have gratuitously furnished the Institution with their papers during the last year, our most deep and grateful sense of the favor conferred. Shut out, as the Deaf and Dumb are, by their infirmity, from the busy affairs going on in the world, these newspapers are of great value to them as a means of becoming acquainted with the news of the day. The more advanced of the pupils read them themselves. The others are interested and benefitted by the summary of current news that is communicated to them from time to time by the teachers through the medium of signs.

The following list embraces those that have been forwarded to us, together with the names of the editors:

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

NAMES OF PAPERS.	EDITORS.
Daily Indiana State Sentinel	W. J. Brown.
Indianapolis Morning Journal	John D. Defrees.
Madison Dollar Weekly Courier	M. C. Garber.
The Indiana American	T. A. Goodwin.
Lafayette Weekly Courier	Wm R. Ellis.
The Western Christian Advocate	Charles Elliott.
Daily Ohio Statesman	J. H. Smith & S. S. Cox.
St Joseph Valley Register	Schuyler Colfax.
Laporte Republican Times	Walker, Holcombe & Everts.
The Western Plow Boy	J. P. Jenks.
The Democratic Register	A. Brookwalter.
The New Albany Weekly Ledger	J. B. Norman.
Democratic Pharos	S. A. Hall.
The Richmond Jeffersonian	James Elder.
The Independent Press	J. Parker Chew.
Vincennes Gazette	R. Y. Caddington.
Michigan City Transcript	R. W. Colfax.
The Indiana Jacksonian	Geo. W. Hargitt.
The Fort Wayne Sentinel	Thos Tigar.
The Democratic Clarion	Wm. Kurtz.
Temperance Chart	R. R. Stewart.
The Washington Democrat	Wm. Williams.
The American Eagle	H. Comingore.
The Plymouth Banner	Wm. J. Burns.
Asbury Notes	J. Wheeler & J. Tingley.
The Noblesville News	F. M. Randall.
The Danville Advertiser	W. H. H. Lewis & P. S. Kennedy.
The Boone County Pioneer	Henry Hill.
Crawfordsville Locomotive	T. D. Brown.
The Priarie City	J. B. Edwards & I. N. Coltrin.
The Cambridge City News	Lafe Develin.
Miami County Sentinel	John A. Graham.
The Newcastle Banner	Nelson Abbott.
Masonic Review	C. Moore.
Christian Record	J. M. Mathes.
The Western Casket	S. A. Hodgman.
The Western Odd Fellows' Magazine	G. B. Jocelyn & J. B. Anderson.
The Western Pilot	A. A. Lorrain.
The Gospel Herald	B. F. Foster.
Huntington's Grayville Advertiser	H. C. Huntington.
The People's Friend	E. J. Pullen.
The Laurel Wreath	Thos. Cook.
The Montgomery Journal	Dr. T. W. Fry.
The Washington Weekly Sun	James A. Mason.

I also tender to Dr. Wm. H. Latham the thanks of the Institution for a valuable contribution of rare silver coins, and of a small, but choice collection of geological specimens, made to the cabinet. We need apparatus, specimens, models, &c., to assist the teachers in presenting clear ideas on the various subjects admitting of ocular illustration; and hence all such contributions as the above mentioned are very highly prized.

In conclusion, permit me to express to you, the Board of Trustees, and the State officers, my sincere thanks for the confidence reposed in me, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by you in the transaction of the business of the Institution, and to assure you that my most ardent desire is so to administer the affairs committed to my charge as to meet with your approbation, and thereby advance the best interests of the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MAC INTIRE,

Superintendent.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, }
October 31, 1853.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

IN ATTENDANCE WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1853.

M A L E S .

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Alley, Enoch.....	Clifty.....	Decatur.
Ammermann, John William.....	Winterville.....	Decatur.
Arnot, John Martin.....	Delphi.....	Carroll.
Arnot, William Thomas.....	Delphi.....	Carroll.
Atkinson, David Gives.....	Delphi.....	Carroll.
* Banks, Thomas.....	Alexandria.....	Madison.
Bannon, John Dickey.....	Alfont.....	Madison.
Barker, Eleazer.....	Indianola.....	Warren.
Bodel, Carl.....	Chesterfield.....	Madison.
Botkin, Elias.....	America.....	Wabash.
Bowes, Edwin N.....	Laporte.....	Laporte.
Brown, William Wallace.....	Warsaw.....	Kosciusko.
Campbell, William Henry.....	Saltillo.....	Jasper.
Clark, Robert Franklin.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Cole, Francis Marion.....	Roseville.....	Parke.
Cole, Joab Robert.....	Roseville.....	Parke.
Collins, John D.....	Morristown.....	Shelby.
Conner, Thomas Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Cooper, Wm. Henry Harrison.....	Laconia.....	Harrison.
Covert, John D.....	Bluffton.....	Wells.
Curtis, Charles.....	Eugene.....	Vermillion.
Dean, Harry Knapp.....	Aurora.....	Dearborn.
Dillman, John.....	Franklin.....	Johnson.
Diver, William George.....	Milton.....	Wayne.
Duggins, Alexander.....	Rainsville.....	Warren.
Enochs, James Thomas.....	Bedford.....	Lawrence.
Enochs, William G.....	Bedford.....	Lawrence.
Forwood, Eli.....	Jacksonville.....	Switzerland.
French, William Manson.....	Fairfax.....	Monroe.
Gentry, Martin.....	Danville.....	Hendricks.
Gibbens, Fielden T.....	Williamstown.....	Clay.
Goodwin, Benton.....	Mill Grove.....	Owen.
Goodwin, James.....	Blue Ridge.....	Shelby.
Goodwin, John H.....	Blue Ridge.....	Shelby.
Graham, Elisha Jones.....	Mount Auburn.....	Shelby.
Hack, William.....	Raysville.....	Henry.
Hadley, Amos.....	Mooreville.....	Morgan.
Halsted, Amos.....	Manilla.....	Rush.
Harvey, Jacob.....	Mount Auburn.....	Shelby.
Herrick, Stephen.....	Winterville.....	Decatur.

* Deceased, at his father's, in Madison County.

Catalogue of Pupils.—Continued.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY
Hopkins, Robert F.	Terre Haute	Vigo.
Howe, Reuben Harrison	Laketon	Wabash.
Husshaw, Benjamin	Attica	Fountain.
Inman, Marcellus Rosewell	Haysville	Dubois.
Jackson, George	Mount Sterling	Switzerland.
Kepper, Andrew	Cole Creek	Fountain.
Kingsbury, William	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Kreip, Jacob	North Manchester	Wabash.
Leake, Thornton T.	Howard	Parke.
Leap, Norman	Bennington	Switzerland.
Loving, Joshua Calfman	Union Mills	Lar. orte.
MacCrary, Peter	Knightstown	Henry
MacFarland, James	Peru	Miami.
Mann, Austin Ward	Middletown	Henry.
Martin, Samuel	Winchester	Randolph.
Mather, Nathaniel	Crittenden	Howard.
Meharry, Allen Wiley	Pleasant Hill	Montgomery.
Michael, Nelson	Frankfort	Clinton.
Miller, Jefferson W.	Harrison	Delaware.
Miller, Joseph	Middlebury	Elkhart.
Mills, Noah	North Manchester	Wabash.
Millsaps, Henry	Leesville	Lawrence.
* Minich, Daniel	Logansport	Cass.
Minnis, George H.	Princeton	Gibson.
Mitchell, Thomas Daniel	Polk Run	Clarke.
Moore, John Roe	Crawfordsville	Montgomery.
Moore, John William	Martinsville	Morgan.
Morrow, Lewis Alexander	Hamilton	Butler, Ohio.
Nicoles, Peter	Peru	Miami.
Nordyke, Banajah	Monticello	White.
Norris, Andrew Jackson	Memphis	Shelby, Tennessee.
Norris, Newton Lycurgus	Memphis	Shelby, Tennessee.
Orchard, Marcellus A.	Bloomington	Monroe.
Owens, Joseph	Westport	Decatur.
Parker, George	Kokomo	Howard.
Parker, Zerubbabel	Roseville	Parke.
Parrish, William	Burlington	Rush.
Reede, Charles Guttle	Liberty	Union.
Roberts, Mahlon C.	Wabash	Wabash.
Russell, Palmer Patrick	Pendleton	Madison.
Sampson, Francis Marion	Reserve	Miami.
Schoolfield, George Thomas	Foster	Bracken, Ky.
Searl, Robert William	Wilmington	Clinton, Ohio.
Sebring, James	Fort Wayne	Allen.
Segraves, James	Carrollton	Carroll.
Senior, John W.	Madison	Jefferson.
Smith, John	Greenfield	Hancock.
Stroud, Joseph	Henderson	Vanderburgh, Ky.
Stubbs, John	Kewana	Fulton.
Stultz, Emanuel	Eagle Village	Hamilton.
Stultz, John Henry	Eagle Village	Hamilton.
Tanner, Asher	Spencersville	Dekalb.
Underwood, Albert G.	Morgantown	Morgan.
Underwood, Elias R.	Morgantown	Morgan.
Van Arsdol, William	Roanoke	Huntington.
Warner, Adam	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Weaver, Sylvester	Annapolis	Parke.
White, Granville K.	Mill Grove	Owen.
Williams, Joseph C.	Princeton	Gibson.
Wilson, George	Wilson's Station	Clinton, Ohio.
Wilson, Isaac Pitman	Sharp's Mills	Harrison.
Woods, David Washington	Martinsville	Morgan.
Young, William Mercer	Princeton	Gibson.

* Deceased.

Catalogue of Pupils.—Continued.

F E M A L E S .

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Alley, Mary	Clifty	Decatur.
Anderson, Esther Ann	Spring Hill	Decatur.
Anderson, Martha	Lebanon	Boone.
Angell, Ann Eliza	Huntsville	Madison, Ala
Arnett, Mary E	Parkersburg	Montgomery.
Banks, Nancy	Alexandria	Madison.
Belches, Mary St. Clair	Madison	Jefferson.
Bennett, Harriet	Darlington	Montgomery.
Boll, Elizabeth	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Bruner, Malinda	Nicholsonville	Putnam.
Carper, Lydia	Indianapolis	Marion.
Conant, Louisa	Laporte	Laporte.
Cross, Elcista M	Outlet	Lake.
Dargahn, Ellen .....	.....	Tippecanoe.
Day, Rachel	Auburn	Dekalb.
Deal, Mary Ann	Lexington	Scott.
Dillman, Sarah	Franklin	Johnson.
Dinsmore, Mary	Bloomington	Monroe.
Edmister, Mary Abigail	Queensville	Jennings.
Ellis, Mary Jane	Belleville	Hendricks.
Enochs, Marietta	Bedford	Lawrence.
Farran, Jane	Dillsborough	Dearborn.
Ford, Eliza Jane	Greensburg	Decatur.
Fulton, Comfort Jane	Orleans	Orange.
Ganson, Abigail K	Winamac	Pulaski.
Goodwin, Mary	Mill Grove	Owen.
Hull, Emeline E	Clinton	Vermillion.
Hunt, Judith	Hillsborough	Wayne.
Kingsberry, Elizabeth	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Knibbs, Mary Ann	Corydon	Harrison.
Lampkins, Mary Ann	Bloomington	Monroe.
Lewark, Mary Ann	Perkinsville	Madison.
Living, Maria	Allensville	Switzerland.
MacKim, Margaret	Madison	Jefferson.
MacLean, Prialla	Cole Creek	Fountain.
MacQueen, Miranda Jane	Wolcott's Mills	Noble.
Maddux, Sarah F	Frankfort	Clinton.
Messler, Rosetta	Goshen	Elkhart.
Michael, Lucinda	Frankfort	Clinton.
Miller, Ellen	New Harmony	Posey.
Murray, Sarah	Metamora	Franklin.
Norris, Frances Mahala	Memphis	Shelby, Tenn.
Owens, Margaret	Pleasant	Switzerland.
Perigo, Mary	Graysville	Sullivan.
*Peter, Mary Jane	Sullivan	Sullivan.
Pointon, Mary Ann	Door Village	Laporte.
Pool, Ruth	Thorntown	Boone.
Ritchey, Lodemia Adeline	Mount Pleasant	Martin.
Sebring, Sarah Ann	Fort Wayne	Allen.
Smith, Caroline Elizabeth	New Albany	Floyd.
Smith, Mary Harriet	Greenwood	Johnson.
Snider, Isabella	Battle Ground	Tippecanoe.
Steiner, Ann	Indianapolis	Marion.
Thomas, Eleanora	Princeton	Gibson.
Tousin, Hannah	Warsaw	Kosciusko.
Virgil, Flora	Bristol	Elkhart.
Vought, Lucy Ann	Leonidas	St. Joseph, Mich.
Watkins, Catharine Maria	Hartford	Blackford.
Watson, Nancy Ellen	Mount Pleasant	Martin.
White, Elizabeth	Door Village	Laporte.
White, Levina	Vincennes	Knox.
Wilkinson, Charlotte	Bowling Green	Clay.
Williams, Mary Ellen	Indianapolis	Marion.
Woodward, Mary Melissa	Greensburg	Decatur.
Wright, Eliza	Frankfort	Clinton.

*Removed to Insane Hospital.

Of the foregoing, there are—

Males.....	103	
Females	65	168
	<hr/>	
Number present at the publication of the last Catalogue.....	121	
New Pupils admitted this year	37	
Former Pupils re-admitted	10	
	<hr/>	
Whole number in attendance during the year.....		168
Number who have completed the course and left	13	
Number deceased	2	
Number removed to Insane Hospital	1	
Number who have failed to return in time for admission this session.....	24	40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Actual number in attendance at this date		128

Cf these there are—

Supported by Indiana.....	119	
Paying pupils from Ohio	3	
Paying pupils from Michigan.....	1	
Paying pupils from Alabama	1	
Paying pupils from Kentucky	1	
Paying pupils from Tennessee.....	3	128
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the pleasure of presenting to your honorable body the sanitary condition of the pupils for the financial year we have just passed. Their general health has been comparatively good, as much so perhaps as that of the community at large. Although my services have been required almost every day throughout the year, and oftentimes twice a day, it must not be considered strange, when we take into consideration the number of youths, some of whom are very young, who are unlike, in many particulars, hearing children of the same age. It is not to be expected that they possess the discretion in diet or exercise, both of which are materially changed when located at the Institution—the hours of study are more onerous than they have hitherto been accustomed to—these, as well as other circumstances influencing them, are no doubt predisposing causes of disease. Also, take them as a class, they are not as healthy as other children of the same age. We have only one death to record, and no accident of consequence, except the fracture of an arm.

We had in the months of November, December, January and February, a number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever, lung fever, hemorrhage from the lungs, convulsions, and inflammation of the ear, the latter disease being very common among deaf mutes. Also, there were a number of cases of sporadic erysipelis, which, in a few cases, was very protracted, but terminated favorably.

The months of March and April were marked by decidedly better health than any other period of the year.

Unfortunately for the progress of the school, the epidemic measles made its appearance among the pupils on the first of May, and did

not disappear until about the twentieth of June, having attacked about seventy-five or eighty, or two-thirds of the school. Although the disease appeared in a very malignant form, only one death was the result—Daniel Minich died on the 12th of May.

In July, Miss Mary Jane Peter, who had been insane some three years since, and had been an inmate of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, began to show evident symptoms of a return of the malady. In consequence thereof she was returned to the Hospital for further treatment, with very little prospect of receiving any benefit therefrom, as her derangement depends upon a hereditary origin.

The few pupils that remained in the Institution during the vacation, who were destitute of homes, needed but little medical service.

I will take this occasion to say, that the assiduous attention by the matron in the sick room of the female department, was highly commendable.

Also, the faithfulness and motherly care of Mrs. MacIntire over the small boys were altogether praiseworthy; moreover, all the sick received her vigilance and constant oversight.

Respectfully submitted,

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP,

Physician.

REGULATIONS OF THE INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

JULY 15, 1852.

TRUSTEES.

I. At the regular meeting in April, the Trustees will appoint one of their number President, and a Secretary.

II. The President will preside at the meetings: call special meetings at the request of two members of the Board or the Superintendent; and sign all orders on the Treasurer.

III. The Secretary will keep an accurate account of all proceedings of the Board; which, when approved, shall be signed by himself and the President.

IV. Regular meetings shall be held at the office of the Institution on the first Thursday in January, April, July and November.

V. In the absence of the President or Secretary, their places shall be filled by *pro tempore* appointments. And in the absence of the President, two Trustees may call a meeting.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

I. The officers of the Asylum shall be elected at the meeting in July. The subordinate officers shall hold office for the period of one year, from the first day of October succeeding their election; the Superintendent for the term of four years, from the first day of October following his election.

II. It shall require four-fifths of the Trustees to displace an officer of the Institution during his term; and any officer leaving the Institution without the consent of the Board of Trustees during such term, shall forfeit one quarter's salary.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The Trustees, in establishing a Code of By-Laws for the regulation of the Asylum, base them upon the following principles:

I. That the Institution is established solely for the benefit of its pupils; to promote their highest physical, intellectual and moral improvement.

II. That all the time of every officer whose duties are hereafter defined, belongs to the Asylum, so far as it may be employed for the benefit of the pupils.

III. That the Superintendent is directly and solely responsible to the Trustees for the correct and efficient management of the Institution in all its departments.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

I. The Superintendent shall be the executive head of the Institution and the organ of communication with the subordinate departments.

II. He shall reside in the Institution, and devote all his time, so far as its interests require, to the discharge of the duties herein assigned him, and such as may, from time to time, be designated by the Board of Trustees.

III. He shall implicitly obey all orders and instructions of the Board; and carry out, in good faith, any system of operations which they may direct.

IV. Into the hands of the Superintendent is committed the management of the Institution in all its departments; and the subordinate officers are to regard themselves as his assistants, and are carefully to adhere to the plans of operation which he may mark out, and promptly and cheerfully comply with all his directions, not only in the performance of the duties herein specified, but also in such others as he may deem it just and proper to assign them.

V. He shall hire, assign the duties, direct, so far as he may deem proper, and dismiss, when he may consider it necessary, all persons, not officers, whom it may be requisite to employ.

VI. No subordinate officer shall contravene, or interfere, in the slightest degree, with directions given at any time by the Superintendent to the pupils, or to the persons by him employed; but on the contrary, they are to give their efficient countenance and support to all such directions, and report to him any neglect or act of disobedience.

VII. The Superintendent shall teach the pupils, and require the persons employed, to respect and obey the other officers, in the proper discharge of their appropriate duties.

VIII. His government of the pupils, though firm and unwavering, shall be mild and parental.

IX. He shall teach the pupils to act from principle, and not from fear. He shall inculcate respect, and govern them, as much as possible, by the influence of moral suasion.

X. He shall superintend and direct the intellectual, moral and religious instruction of the pupils.

XI. He shall pay especial attention to the health and comfort of

the pupils. And when the boys are engaged in labor, he shall entrust them to some responsible person connected with the Institution.

XII. In his management of the finances, he shall practice the most rigid economy, consistent with the comfort of the pupils and the prosperity of the Institution.

XIII. He shall, from time to time, communicate to the Trustees such information as he may think necessary, or as they may require, in regard to the operation of the Institution, and the manner in which the various officers perform their duties.

XIV. He shall frequently inspect all parts of the establishment, and take the most efficient, or even stringent measures for enforcing neatness, order and regularity in all departments. And it shall be his duty immediately to discharge any person employed who shall appear inefficient, neglect allotted duties, or manifest a spirit of insubordination.

XV. He shall, from time to time, give such directions and prescribe such rules for the government of the officers and the conduct and deportment of the pupils, as he may deem necessary.

XVI. It shall be his duty to attend all meetings of the Board of Trustees; and he may speak upon matter under discussion.

THE ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

I. Assistant Teachers are to regard their duty to the Institution as of high and paramount importance, and are not to allow other engagements, duties, or business to interfere, in the slightest degree, with the punctual and efficient discharge of the same.

II. They shall carefully and diligently attend to the instruction of the classes assigned them by the Superintendent, and strive to secure their rapid improvement in all those branches to which their attention may be directed.

III. One of their number shall constantly remain with the boys, from the time the pupils rise in the morning, until they retire at night, except at times when all the boys may be engaged in labor.

IV. During the time allotted to study out of school, they shall see that the boys learn the lessons assigned them, and preserve the same order as in the school rooms.

V. During the hours appropriated to recreation the Teacher in charge of the boys shall encourage them to take active exercise, under his supervision. He shall be responsible for their safety and orderly conduct while under his supervision, and shall restrain them from visiting all places allotted to the use of the girls, or which may be forbidden them by them by the Superintendent.

VI. They shall take such part in the religious instruction of the pupils as may be assigned them by the Superintendent.

VII. They shall, at all times, give their efficient support to the other officers of the Institution, by inculcating in the minds of their respective classes proper principles of good order and obedience; and they shall never intimate to them matters to the discredit of any officer of the Asylum.

VIII. They shall carefully abstain from all interference with the duties of other officers; and at no time use any but courteous and respectful language in their intercourse with them.

IX. They are to regard these rules as stating only a few among the numerous duties which they are expected to perform; and are always to manifest their devotion to the interest of the Institution by cheerfully performing any other duties which circumstances, or the directions of the Superintendent may require.

MONITORS.

I. The Superintendent shall, with the consent of the Trustees, employ such number of Mute Monitors as he may find necessary,

whose compensation shall be fixed by the Board, and for which they will issue quarterly salary certificates.

II. The Monitors shall, in conjunction with the Assistant Teachers, perform such duties in the instruction and care of the pupils as may be assigned them.

THE MATRON.

I. The Matron shall have charge of the girls when not in school, and also of such parts of the domestic arrangements as may be assigned her by the Superintendent; and under his direction she will perform the following duties:

II. She will see that, when out of school, the girls are as much as possible secluded from the society of the male pupils; and that, during study hours, they learn the lessons assigned them by their teachers. She will see that the girls are industriously employed during the hours appropriated to labor; that they make, so far as practicable, the clothes for pupils clothed by the Asylum; repair their own clothes and those of the male pupils; and do the ironing for the inmates.

III. She will, at all times, see that the girls take a sufficient amount of healthy exercise and recreation.

IV. She will pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons, and the neat appearance of the girls.

V. She will teach them those rational principles of refinement peculiar to the female character, and instruct them as to their proper deportment on all occasions.

VI. She will see that all parts of the establishment are kept in the neatest order.

VII. She will enter, or cause to be entered, in a book kept for that purpose, a list of the articles of clothing belonging to each pupil, and see that the same be carefully preserved.

VIII. She will see that the washing and ironing be done in a neat and careful manner; that no article be lost; and that the clothing, after ironing, be assorted by some careful person.

IX. She will see that the provisions be carefully preserved, and economically used.

X. The Superintendent may, at his discretion, release the Matron from the supervision of such portions of the domestic affairs as he may deem proper, acting upon the principle that her services in the care of the young ladies are most valuable to the Asylum.

XI. The Matron shall have such control over the persons employed as the Superintendent may deem necessary for the performance of the labors assigned her supervision.

XII. After the pupils have retired to rest at night, the Matron will pass through the apartments occupied by the females, and see that the building is safe from fire.

HOUSEKEEPER.

When the Matron is excused from any considerable portion of the care of the domestic affairs of the Institution, these duties shall devolve upon a Housekeeper to be employed by the Superintendent, with the consent of the Board of Trustees, at such a salary as they may determine.

THE STEWARD.

I. The Steward, in addition to the duties prescribed by law, shall act, when required, as the Clerk of the Superintendent; and, under his direction, he shall perform the following duties:

II. He shall attend the city markets at least twice a week, unless specially excused therefrom by the Superintendent, for the purpose of selling the surplus produce of the garden and farm, and to purchase such articles of provisions as may be necessary for its household.

III. He shall see that, during the hours appropriated to labor, the boys are industriously employed; and to secure this end, he shall labor with them.

IV. He shall see that the cellars, and such portions of the pavements and grounds as may be committed to his charge, are kept in the most perfect order.

V. He shall have special charge of the furnaces and fires about the establishment. He shall, before retiring to rest each night, pass through the cellars and other parts, except the portion occupied by females, where there may have been fires or lights, and see that all is safe, and the doors and windows secured. And he may, on no account, entrust the performance of this duty to another person, unless he previously, in each case, obtain the consent of the Superintendent.

VI. He shall attend to the purchase of such articles of provisions as may be brought to the Institution for sale. And, that he may be found at any time, he shall keep his whereabouts marked upon a slate in the office of the Institution.

VII. He shall keep careful accounts of all purchases which he is required to make; and, when requested, also of those made by the Superintendent, whether said purchases be immediately paid for or not; and he shall settle no bills, except in accordance with his own books, unless upon the detection of an error, of which he shall make a distinct entry.

VIII. He shall, at the end of each month, present to the Superintendent an abstract of all classes of expenditure during the same.

IX. He shall see that the boys keep their clothes properly arranged in their trunks and drawers.

X. He shall be responsible for the safety of the boys, while at their labor, and while going to and returning from the same.

XI. He shall see that the boys rise and retire at the appointed hours; and, within fifteen minutes from the time of their retiring to rest, he shall see that all their lights are extinguished, except such as may be necessary in case of sickness.

XII. He shall not consider the above by-laws as the measures of his duties and responsibilities, but is to render himself generally useful in every way within his power.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS, &C.

I. All the Deaf and Dumb of the State, between the ages of ten and thirty years, are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition, in this Institution, upon compliance with its rules. No certificate of any kind is required for admission. Persons, however, desirous of placing a pupil in the school, should write to the Superintendent, informing him of the name, age, residence of the mute, the cause, if any, of deafness, &c. The Superintendent will immediately answer, stating the time when the pupil will be received. This course is in all cases recommended, though none will be refused who come at the commencement of the session. Applications in behalf of persons of more or less than the required age, will be considered by the Trustees, who reserve to themselves the right to accept or reject such applicants, as they may deem just and proper.

II. Pupils from other States are received at the rate of sixty dollars per annum, for board and tuition.

III. The length of the course of instruction is five years; and, that the pupils may become more proficient in their studies, they are allowed and advised to remain one year more. At the end of six years, the Superintendent may select such pupils as he may consider would be particularly benefitted by continuing longer at school,

and, if approved of by the Board of Trustees, they shall be permitted to remain an additional year.

IV. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: 1st. The pupil, well provided with clothes, is to be brought to the Asylum, punctually, at the commencement of each session, for the period of five years, unless detained at home by his or her own sickness. 2d. The pupil is to remain in the school until the last Wednesday in July of each year. 3d. No parent or guardian shall be allowed to take a pupil out of school without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

V. It is the intention of the Trustees to render the Institution self-supporting, so far as practicable, and that every pupil, on leaving its walls, shall be so proficient in some useful occupation or trade, as to be able to procure a livelihood, without reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with this design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls in performing the lighter kinds of housework, and in various kinds of needlework, as plain sewing, ornamental work, dress-making, or millinery, &c.; and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the Asylum, and the cultivation of the farm and garden.

VI. The annual sessions of the school continue ten months, commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing on the last Wednesday in July. *Every pupil is to come promptly on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last day of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness.*

VII. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than the commencement of the session.

VIII. Parents and guardians are required to furnish annually to each pupil the following supply of clothing:

FOR THE MALE PUPILS.

WINTER CLOTHING.

2 Coats,	5 pairs of Socks,
2 Vests,	1 pair of Boots,
2 pair of Pantaloons,	2 pairs of Shoes,
5 Shirts,	2 Hats, or 1 Hat and 1 Cap.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

2 Coats,	2 pairs of Pantaloon,
2 Vests,	1 Palm-leaf Hat.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

2 Ivory Combs,	2 pairs of Suspenders,
2 pairs of Wooden Combs,	2 Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR THE FEMALE PUPILS.

3 or 4 Calico Dresses,	2 Pocket Handkerchiefs,
1 Woolen or Worsted Dress,	2 pairs of Summer Stockings,
1 Sunday and 1 Sun Bonnet,	2 pairs of Winter Stockings,
2 or 3 changes of Underclothing,	2 Night Gowns,
	2 pairs of Shoes.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1 Shawl,	2 Hair Combs,	1 Coarse and 1 Ivory Comb.
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In addition to the above outfit, a sum of not less than \$3,00 is to be deposited with the Superintendent for incidental expenses, repair of shoes, &c.; any part of which remaining unexpended will be returned at the close of the session.

It is not intended that the clothing should be of an expensive kind. For boys' winter apparel, plain home-made cloth is sufficiently good. For summer wear, country linen will answer for pants, with some kinds of dark goods or prints for coats and vests. Girls' calico dresses may be made of a cheap article which will not fade; and while for older girls, at least one pair of morocco shoes should be furnished, one or both the other pair should be of good calf-skin. On all articles of clothing which it is possible to mark, the full name of the pupil should be written with indelible ink. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk or a chest.

IX. Pupils can be furnished with clothing in the Institution only in accordance with the following Legislative enactment:

"In cases of extreme necessity only, shall clothing be furnished at the expense of the State to any pupil of such Institution; and, in

such case, the account therefor, subscribed and sworn to by such Superintendent, shall be by him transmitted to the auditor of the county where such pupil shall reside; and upon the receipt of such account such auditor shall issue his warrant upon the treasurer of such county for the amount of such account; which such treasurer shall transmit forthwith to the Treasurer of State: and such auditor shall present such account to the Board of Commissioners of such county, at the next session thereafter; when such Board, unless in their opinion, such pupil, or his parents, or guardians are unable to pay such account, shall direct such auditor to collect the same with ten per cent. damages thereon."

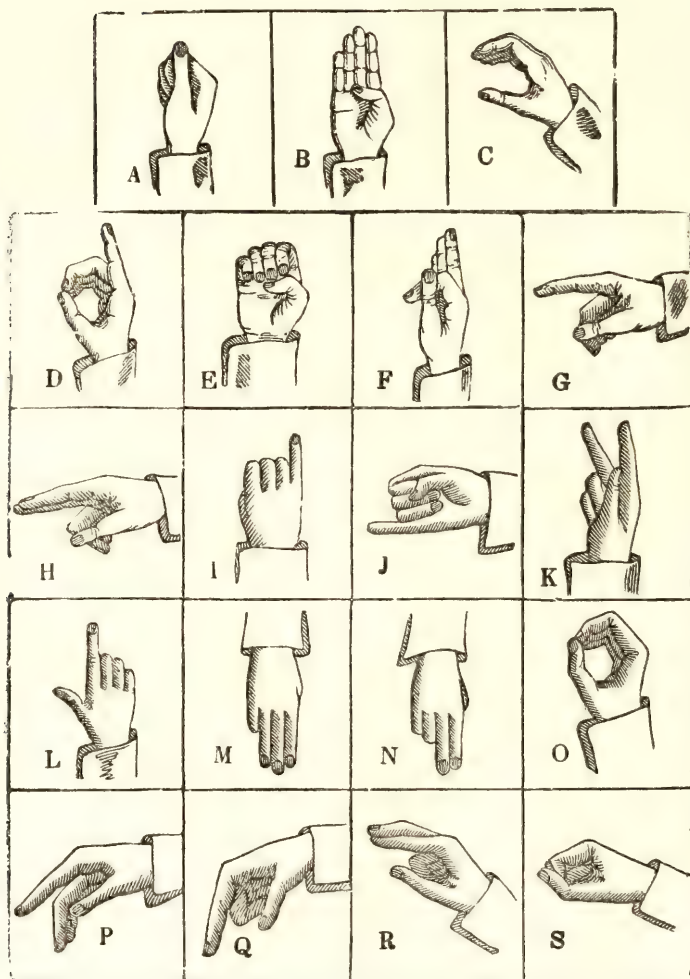
X. Those persons bringing pupils to, or taking them away, cannot be furnished with board, lodging, or horsekeeping at the Asylum.

XI. All business letters, or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Asylum, or those who it may be designed to place there, should be addressed to "THOMAS MACINTYRE, *Superintendent, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis.*" All letters for pupils must be pre-paid, and contain the words, "*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,*" as a part of their direction.

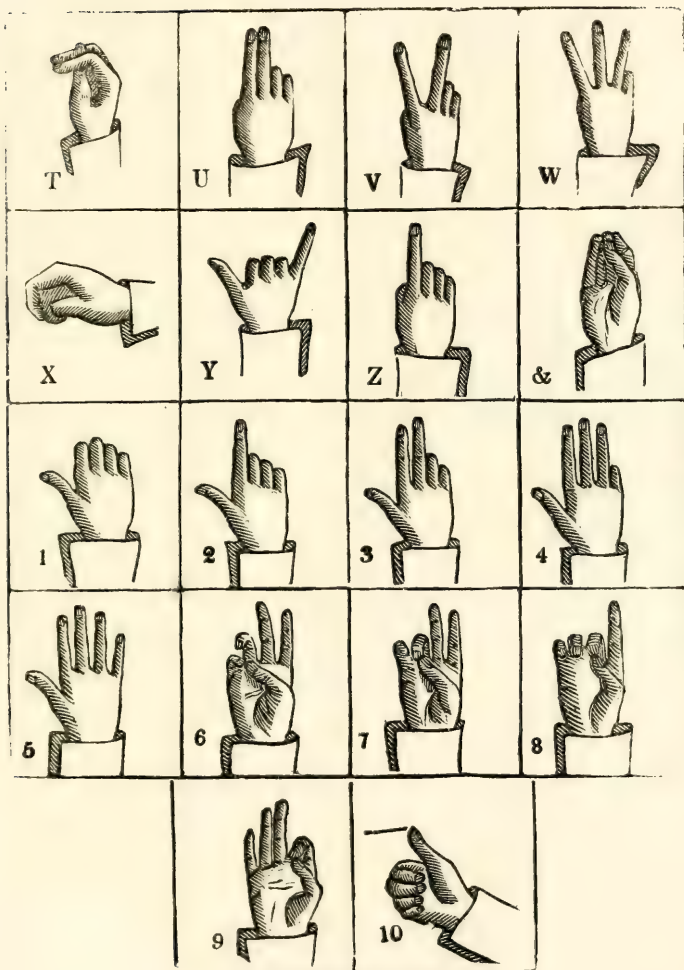
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MANUEL ALPHABET AND NUMERALS.



FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.







SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTE

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

TRUSTEES:

ISAAC BLACKFORD, *President.*

JAMES G. READ,

WILLIAM B. McCULLOUGH,

JOHN H. COOK,

JOHN F. CARR,

E. W. H. ELLIS, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT:

REV. GEORGE W. AMES.

B. M. FAY,

MISS M. C. BENNETT,

} *Teachers.*

L. S. NEWELL, *Teacher of Music.*

S. McGIFFIN, *Teacher of Handicraft.*

MRS. C. B. SISSON, *Matron.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor of the State of Indiana :

The Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind present to you the following as the Seventh Annual Report of the Board.

The last Annual Report was made to the Legislature, by our predecessors, on the 20th of December, 1852. The appendix to that Report contains the Report of the then Treasurer of the Institute, stating that, on the first of December, 1852, there was in his hands a balance of eighty dollars and sixty-seven cents.

In that Report of the 20th of December the former Trustees presented to the Legislature an estimate of the probable amount of money that would be necessary to defray the expenses of the Institute for the then next two years, and to discharge all the obligations for the completion of the building, &c. That estimate was as follows:

“ESTIMATE FOR TWO YEARS.

“For salaries of officers.....	\$ 6,000 00
Boarding, expenses of officers and pupils	8,000 00
Household furniture and school apparatus.....	1,000 00
Improvements and repairs	500 00
Miscellaneous purposes.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,000 00
“For discharging all the obligations for the completion of the building and appurtenances, on part of which interest runs from last March	34,390 45
	<hr/>
	\$50,399 45

“After provision is made for this amount, which can be divided between the two years, nothing more will be annually required than the current expenses of the Institute.”

On the first of March, 1853, the Legislature passed an Act requiring the election of six Trustees for the control of the Institute; and the present Trustees were soon afterwards elected.

The Legislature, on the fourth of the same month, passed an Act appropriating for the year 1853 the sum of seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-two cents for the payment of one-half of said obligations, and the sum of eight thousand dollars for the support of the Institute for the same year. That Act also appropriated seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-two cents for the year 1854, to meet the residue of the amount of said obligations, and eight thousand dollars for the support of the Institute for the year last named. These appropriations were made in conformity with the estimate presented to the Legislature as aforesaid.

A few days after the passage of the last-mentioned Act, namely, on the eighth of March, 1853, the former Trustees met and allowed various accounts against the Institute to the amount of three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-six cents. See the items in the present Treasurer's report. Vouchers Nos. 1 to 20, both inclusive. They, at the same time, appointed Mr. E. Newland Treasurer, in the place of Mr. Norris, who had resigned; and finding that there was due from the former Treasurer the sum of five thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-four cents, they caused that amount to be placed, on the tenth of said month, in the hands of the new Treasurer. Therefore, the present Treasurer, after payment of the said allowed accounts, had on hand a balance of two thousand and thirteen dollars and sixty-eight cents.

The former Trustees again met on the second of April, 1853, and allowed further accounts against the Institute to the amount of four thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty-three cents. See the items in the present Treasurer's report. Vouchers Nos. 22 to 59, both inclusive. These last allowances not only exhausted the Treasury, but left the Institute in debt, for acknowledged claims, for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-five cents. At the same meeting two new pianos of the best quality were ordered to be purchased, on account of the worn con-

dition of those on hand, if they could be had at wholesale prices and on a year's credit.

On the 13th of April, 1853, the present Trustees met for the first time. Isaac Blackford was elected President, and E. W. H. Ellis Secretary. The record book showed the above deficit; and we were informed of there being many large claims against the Institute which had not yet been presented for allowance. Indeed there were several such accounts then presented, which were referred to a committee for examination.

The next meeting of our Board was on the sixth of July, 1853. There were, at that meeting, numerous accounts, amounting to twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-three cents, presented and allowed. See the items in the present Treasurer's report. Vouchers Nos. 60 to 140, both inclusive. That sum, with the above named deficit, made the indebtedness so far as then ascertained, to be fifteen thousand one hundred and four dollars and eight cents. The appropriation made for the year 1853 by the Legislature, of seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, was applied, as the law required, to the payment of one-half of the obligations aforesaid: and the eight thousand dollars appropriation for the expenses this year was placed in the hands of the Treasurer. After deducting said eight thousand dollars from the debt aforesaid, there was a balance against the Institute of seven thousand one hundred and four dollars and eight cents.

We were in great doubt, under these circumstances, as to what was best to be done. As the regular vacation would commence on the last Wednesday of July then next, and the term for which the officers were elected would expire on the first of October following, we concluded to borrow, on our individual responsibility, a sufficient sum to keep the Institute in operation until the close of the session and satisfy most of the unpaid accounts which had been allowed, and that we would extend the vacation to the first Wednesday of the following April. Resolutions for those purposes were accordingly passed. A loan of six thousand dollars was obtained from the Sikning Fund, and the proceeds, five thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, were placed in the treasury. There was also, about the same time, paid into the treasury the sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifteen cents on account of the work department, &c. The balance against the treasury was thus reduced to nine hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-three cents.

The Board again met on the twenty-third of July, 1853, and, upon further reflection, we rescinded the order extending the vacation, determining to obtain by loan the amount of money that should be required to defray the expenses of the Institute, and pay off the debts. An additional loan of six thousand dollars was therefore obtained from the Sinking Fund, and the proceeds, five thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, delivered to the Treasurer. Accounts amounting to two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and one cent were presented and allowed. See the items in the present Treasurer's report. Vouchers Nos. 143 to 161, both inclusive. The balance in the treasury, after payment of the accounts just mentioned, was two thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and six cents. The salaries of the teachers and matron for the current quarter, amounting to five hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, were ordered to be paid when due.

The next meeting of the Board was on the 10th of August, 1853. Accounts to the amount of three thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, were presented and allowed, which, with the five hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents for salaries allowed at the last meeting, made four thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-six cents. See the items in the present Treasurer's report. Vouchers Nos. 162 to 180, both inclusive. Balance against the treasury, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars and forty cents. The salaries of all the officers (except that of the Superintendent) were fixed as follows: Teacher in the literary department, seven hundred dollars. Teacher of music, six hundred dollars. Teacher of handicraft, three hundred and fifty dollars. Matron, three hundred dollars. Female teacher of handicraft and literature, two hundred dollars. The teacher in the literary department, and the teacher of music, reside out of the Institute, and board themselves. The Superintendent, whose salary is fixed by law at eight hundred dollars, resides in the Institute, as do also the matron and the teachers of handicraft. As the terms of all the officers would expire on the first of October then next, an election took place which resulted as follows: The Rev. Geo. W. Ames, Superintendent; Mr. B. M. Fay, teacher in the literary department, Mr. L. S. Newell, teacher of music; Mr. S. McGiffin, teacher of handicraft; Mrs. C. B. Sisson, matron; Miss E. M. Curtis, teacher of female handicraft and literature.

The Board met again on the fourteenth of September last. Miss

M. C. Bennett was appointed teacher *pro tem.*, in the place of Miss Curtis, resigned. Accounts amounting to two thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents were presented and allowed. See the items in the present Treasurer's report. Vouchers Nos. 181 to 199, both inclusive. Vouchers were presented showing the former Superintendent's payment of eleven hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-six cents as funds in his hands, and also seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-one cents for sale of manufactures by pupils. Balance against the Treasury, two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

Since the last meeting, in September, there have been paid into the Treasury, on account of the work department, &c., four hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-one cents; and there have been paid out by the Treasurer to the former Superintendent, two hundred dollars for a quarter's salary. Balance against the Treasury, eighteen hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents.

We have not purchased the additional pianos referred to in a former part of this Report; those already in the Institute being deemed entirely sufficient for the few pupils who are learning to play on them.

About the first of the present month the former Superintendent handed to the Secretary the papers hereto attached, marked A, B and C. The paper marked A is headed "Treasurer's Report." It purports to contain a statement of the former Treasurer's accounts from his last Annual Report up to the fifth of last March, inclusive. We observe in it three items to the credit of the former Treasurer, as paid by him, namely, fifth of March, 1853, to Sloan & Ingersoll, for furniture on account, one hundred dollars; to Fields & Day, for ditto, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents; to Reynolds, Kite & Tatum, for boilers for warming and laundry purposes, nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety cents. The same three items are reported by the present Treasurer as having been paid by himself. See his Report. Vouchers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, date 8th of March, 1853. The record-book of the Institute shows that those three accounts were allowed by the former Trustees on the 8th of March, 1853. The paper marked B purports to be an abstract of the disbursements of the Institute since the last Annual Report. The paper marked C is the Report of the former Superintendent.

The paper marked D is the Report of the present Superintendent.

The paper marked E is the Report of the present Treasurer of his accounts from the 8th of March last, the date of his appointment, to the present time. This Report of the Treasurer shows the same balance of eighteen hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents against the Institute, which we have before noticed. That balance, added to the loan of twelve thousand dollars made by us as aforesaid, makes the debt against the Institute, which is unprovided for, thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents.

At our first meeting we authorized the Superintendent, at his request, to purchase a few plain articles of furniture, which ought not to have cost fifty dollars. At the first July meeting we passed the following order: "It is ordered that the fence enclosing the block on which the Asylum is situate be finished without painting, except one coat on the wood fence." The reason of this order was that all the railing, posts, columns, &c., for the iron fence, which had cost two thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-five cents, were on hand ready to be put up, and the enclosure of the block seemed to be indispensable. With these two slight exceptions, the said debt of thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents, has been occasioned by contracts not made or authorized by the present Trustees.

The last Legislature, having no reason to suppose, from the estimate aforesaid presented to them by the former Trustees, that any such expenditures would be necessary as those which have caused said debt, made no appropriation to pay them.

This Asylum for the Blind may now be said to be completed. The building is a handsome one, and is well adapted for the benevolent purposes for which it has been erected.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC BLACKFORD, *President.*

E. W. H. ELLIS, *Secretary.*

INDIANAPOLIS, 31st October, 1853.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

	DR.		CR.	
January 3,	To balance on hand at last annual report.....	\$60 67	J. Falconer for stone work, on account.....	\$1,100 00
January 11,	Cash on account of loan from Sinking Fund	4,355 21	James Turner, for brick-laying.....	184 50
January 17,	Cash on account of loan from Sinking Fund	1,500 00	J. F. Hill, for bricks.....	230 07
January 22,	Cash on account of loan from Sinking Fund	1,191 58	J. Shellenberger, for making doors, window panels, &c.....	475 00
July 22,	Cash from State Treasurer, being balance of Revenue for 1851.....	7,902 55	Garrett, Davis, & Co., for plumbing, &c., on account.....	131 59
January 22,	Cash on account of loan from Sinking Fund	1,000 00	Kingsbury, Tapscott & Co., balance for sash weights.....	122 06
February 2,	Cash, being balance of loan from Sinking Fund	3,813 21	A. R. Kingsbury for material and work on heating apparatus.....	521 87
			Kingsbury, Tapscott & Co., for castings, &c., for heating apparatus.....	208 66
			Baker & Von Phul balance for pipes &c., for heating apparatus.....	764 18
			Baker & Von Phul, balance for gas fixtures	335 91
			James Turner, for brick-laying	81 12
			George Mitchell, for painting.....	124 26
			S. Jones, for bricks and hauling.....	8 00
			W. Patterson, for rough stone.....	32 00
			Walker & Vandegrift, for lumber, &c.....	96 57
			M. & I. Railroad Co., for stone and freight on sundries.....	78 70
			S. Scofield, for building cisterns, on account.....	260 00
			T. Yost, for rough stone-work.....	105 40
			A. & B. F. Haugh, for sundry iron	24 41
			W. A. Bradshaw, for cement.....	9 00
			W. R. King, for stone.....	13 24
			A. & B. F. Haugh, for sundry blacksmithing.....	113 03
			C. J. Slingluff, for brick-laying	91 75
			M. Boody, for excavating, &c.	127 37
			Tuttle & Bailey, for block tin pipes, &c.....	10 89
			J. Carroll, for hauling sand.....	58 95
			V. Butsch, & Co., for lime.....	21 78
			Isaac Lyne, for lime.....	4 60
			Field & Day, for chairs, settee, &c., on account.....	60 00
			W. Dunn, for roofing, on account.....	50 00
			Garrett, Davis & Co., for select lead.....	50 01
			John Fike, for hauling stone	11 75

January 1.

W. A. Bradshaw, for freight on registers 7 45
 I. B. Schroder, for sliding door trimmings 10 44
 Forgey, Warren & Co., for matras half 127 81
 H. Schauss, for sundry work 17 00
 M. Morrison, for hauling bricks 8 88
 H. W. Fenniman, for bricks 86 17
 T. Jones, for hauling sand and bricks 92 56

FOR SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

W. H. Churchman \$200 00
 B. M. Fay 200 00
 L. S. Newell 175 00
 S. McGiffin 75 00
 C. B. Sisson 62 50
 E. M. Curtis 50 00

\$762 50

FOR PAYMENT OF CARPENTERS.

J. Gengrich \$56 50
 J. Peters'n 43 50
 R. Machett 41 63
 H. Colestock 33 38
 J. Colestock 36 75
 R. Wells 45 00
 J. Temperly 34 50
 S. Ross 42 00
 G. McClure 41 62
 J. Clement 36 00
 T. Child 24 37
 M. Robinson 44 63
 J. Denny 39 37
 C. Holmes 1 66
 John Colestock 25 13
 A. Swerlin 13 50
 F. Belymer 9 75
 E. H. Roberts 11 63
 W. Saltmarsh 11 63
 T. Burnham 13 50
 G. Lay 5 00

\$611 05

February 10.

W. H. Churchman, for current expenses 300 00
 Sloan, Ingersoll, & Co., for furniture on account 125 00
 W. Duun, for roofing verandas 437 82
 Garrett, Davis & Co., for plumbing, on account 78 12
 A. L. Tilford, for furniture 431 90
 Smith & Larue, for plastering, on account 1,500 09

TREASURER'S REPORT.—Continued.

578

DR.	1853. February 10	CR.	
		A. J. Alexander & Co., for flooring, on account.....	50 00
		A. J. Alexander & Co., for balance on account.....	435 96
		Armstrong, Harris & Co., for willows	102 25
		Weyer & McKee for freight	52 00
		Isaac Coe, for lots in city cemetery	40 00
		J. Mahoney, for excavating for gas pipes	15 30
		S. Scofield, balance for cisterns	25 00
		M. & I. Railroad Co., for freight on lumber.....	22 00
		M. Brady, for sundry labor	39 25
		C. J. Slingluff, for mason work, etc	53 25
		George Mitchell, for painting.....	987 63
		John Ryan, for grading, &c.....	18 56
		Weyer & McKee, for coal and coke.....	41 00
		FOR PAYMENT OF CARPENTERS.	
		John Gingrich	\$46 00
		R. M. Machett.	30 00
		J. D. Peterson.....	25 87
		H. Colstock.....	23 25
		John Colestock.....	31 50
		James Colestock.....	25 50
		S. Ross.....	33 75
		J. R. Temperly	29 63
		J. Clements.....	33 38
		T. Denny.....	34 87
		R. J. Wells.....	35 25
		M. Robinson.....	15 00
		A. Swern.....	32 63
		J. Stua.....	32 62
		E. H. Roberts.....	31 13
		W. J. Saltmarsh.....	30 75
		F. Burham	33 00
		G. Day.....	8 00
		J. A. Worrell.....	32 25
		Daniel Long	12 37
		\$576 75	
		Building Committee, for sundry expenses	33 91
		Thomas Dowden, for fitting gas burners	33 88
		H. W. Fennemen, for brick	45 90
		Kingsbury, Tapscott & Co., for castings.....	61 20

February 10,	A. J. Alexander & Co. for lumber.....	170 95
February 10,	Garret & Davis for plumbing.....	48 75
February 10,	H. Schauss for one month's labor.....	17 00
February 10,	Churchman & Roberts for thermometers and willow wagon wheels.....	93 52
February 10,	W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute.....	300 00
March 5,	Sloan & Ingersol for furniture on account.....	100 00
	Fields & Day for furniture on account.....	283 33
	Reynolds, Kite & Tatum for boilers for warming and laundry purposes.....	973 90
	Balance of cash transferred to E. Newland, ex-officio Treasurer of Institute.....	5,291 64
		<u>\$19,143 22</u>

Abstract of the Disbursements of the Institute since the last Annual Report.

Salaries of Superintendent and other officers.....	\$3,457 50	
Groceries, provisions and provender	2,321 31	
Wages of domestics and others employed in household department.....	879 12	
Personal property of various kinds.....	577 44	
Fuel and lights	928 07	
Washing materials.....	10 14	
Medical attendance, drugs and medicines... ..	66 36	
Advanced for pupils' clothing.....	342 25	
School apparatus.....	20 15	
Books, stationery and printing.....	233 85	
Musical instruments and repairs of same	40 29	
Tools and fixtures for work department.....	58 78	
Raw Material for work department.....	889 02	
Labor and instruction in work department.....	370 25	
Postage and telegraphage.....	31 35	
Traveling expenses of Superintendent in attending Convention.....	60 00	
Impressions of steel plate and specimens of raised print for Legislative reports...	100 50	
Services of Trustees in attending meetings	119 64	
		\$10,506 02
Deduct amount received for horse and sundry articles disposed of.....	84 52	
Deduct amount refunded by pupils for clothing furnished.....	280 35	
Deduct amount received for manufactured articles sold.....	1,867 06	
		2,231 91
Net cost for current support.....		8,274 11
Expended on main building since last report.....	17,526 37	
Expended for grading, fencing, out-buildings, cisterns, &c.....	7,119 61	
Expended for warming, ventilating, lighting, bathing, cooking and laundry fixtures	4,841 49	
Expended for furniture, window blinds, carpeting, bedding, etc., in fitting up main building.....	3,389 35	
Steel plate engraving of main building	125 00	
Bill for school and other purposes.....	58 15	
Two lots in City Cemetery.....	40 00	
Miscellaneous	73 18	
		33,173 15
		\$41,447 26

DR. ELLIS:—

The above summary includes all of the accounts now on file for allowance at the next meeting. If, therefore, Mr. Newell's account for music should not be allowed, you will deduct the amount from the item of books, stationery and printing. The plumber will probably have a small bill of sundries. The Trustees will likewise have accounts for attending four meetings, including your next in October. These, of course, should be added to the summary of this year's expenses. The plumbers account will go to the item of fixtures, warming, ventilating, bathing, &c., and the Trustees account to the appropriate head, of course. If these latter accounts are not included in this year's report, it will make this item very heavy in the next.

Yours,

W. H. C.

[C.]

FORMER SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIANA INSTITUTE

For the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—Though this is not the regular time for the presentation of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Institute, yet I feel it incumbent upon me, at the close of my labors as such, to submit a brief account of the operations of its several departments since the date of the last report to the General Assembly. At the issuing of our last annual communication, it was thought that the main building of the Institute would be ready for occupancy some time in the month of December; but our expectations in this respect were disappointed, for it was not until about the middle of February last that we were enabled to move into it, and even then we could only get possession of a part of the rooms; so that during the whole of the last session we labored under more or less disadvantage in prosecuting the regular business of the establishment.

The building, together with the necessary fixtures, apparatus, furniture, &c., are now in such a state of readiness, however, that there exists no good reason why the Institute should not take its place among the best in the country. Nothing is wanted but the efficient carrying out of a judicious policy based upon the past experience of this and other like institutions, to effect this desirable object. The buildings and grounds are ample, besides being well arranged

for and adapted to the several objects contemplated, while its appurtenances are all of the most approved character, and well calculated to promote, in the highest degree, the health and comfort, as well as the moral, intellectual and physical training of all the blind youths of the State who may be hereafter committed to the care of the officers.

The last report gives fifty-one as the whole number of pupils connected with the Institute during the preceding year, nine of whom had ceased their connection with the Institute, leaving forty-two names upon the roll at the commencement of the present year. Since then there have been received eleven more, which will make the number for the year, up to this date, fifty-three; but as a new session is about to commence, it is confidently expected that there will be a still further increase of at least ten or twelve before the close of the year, making a considerably longer roll than we have had at any previous time.

The following persons, whose names were published in last year's catalogue, are no longer pupils of the Institute, viz:

Sarah C. Byers,
Charles A. Nelson,
Aaron Boyer,
Rachel Morehouse,
William H. McQuerry,
John W. Davidson.

S. C. Byers, being quite young, was discontented away from her parents, and therefore returned to them in a few weeks after her entrance. She is learning to read at home, however, under the instruction of her friends.

C. A. Nelson is employed as an assistant instructor in our work department. He has charge of the broom-shop, where he has succeeded so far as to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned.

A. Boyer was also employed for a time in the broom department, as C. A. Nelson's predecessor, but is now carrying on business for himself in the State of Ohio. He is a skillful workman, and, while engaged for us, met with entire approbation in the discharge of his duties.

R. Morehouse returned to her friends towards the close of the last session, having accomplished the object for which she entered the Institute, namely, to receive instruction in music and handicraft.

W. H. McQuerry has returned to his friends with a view of gaining his own livelihood. His moral character is such as to prevent our being able to give him an honorable discharge.

J. W. Davidson has established himself at home in the broom business, and is, apparently, doing very well. He maintained an excellent character while with us.

In the school department less than the usual degree of advancement has been made, partly from the loss of nearly half of the last session, and partly from the fact of my being unable to give the requisite personal attention to the classes. Though it cannot be expected that the Superintendent should spend as many hours in the class-room as the regular teachers who have few or no general duties in the establishment, yet it must be conceded to be highly essential for him to teach some of the classes, and to keep himself fully informed as to the progress of the rest. The methods of instruction are peculiar, and as experienced teachers are rarely to be had, one of the most important duties of the Superintendent is to furnish to such as can be procured that instruction which is necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

In view of the past engagements of the Superintendent, it might reasonably be expected that the progress of the pupils in their various school branches should be much more marked in future than it has hitherto been, inasmuch as the buildings are now about completed and fully furnished; so that his time and attention need not, as heretofore, be so much diverted from the educational interests of the Institute.

In the work department, notwithstanding the very many hindrances which have been experienced in consequence of the peculiar condition of affairs alluded to in preceding paragraphs, an increased degree of prosperity is manifest, as may be seen by the subjoined tabular statements of its operations.

As this department renders important service in the work of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate blind entrusted to your care, by affording them the means of honorable independence, it is hoped that no pains will be spared in the future management of the Institute to furnish it with every practicable facility for the promotion of its laudable object.

The condition of the household department has been materially improved in the occupancy of the new building, in which there have been provided many house-keeping conveniences that were

impracticable before, under our temporary arrangements; those for cooking, bathing, washing, ironing, &c., prove peculiarly valuable, not only on account of the increased facility with which these necessary domestic operations may be performed, but also on account of the labor and consequent expense which may be saved by them.

The arrangements for warming and ventilating the building were so far completed last winter as to admit of our giving them a fair test, and we are happy in being able to state that our experience fully justifies the most sanguine expectations in their behalf. There is yet, however, an important matter to be attended to before the warming apparatus can become fully reliable in the hands of an ordinary fireman alone. Though the apparatus is in itself complete, yet the necessary fixtures and arrangements for admitting the cold air and properly distributing it through the air chambers, have not yet been made. This part of the work was omitted last winter, to give way to others of more pressing necessity, inasmuch as the want could be met by temporary contrivances and personal attention on my part. It was intended to supply this desideratum during the warm season, after the completion of the building; but your stringent orders in regard to the improvements prevented its accomplishment. I call attention to the subject here in order that you may see the propriety of taking measures to complete this part of the work so soon as the means of the Institute will, in your judgment, be adequate. Its importance to the successful operation of the warming apparatus will be at once apparent to any one who is in the least familiar with any system of warming buildings by means of rarified air. Without the provisions alluded to, either permanent or temporary, it will be found that during the prevalence of even moderately strong winds, some parts of the building will have a superabundance of heat, while others will be nearly or quite destitute of it. There are remote parts of the building, too, that even in the absence of such winds cannot be comfortably warmed without said provisions, or the personal superintendence of one skilled in such matters.

There are also a few other matters in the way of improvement which will need your early attention. The most important of these are the enclosing of the stable-yard, together with that part of the grounds lying in the rear of the building, which is to constitute a yard for the use of the household department, the construction of

arbors around the privies, for the purpose of screening them, together with the contemplated covered walks from the building thereto, and the finishing of the painting of the windows on the outside, as well as the fencing and some important parts of the interior of the building. The external painting referred to is highly essential to the preservation of the parts of the work in question. The ornamenting of the grounds with tasteful shrubbery, and the planting of shade trees in the pupils' yards, as well as upon the sidewalks surrounding the premises, form also another subject to which I would invite your earliest attention.

Respectfully,

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

Articles Manufactured from December 1, 1852, to October 1, 1853.

No.	ARTICES.	Value.
BRUSHES.		
83	Hair brushes.....	\$138 61
120	Shoe brushes.....	
12	Flesh brushes.....	
30	Clothes brushes.....	
52	Clamp scrub brushes.....	
235	Hand scrub brushes.....	
75	Hat brushes.....	
3	Hat and Cloth brushes.....	
611	WILLOW WARE.	
102	Wagons.....	318 14
73	Market baskets.....	
151	School baskets.....	
10	Sewing baskets.....	
12	Clothes baskets.....	
2	Reticules.....	
350	BROOMS.	
3000	Sweeping brooms.....	231 64
WEAVING.		
264	Yards of carpeting.....	86 77
30	Door mats.....	
294	FANCY WORK AND SEWING.	
572	Bead toy baskets.....	200 75
33	Bead toy pitchers.....	
47	Bead toy goblets.....	
42	Bead necklaces.....	
68	Pairs bead armlets.....	
2	Bead toy cradles.....	
4	Pairs bracelets.....	
6	Chair tidies.....	
2	Vases.....	
1	Cologne stand.....	
1	Watch case.....	
3	Zephyr lamp mats.....	
6	Pen wipers.....	
9	Pairs of hose.....	
5	Watch guards.....	
59	Napkins.....	
17	Aprons.....	
4	Table cloths.....	
78	Sheets.....	
57	Towels.....	
1006	Total value of articles.....	\$1,075 91

Work Department from December 1, 1853, to October 1, 1853.

	DR.	CR.
BOYS' WORK.		
Amount received for manufactured articles		\$1,433 58
Value of debts due for manufactured articles at this date		227 24
Value of manufactured articles on hand at this date		142 55
Value of material on hand at this date		1,070 12
		2,873 49
Deduct value of debts due at date of last report	763 68	
Deduct value of manufactured articles on hand at date of last report	276 96	
Deduct value of materials on hand at date of last report	853 66	
Deduct amount expended for materials	594 84	
Deduct amount expended for labor and instruction	370 25	
		2,859 39
GIRLS' WORK.		
		14 10
Amount received for manufactured articles		423 48
Value of work on hand at this date		6 65
Value of materials on hand at this date		182 24
		612 37
Deduct value of articles on hand at date of last report	29 30	
Deduct value of materials on hand at date of last report	98 48	
Deduct amount expended for materials	294 18	
		421 96
		\$190 41



[D.]

PRESENT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

SIR:—I entered on the discharge of the duties of Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind on the first day of October, 1853.

As the former Superintendent has reported up to that date, I will simply submit a brief statement of the affairs of the Institution since my own term of office commenced, comprising a period of one month only.

The organization of the household and work departments remains essentially as it was last session.

The health of the officers and pupils has been generally good. There have been some few cases of Indisposition, but nothing of a very serious nature. The number of pupils in attendance, as will be seen by the accompanying list, is forty-six.

The warming and laundry apparatus, the various pumps, the fixtures for bathing and conveying warm and cold water to different parts of the building, will, judging from our past experience, be a source of no small trouble and expense, from the frequent necessity of repairs, improvements, and changes. We think that several of the rooms can never be made comfortably warm in tolerably cold weather without the use of stoves, which should, in our opinion, be always avoided, if possible, in buildings or rooms occupied by the blind.

The four acres of ground lying immediately north of the Institute buildings, should, as soon as the funds at the disposal of the Trustees will admit, be enclosed and converted to some useful purpose—the production of vegetables or pasturage for cows—for the use of the family, or walks and pleasure grounds for the pupils or the public generally, or some of these various purposes united.

The grounds in front of the main building and on the right and left wings, have been ornamented by small evergreens of different varieties, which in a short time will add greatly to their beauty, and relieve them of their former bleak and forlorn aspect. To these there should still be added suitable selections from the native forest.

Accompanying these few remarks you will find a list of papers gratuitously furnished the Institution, for which their respective editors and publishers have our sincere thanks.

I furnish herewith a list of pupils in attendance at this time.

You will also find a list of the articles manufactured during the month of October, and their value; and an account of the receipts and disbursements of money for the month.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. AMES,

Superintendent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31, 1853.

NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of Paper.	Where Published.
1	Daily Indiana State Sentinel.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
2	Daily Morning Journal.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
3	Chapman's Chanticleer	Indianapolis, Ind.
4	Locomotive	Indianapolis, Ind.
5	Temperance Union.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
6	Christian Record.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
7	Gospel Herald.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
8	Democratic Pharos.....	Logansport, Ind.
9	Vincennes Gazette.....	Vincennes, Ind.
10	New Albany Ledger	New Albany, Ind.
11	Madison Courier.....	Madison, Ind.
12	American Eagle	Paoli, Ind.
13	Miami County Sentinel.....	Peru, Ind.
14	Democratic Register	Lawrenceburg, Ind.
15	Indiana Republican.....	Rising Sun, Ind.
16	Western Republican.....	Warsaw, Ind.
17	Boone County Pioneer.....	Lebanon, Ind.
18	White River Standard.....	Bedford, Ind.
19	Western Christian Advocate.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
20	Central Christian Herald.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
21	N. W. Christian Advocate.....	Chicago, Illinois.
22	Western Pilot.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
23	Practical Observer.....	Valparaiso, Ind.
24	Plymouth Banner.....	Plymouth, Ind.
25	Newcastle Banner	Newcastle, Ind.
26	Asbury Notes	Greencastle, Ind.
27	St. Joseph Valley Register.....	South Bend, Ind.
28	Richmond Palladium.....	Richmond, Ind.

PUPILS.

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ADMITTED.	Cause of Blindness.
1	Aaron Gager.....	Lawrence county.....	October 1, 1847.....	Scarlet Fever.
2	Nelson W. Richart.....	Kosciusko county.....	October 1, 1847.....	Congenital.
3	Susanna E. Richart.....	Kosciusko county.....	October 1, 1847.....	Congenital.
4	John M. Richart.....	Kosciusko county.....	October 1, 1847.....	Congenital.
5	George G. Work.....	Allen county.....	October 5, 1857.....	Congenital.
6	William E. Read.....	Ohio county.....	October 7, 1847.....	Congenital.
7	Lawrence D. Taylor.....	Marshall county.....	October 7, 1847.....	Congenital.
8	William T. Fleming.....	Howard county.....	October 16, 1847.....	Inflammation.
9	Margaret Belches.....	Jefferson county.....	November 25, 1847.....	Fever.
10	Eli Denny.....	Hamilton county.....	April 1, 1848.....	Vmaurosis.
11	Garly Stafford.....	Union county.....	October 18, 1848.....	Congenital.
12	Sarah S. Morgan.....	Union county.....	October 18, 1848.....	Inflammation.
13	Altha A. Paxton.....	Henry county.....	February 13 1849.....	Inflammation.
14	Mark Mauldin.....	Washington county.....	October 1, 1849.....	Accident.
15	Mary Boileau.....	Harrison county.....	October 1, 1849.....	Accident.
16	Margaret E. Barnes.....	Decatur county.....	October 11, 1849.....	Inflammation.
17	Sarah C. Barnes.....	Decatur county.....	October 11, 1849.....	Congenital.
18	John W. Record.....	Marion county.....	October 19, 1849.....	Congenital.
19	Rachel Martin.....	Randolph county.....	October 19, 1849.....	Accident.
20	John Davis.....	Fountain county.....	June 6, 1850.....	Congenital.
21	William T. Tooms.....	Scott county.....	October 7, 1850.....	Winter Fever.
22	Allen Thorn.....	Lawrence county.....	October 8, 1850.....	Congenital.
23	Rebecca Sedam.....	Johnson county.....	October 9, 1850.....	Inflammation.
24	Sarah A. Hamilton.....	Sullivan county.....	October 9, 1850.....	Scarlet Fever.
25	M. Ann Smith.....	Harrison county.....	October 18, 1850.....	Congenital.
26	Mary C. Smith.....	Harrison county.....	October 23, 1850.....	Congenital.
27	Mary J. Reineking.....	Floyd county.....	October 23, 1850.....	Congenital.
28	Thomas L. Goodwin.....	Hancock county.....	November 7, 1850.....	Congenital.
29	Mary C. Thrall.....	Lagrange county.....	February 22, 1851.....	Congenital.
30	Amanda C. Davidson.....	Sullivan county.....	March 19, 1851.....	Congenital.
31	Emily J. Cole.....	Switzerland county.....	October 6, 1851.....	Congenital.
32	Hannah Burkitt.....	Elkhart county.....	October 20, 1851.....	Inflammation.
33	Nancy A. Hardesty.....	Marion county.....	November 20, 1851.....	Inflammation.
34	Lucinda McClellan.....	Sullivan county.....	.....	Scarlet Fever.
35	Abram McClellan.....	Sullivan county.....	.....	Inflammation.
36	John W. D. Elmabaugh.....	Sullivan county.....	.....	Inflammation.
37	John Henry Short.....	Starke county.....	.....	Fever.
38	John Colwell.....	Floyd county.....	.....	Fever.
				Inflammation.

PUPILS.—Continued.

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ADMITTED.	Cause of Blindness.
C ³⁹	Matthew McGowan.....	Gibson county.....	.....	Accident.
40	John Ford.....	Marion county.....	.....	Accident.
41	Charles McLain.....	Delaware county.....	.....	Inflammation.
42	Mahala French.....	Henry county.....	.....	Fever.
C ⁴³	Sarah A. Collin.....	Wayne county.....	.....	.....
44	Cordelia Lovejoy.....	Warren county.....	.....	Congenital.
45	Catharine McKinzey.....	Clinton county.....	.....	Congenital.
46	Helen A. Ayres.....	Switzerland county.....	.....	Congenital.

Articles Manufactured in October, 1853.

No.	ARTICLES.	Value.
BROOMS.		
408	Brooms	\$64 20
BASKETS.		
21	Willow market baskets.....	13 33
12	Willow school baskets	
1	Willow clothes baskets.....	
35	BRUSHES.	
12	Brushes.....	1 00
CARPETS.		
20	Yards of carpets have been woven	7 00
GIRLS' WORK.		
65	Bead toy baskets	39 70
3	Bead toy pitchers	
3	Bead toy hats	
1	Bead toy chair.....	
1	Bead toy necklace	
8	Bead toy goblets.....	
4	Bead toy bracelets	
2	Zephyr lamp mats.....	
87	Total value of articles	\$125 75

Receipts and Expenditures for October, 1853.

1853.		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 7.....	Paid for marketing, as per account rendered by market man.....		\$37 93
Oct. 10.	Paid for marketing and provisions		14 78
Oct. 18.....	Paid for apples of Nos aman.....		2 13
Oct. 20.....	Paid for sundry provisions.....		1 45
Oct. 29.....	Paid for 40 bushels of apples of C. Ellis.....		10 00
Oct. 31.....	Paid for provisions and marketing, as per ac't of market man..		109 07
	Total for provisions.....		175 35
	PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Oct. 8.....	Paid for card for front gate		1 50
Oct. 17.....	Paid for 1 dozen brooms.....		1 90
	Total for personal property.....		3 49
	PUPILS CLOTHES.		
	Paid for clothing for sundry pupils.....		30 50
	LABOR ON PREMISES AND REPAIRS.		
Oct. 8.....	Paid for repairing pump.....		2 00
Oct. 12.....	Paid for 4 days' pumping water		3 60
Oct. 20.....	Paid for cleaning house.....		3 25
	Total for work on premises and repairs		8 25
	FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
Oct. 1.....	Paid for 1 box of candles.....		4 43
Oct. 1.....	Paid for gas consumed for month of September.....		11 00
	Total for account for fuel and lights.....		15 43
	PROVENDER.		
Oct. 29.....	Paid for 1½ tuns of hay at \$10 per tun.....		15 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Oct. 12.....	Paid R. H. dges for services as market man.....		13 50
Oct. 31.....	Paid sundry dome-tics for services for month of October.....		89 44
Oct. 1.....	Paid Wm. H. Churchman advance for current expenses		20
Oct. 1.....	Paid Wm. H. Churchman livery stable bill		1 00
	Total for miscellaneous expenses.....		104 14
	WORK DEPARTMENT.		
Oct. 31.....	Paid for labor in shop.....		15 25
Oct. 31.....	Paid for girls' work, material and over work.....		20 15
	Total amount expended during October, 1853.....		\$387 47
	CASH RECEIVED.		
	Order on Treasurer, No. 213.....	\$341 72	
	Order on Treasurer, No. 214.....	30 50	
	Order on Treasurer, No. 215.....	15 25	
	Total received.....	\$387 47	

Receipts and Expenditures.—Continued.

1853.	CASH RECEIVED FROM SUNDRY SOURCES.	DR.	CR.
Oct. 1.....	Ellis' Check for money remaining in the hands of former Superintendent at date, as per his report.....	\$90 75	
	Amount received for pupils' clothing.....	60 94	
	Amount received for boys' work.....	60 22	
	Amount received for lumber sold.....	8 00	
	Amount received for girls' work.....	39 70	
	Total amount received.....	\$274 43	
	By amount paid Treasurer, as per Auditor's Certificates. Nos. 41 to 44.....		\$274 43

[E.]

PRESENT TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Indiana Institute

for the Education of the Blind:

The undersigned, Treasurer of State, and ex-officio Treasurer of said Institute, herewith submits a statement of the receipts and disbursements made since he has acted as said Treasurer, viz., from the 8th day of March, 1853, to the present time, Oct. 31, 1853.

The undersigned is not informed whether or not the former Treasurer of the Institute kept any books; none were received from him; consequently, the receipts and disbursements made between the 1st day of December, 1852, the date of the last annual report, and the 8th of March last, will have to be supplied from the records of the Institute.

Receipts.

1853.		
March 10.	Amount of former Treasurer.....	\$5,291 64
March 10.	Amount appropriated by the Legislature for current expenses for 1853.....	8,000 00
March 10.	Amount appropriated to pay one-half the debt of Institute to the Sinking Fund....	17,199 72
July 8.	Proceeds of loan made by Trustees to pay debts.....	5,580 00

1853.		
July 9.	Amount of W. H. Churchman, on account of work department, pupils' clothing, &c.....	\$577 15
July 29.	Proceeds of loan made by Trustees to pay debts	5,580 00
Aug. 11.	Amount received from W. H. Churchman, funds in his possession belonging to the Institute.....	1,184 46
Aug. 11.	Amount of W. H. Churchman, on account of work department, pupils' clothing, books, &c.....	785 61
Sept. 26.	Amount of W. H. Churchman, on account of work department, pupils' clothing, &c....	495 21
	Total receipts.....	<u>\$44,693 70</u>

Disbursements.

Oct. 31.	By orders of Board of Trustees of the Institute, paid by the Treasurer, from March 10 to the 31st of October inst.....	\$46,338 39
	Paid Superintendent's salary on warrants drawn by Auditor of State.....	200 00
		<u>\$46,538 39</u>

Showing an overdraft of \$1,844 60, to be reimbursed out of appropriations for 1854.

Owing to the manner in which orders have been drawn, the undersigned has found it very difficult to make a satisfactory classification of the payments made for the Institute. He submits the following :

For Improvements.

For building, fence, &c.....	\$15,762 19
For grading and paving.....	2,162 91
For F. Costigan, Architect.....	718 26
	<u>\$18,643 36</u>
For payment of debt.....	17,199 72

Ordinary Expenses.

For furniture, &c	\$1,973 32
For wood and fuel.....	613 14
For gas fixtures.....	129 12

For current expense account.....	4,011 59	
For salaries of officers, &c	2,747 50	
For watching building on Sunday.....	40 00	
	<hr/>	9,514 67
On account of work department.....	863 28	
On account of pupils' clothing.....	317 36	
	<hr/>	1,180 65
		<hr/>
Total, as above.....		<u>\$46,538 39</u>

The undersigned also herewith submits a detailed statement, as an appendix to this report, showing the names of the persons to whom he has paid money on the orders of the Trustees, and for what purpose such sums have been expended.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. NEWLAND, *Treasurer of State.*

OCTOBER, 31, 1853.

Items of Payments by present Treasurer.

1853.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount
March 8,	1	Field and Day, furniture on account.....	\$288 33
March 8,	2	Sloan and Ingersoll, furniture on account.....	100 00
March 8,	3	Reynolds, Kile & Tatem, for laundry apparatus.....	973 90
March 8,	4	John Moore, for wood.....	100 00
March 8,	5	J. C. Sample, for lumber.....	12 75
March 8,	6	Thomas Bowden, for fitting and putting up gas burners.....	22 75
March 8,	7	Sloan, Ingersoll & Co., for furniture on account.....	125 00
March 8,	8	Thomas Borrowman, for lead.....	91 62
March 8,	9	C. J. Shingluff, for mason work.....	35 31
March 8,	10	Field and Day, for furniture on account.....	50 00
March 8,	11	John Gengrich, for payment of carpenters.....	509 41
March 8,	12	George Mitchell, for payment of painters.....	291 82
March 8,	13	M. & I. Railroad Company, for sundry freight.....	25 55
March 8,	14	Kregerhager and Burgard, for stained glass.....	44 00
March 8,	15	W. A. Bradshaw, for plumbing materials.....	19 75
March 8,	16	Building Committee of Institute, for sundry expenses.....	12 27
March 8,	17	John Ott, for making patterns.....	20 00
March 8,	18	William A. Churchman, for current expenses.....	300 00
March 8,	19	George Lowe, for market wagon.....	85 00
March 8,	20	C. A. Jewett, for steel-plate engraving and impressions.....	162 50
March 8,	21	Commissioners of Sinking Fund, discharge loan for building purposes.....	17,199 72
March 15,	22	Noble & Pratt, for window blinds.....	378 00
March 15,	23	Noble & Pratt, lumber, planing, sawing, &c.....	433 43
April 2,	24	John Gengrich, for payment of sundry carpenters.....	144 50
April 2,	25	George Mitchell, for painting.....	40 25
April 2,	26	Jacob Robush, for pump.....	16 75
April 2,	27	Shellenberger & Co., for making doors on account.....	50 00
April 2,	28	Sanford Morris, for door-knobs and locks.....	131 99
April 2,	29	W. L. Ramsey, for plumbing on account.....	50 00
April 2,	30	Weyer & McKee, for coke and sundry freight.....	69 19
April 2,	31	A. H. Wilson, for wood.....	150 00
April 2,	32	E. R. Underhill & Co., for gearing force pumps.....	52 80
April 2,	33	Valentine Bustch & Co., for lime.....	15 00
April 2,	34	John D. Defrees, for printing and advertising.....	30 50
April 2,	35	Hannaman & Duzan, for paints, &c.....	233 03
April 2,	36	John Gengrich, for watching building on Sundays.....	40 00
April 2,	37	D. C. Munson, for sheet-iron work.....	10 25
April 2,	38	Wm. H. Churchman, one quarter's salary as Superintendent.....	200 00
March 31,	39	B. M. Fay, one quarter's salary as Teacher in the Institute.....	200 00
March 31,	40	L. L. Fewell, one quarter's salary as Music Teacher.....	175 00
April 2,	41	S. McGiffin, one quarter's salary as Handicraft Teacher.....	75 00
April 2,	42	C. B. Sisson, one quarter's salary as Matron.....	62 50
April 2,	43	E. M. Curtis, one quarter's salary as Teacher.....	50 00
March 31,	44	James Falconer, for dressed stone work.....	1,000 00
April 2,	45	John Shellenberger, for doors and other carpenters work.....	96 49
April 12,	46	W. W. Roberts, for paints.....	17 65
April 2,	47	H. J. Horn, for carpeting.....	40 25
April 2,	48	Kitchen & Blake, for carpeting.....	50 33
April 2,	49	Jacob Lindley, for table ware, &c.....	87 43
April 2,	50	H. Parish, for carpeting, table linen, &c.....	57 58
April 2,	51	C. J. Shingluff, for mason work.....	60 62
March 31,	52	Field & Day, for settees on account.....	100 00
April 2,	53	Pierson & Cotrel, for sheet iron and tin work.....	186 76
April 2,	54	H. F. West & Co., for account books and stationary.....	34 25
April 2,	55	W. L. Ramsey, for plumbing, &c., on account.....	101 77
April 2,	56	Wm. H. Churchman, for current expenses.....	300 00
April 2,	57	R. M. Machett, for payment of sundry carpenters.....	62 25
April 2,	58	Solomon Imes, for hauling brick and sand.....	13 80
April 2,	59	Thomas Noran, payment of laborers for grading grounds of Institute.....	34 75
April 15,	60	Thomas Moore, for wood.....	99 00
April 6,	61	Sloan & Ingersoll, for furniture on account.....	250 00
April 15,	62	Garrett & Davis, for plumbing material.....	23 27
April 15,	63	J. H. Vajen, for building hardware.....	160 53
April 9,	64	Field & Day, for making settees.....	212 30
April 15,	65	A. W. Kingsbury, for material and work on laundry apparatus.....	163 02
April 15,	66	Kingsbury, Tapscott & Co., for castings for building.....	125 75
April 18,	67	F. Costigan, for architectural services on account.....	100 00
April 18,	68	George Hawks, for bell.....	57 20
April 18,	69	F. Robush, for one pump.....	18 00
April 18,	70	C. J. Shingluff, for paving on account.....	175 00
April 18,	71	W. Geise & Sons, for beads for girls work.....	145 52
July 7,	72	Louden & Duffy, for roofing workshops and privys.....	51 90
July 7,	73	Thomas Nolan, for grading on account.....	60 00
July 7,	74	James Hume, for force pumps and brass-work for plumbing.....	276 86
July 7,	75	George P. Weaver & Co., for door-mat material.....	45 87

Items of Payments, &c.—Continued.

1853.	No.	To whom Paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
July 7.	76	G. H. Gaylard & Co., for iron fence, gates, &c.....	\$2,830 95
July 7.	77	W. H. Gross, for six cords of wood.....	12 00
July 7.	78	Weyer & McKee, for coke, &c.....	23 15
July 7.	79	C. J. Shingluff, for paving on account.....	50 00
July 7.	80	Wm. Shultz, for repairing pianos.....	18 00
July 7.	81	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for window blinds.....	74 75
July 7.	82	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for doors, lumber, &c.....	148 92
July 7.	83	Thomas Borrowman, for lead pipe.....	20 73
July 7.	84	A. L. Tilford, for furniture and mattresses.....	17 85
July 7.	85	C. J. Shingluff, for mason work.....	5 61
July 7.	86	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers.....	148 56
July 7.	87	William Roe, for wood.....	49 00
July 7.	88	George Mitchell, for painting.....	67 37
July 7.	89	R. M. Machett, for payment of sundry carpenters.....	359 81
July 7.	90	Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, for sundry freights.....	148 00
July 7.	91	Wm. H. Churchman, for current expenses.....	461 85
July 7.	92	Wm. H. Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	151 73
July 7.	93	Wm. H. Churchman, for pupils' clothing.....	82 94
July 7.	94	Williamson & Haugh, for railing for cellar.....	61 12
July 7.	95	M. Byrket, for bath tubs, wash tubs, cloth tubs, &c.....	91 04
July 7.	96	W. L. Ramsey, for plumbing account.....	135 75
July 7.	97	J. R. Osgood, for broom handles.....	27 39
July 7.	98	F. Costigan, for architectural services.....	150 00
July 7.	99	C. J. Shingluff, for paving account.....	150 00
July 7.	100	Thomas Nolan, for grading on account.....	50 00
July 7.	101	C. A. Jewett, for impressions from engraving of Institute.....	63 00
July 7.	102	O. C. Bullard, for gas four months up to June.....	63 74
July 7.	103	F. Costigan, for architectural services.....	445 00
July 7.	104	Principal of Institute for Blind, for brush material.....	27 06
July 7.	105	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers.....	310 12
July 7.	106	R. M. Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	462 50
July 7.	107	George Mitchell, for painting.....	199 87
July 7.	108	Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, for sundry freights.....	13 40
July 7.	109	W. H. Churchman, for current expenses.....	362 70
July 7.	110	W. H. Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	78 98
July 7.	111	W. H. Churchman, for pupils' clothing.....	73 76
July 7.	112	Superintendent of gas works, for coke.....	44 00
July 7.	113	Superintendent of gas works, for pipe.....	19 50
July 7.	114	A. L. Tilford, for case for work room.....	40 00
July 7.	115	H. J. Horn, for window curtains and carpeting.....	56 44
July 7.	116	Baker & Von Phul, for gas pipes and fixtures.....	86 87
July 7.	117	Wm. Dunn, for roofing on account.....	20 00
July 7.	118	J. Davenport, for broom corn.....	32 40
July 7.	119	John Kyle, for Bedsteads.....	56 50
July 7.	120	M. Little, for broom corn wire.....	29 05
July 7.	121	W. L. Ramsey, for labor and plumbing.....	78 37
July 7.	122	Thomas Nolan, for grading.....	160 00
July 7.	123	B. M. Fay, for one quarter's salary as Teacher.....	200 00
July 7.	124	L. S. Newell, for one quarter's salary as Teacher.....	175 00
July 7.	125	S. McGiffin, for one quarter's salary as Teacher.....	75 00
July 7.	126	C. B. Sisson, for one quarter's salary as Matron.....	62 50
July 7.	127	E. M. Curtiss, for one quarter's salary as Teacher.....	50 00
July 7.	128	A. & B. F. Haugh, for iron work on Institute building.....	348 15
July 7.	129	J. H. Vajen, for hardware for building.....	13 39
July 7.	130	W. H. Churchman, for current expenses.....	395 33
July 7.	131	W. H. Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	68 23
July 7.	132	W. H. Churchman, for pupils' clothing.....	66 87
July 7.	133	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers for grading.....	167 61
July 7.	134	George Mitchell, for painting.....	229 43
July 7.	135	R. M. Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	223 68
July 7.	136	F. Costigan, for sundries on account.....	23 26
July 7.	137	V. Butsch, for lime.....	12 65
July 7.	138	J. H. Cook, for services as Trustee.....	8 00
July 7.	139	James G. Reed, for services as Trustee.....	61 84
July 7.	140	W. B. McCullough, for services as Trustee.....	27 60
	141		
	142		
July 23.	143	Sloan, Ingersoll & Co., for furniture on account.....	50 00
July 23.	144	Brown & McVey, for lumber on account.....	50 00
July 23.	145	A. R. Kingsbury, for sundry work on laundry apparatus.....	21 00
July 23.	146	Sloan & Ingersoll, balance for furniture.....	213 50
July 23.	147	Sloan & Ingersoll, for turning mouldings.....	17 15
July 23.	148	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for window blinds.....	71 50
July 23.	149	T. G. Gaylard & Co., for interest on fence account.....	35 38
July 23.	150	H. Parrish, for carpeting and bed-ticking.....	35 47

Items of Payments, &c.—Continued.

1853.	No	To whom Paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
July 23.	151	Hannaman & Duzan, for paints, &c.....	151 25
July 23.	152	Walker & Vandegrift, for lumber.....	102 70
July 23.	153	C. J. Shingluff, for paving.....	33 81
July 23.	154	A. J. Alexander & Co., for lumber.....	191 53
July 23.	155	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for lumber and machine work.....	257 39
July 23.	156	Brown & McVey, for fencing lumber.....	69 63
July 23.	157	Ketcham & Merrill, for knobs for window blinds.....	34 38
July 23.	158	George Mitchell, for painting.....	28 20
July 23.	159	R. M. Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	244 62
July 23.	160	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers.....	230 50
July 23.	161	Smith & Laurie, for plastering on account.....	500 00
Aug. 10.	162	Thomas Borrowman, for lead pipe.....	14 91
July 29.	163	B. M. Fay, for one quarter's salary as Teacher.....	200 00
Aug. 10.	164	A. L. Tilford, for furniture.....	34 00
July 29.	165	L. S. Newell, for one quarter's salary as Music Teacher.....	175 60
July 29.	166	S. McGiffin, for one quarter's salary as Teacher of Handicraft.....	75 00
July 29.	167	E. M. Curtiss, for one quarter's salary as Teacher.....	50 00
July 29.	168	C. B. Sisson, for one quarter's salary as Matron.....	62 50
Aug. 10.	169	A. R. Kingsbury, for work on laundry apparatus.....	11 32
Aug. 10.	170	Thomas Nolan, for grading Institute grounds.....	93 00
Aug. 10.	171	James Falconer, for sundry stone work.....	102 01
Aug. 10.	172	W. H. Churchman, for current expenses.....	1,165 10
Aug. 10.	173	W. H. Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	166 06
Aug. 10.	174	W. H. Churchman, for pupils' clothing.....	85 61
Aug. 10.	175	F. Robush, for one pump.....	12 00
Aug. 10.	176	C. J. Shingluff, for paving.....	201 45
Aug. 10.	177	Smith & Laurie, for plastering on account.....	1,500 00
Aug. 10.	178	George Mitchell, for painting.....	68 12
Aug. 10.	179	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers for grading.....	128 75
Aug. 10.	180	R. M. Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	96 63
Sept. 10.	181	Smith & Laurie, for balance for plastering.....	323 68
Sept. 10.	182	Horton & Macy, for castings for stairs.....	25 23
Sept. 10.	183	R. M. Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	52 25
Sept. 10.	184	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for lumber, sawing and planing.....	73 99
Sept. 10.	185	Weyer & McKee, for coke.....	58 80
Sept. 10.	186	George Mitchell, for painting.....	43 77
Sept. 10.	187	Hassleman & Vinton, for castings.....	27 10
Sept. 10.	188	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers.....	169 36
Sept. 10.	189	W. H. Churchman, for current expenses.....	231 43
Sept. 10.	190	W. H. Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	51 00
Sept. 10.	191	W. H. Churchman, for expenses of pupils' clothing.....	8 14
Sept. 10.	192	W. H. Churchman, for salary and traveling expenses.....	660 60
Sept. 14.	193	Building Committee, for sundry expenses.....	16 14
Sept. 14.	194	C. Mahony, for books.....	25 00
Sept. 14.	195	G. W. Mears, for medical services.....	40 75
Sept. 14.	196	A. Haugh & Co., for sundry iron work.....	55 18
Sept. 14.	197	W. H. Churchman, for carriage and book case.....	175 00
Sept. 14.	198	Carey & Long, for painting.....	102 32
Sept. 14.	199	S. Scheffield, for extra allowance on cistern.....	25 00
			46,338 39

A true copy from the Register.

E. NEWLAND, *Treasurer of State.*

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

DECEMBER 28, 1853.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL, 1852 '3.

COMMISSIONERS.

COL. JAMES BLAKE, *President*.
EDWIN J. PECK, Esq.
HENRY BRADY, Esq.
DR. JAMES RITCHEY,
DR. SAMUEL GRIMES,
WASHINGTON H. TALBOTT, Esq.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,
JAMES S. ATHON, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS,
THOMAS P. McCULLOUGH, M. D.
THOMAS B. ELLIOTT, M. D.

STEWARD,
ISAAC H. SHIMER.

MATRON,
MRS. MARY WRIGHT.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of the State of Indiana :

DEAR SIR:—By an act of the last General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane are required to report to the Governor of the State. In complying with this requirement of law, we cannot refrain from an expression of gratitude to the Great Giver of all Good, for the many blessings He has conferred upon all connected with the Hospital during the past year. To an unusual extent the health and lives of the officers, attendants and inmates of the Institution have been preserved and prolonged. No epidemic has been permitted to ravage its wards. A greater number of patients than ever before in the same period have enjoyed the benefit of scientific medical and moral treatment. A greater number have been *cured*, and returned to their families, their friends and their country. Order, quiet, comfort and happiness have prevailed to an extent perhaps never surpassed among an equal number of patients, in any institution of the kind.

Since our last annual report an almost entire change of officers has taken place. After the first of January ensuing one-half of the Board of Commissioners will have given place to others. The offices of the Superintendent, the Assistant Physician, the Steward and the Matron have all had a change of incumbents.

Fears were entertained that such sweeping changes should affect the prospects and usefulness of the Institution, diminish public confidence in its management, and jeopard the improvement and recovery of the insane.

Whilst we should still continue to fear and deprecate frequent and extensive changes among the officers of an institution, where expe-

rience is so essential to success, we are exceedingly gratified to be able to state, that in this instance, so far as we know, no evil has resulted. This, we believe, is to be attributed to the fortunate selection of resident officers, which we were enabled to make. Dr. J. S. Athon, the new Superintendent, was chosen on account of his thorough and practical knowledge of his profession, together with a readiness of mind to adapt himself to any new situation. The services of Dr. McCullough, who had acquired several years of experience in the treatment of insanity in the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, had been previously secured as Assistant Physician. Dr. Thomas B. Elliot was retained as a junior Assistant. He too had the advantage of a pretty thorough training in his department of medical knowledge. To these fortunate appointments do we attribute the steady progress of the Hospital in accomplishing the great purposes for which it was founded.

Dr. R. J. Patterson, the late Superintendent, after having served ten years in this and the Ohio Institution, in the treatment of the Insane—wearied with continual watching and anxiety, and contrary to the wishes of the entire Board of Commissioners—tendered his resignation, to take effect from the first of June last. In his departure he carried with him, not only the high esteem of every other officer and attendant of the Hospital, but, we trust, of every friend of the unfortunate lunatic in the State.

The same may be said, with equal truth and propriety, of Mrs. Laura A. Elliott, late the Matron of this Institution. Having concluded to become the *Matron* of a *sane*, and very worthy and respectable family—the wife of a very excellent minister of the Gospel in Cincinnati*—she left the Hospital with universal respect and pungent regret. She was succeeded by Mrs. Wright, the present excellent and accomplished Matron. The lamented death of Mr. Moyer, late the Steward of the Hospital, and the re-appointment of Isaac H. Shimer, are suitably mentioned in the report of the Superintendent, herewith submitted. The progress of the Institution during the past year, in filling its high and noble destiny, has been steady, onward and rapid. As has been already intimated, although the Hospital has been crowded during the year to its utmost capacity, there have been more patients *received*, more patients *treated*, and more *cured* than in any previous year. Com-

* Rev. Mr. Brooks.

paring the last year with the one preceding it, there were received at the close of the year ending October 31, 1852, 124 patients; in October, 1853, 156. There were treated in 1852, 261 patients; in 1853, 315. There were cured in 1852, 60; in 1853, 86. These cheering results, it might perhaps be invidious not to remark, are in a great measure attributable to the fact that a proportionably greater number of *recent*, and therefore curable cases, have been received during the latter period than the former. During the latter period, it is proper also to state, that a greater number of those who had long enjoyed the benefit of treatment without improvement; who were hopelessly insane—*incurable, but not dangerous*—have been discharged to make room for recent and more hopeful cases. Death, too, has occasionally carried off one after another of the hopeless, chronic and most desperate class of patients who at first crowded the Hospital. As this class is removed, and the apartments of the Institution are opened for the reception of patients as soon as they become insane, we may expect the results of scientific, medical, mental and moral treatment to be more and more satisfactory and triumphant.

While reflecting upon the crowded condition of the building, as at present completed, and thinking of the vast number not yet provided for, which is continually increasing, and especially of the danger which delay to them may occasion, of having their malady confirmed and rendered incurable, we cannot withhold the expression of our regret that another *year* must pass before any more extensive preparation can be made for their accommodation. In view of these important considerations, we invoke your warmest sympathies and most cordial co-operation, in hurrying forward the completion and furnishing of the south wing already erected; and especially do we beseech your Excellency to present this whole subject to the next Legislature in such a light as to influence that body to adopt such measures as shall result in the earliest possible completion of the entire building. Nor can we here repress the expression of our belief that when this is done the great work of taking care of the Insane in our State will have but just commenced.

There are more insane persons in Indiana *now* than could be accommodated in the Hospital if both wings were completed and ready for their reception *to-day*. What shall be done with the remainder, and the scores who shall become insane? Shall we be deaf to their cries? Shall we make no provision for their wants, but, folding

our arms in conscious approval of what we *have done*, suffer their wants and their cries to go unheeded? Shall they be lodged in wretched *poor-houses*, chained in the corner of some filthy cabin, or permitted to roam at large, to the disgrace and detriment of the community? We answer, No. What we have *already done* answers, No. An enlightened humanity—a generous philanthropy—a pure Christianity, unequivocally answer, No. We have commenced this benevolent undertaking—we must not look back, but go forward, according to the wants of our suffering fellow-citizens and our ability to relieve them.

It has been already stated that a considerable number of patients, who had been for a long time subjected to treatment, but who were regarded as *incurable and harmless*, had been returned to the counties from which they were sent, in order to make room for others of a more promising character. In many instances this has been complained of, and their friends have sought to have them returned to the Hospital. There is a general impression that the Hospital is the *proper place* for the lunatic. However "*harmless*," an insane person is generally regarded with apprehension and dread. All who have visited the Hospital, or who have become acquainted with its management and benefits, know that such persons can be better taken care of, better managed, and rendered more secure and happy there than anywhere else. There is therefore an almost universal repugnance to the return of any but *sane* persons from the Institution. Yet while the State is unable to make provision for all, it is necessary and proper that such selections be made as shall promise the greatest amount of good, and result in the cure of the greatest number.

For various other matters of interest and importance, you are most respectfully referred to the able and elaborate report of the Superintendent, herewith presented. So fully and completely has he exhibited all the varied subjects connected with the Hospital, its management, finances, the progress of the south wing, the completion of the sewer, the management of the farm, purchase of stock, &c., &c., as to leave us almost nothing to say, without useless and vain repetition. It may, however, be proper to make a statement in reference to the purchase of furniture for the Superintendent's apartments.

At the time when the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients, such were the large sums necessary for furnishing the

building, and the limited amounts of money placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State, that they were unable to furnish the apartments of the Superintendent. It was therefore suggested that that officer might furnish his own apartments, and that the money should afterwards be refunded to him. So the matter stood until the resignation of Dr. Patterson, when the Commissioners had either to pay for the furniture or suffer the Dr. to remove it, leaving the rooms to be furnished by a new outlay for a new stock of furniture. They determined to comply with their original understanding or engagement. The articles were necessary, uninjured, and perhaps as cheap as the same articles could be at present obtained.

It may be proper here also to remark, that during the connection of Dr. Patterson with this and the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, he had accumulated a library of rare and standard works on insanity. On taking his leave of this Institution, he proffered to sell this library at cost for the use of the Hospital, and the Commissioners thought the offer too generous to be declined, and the works too valuable to be dispensed with, and accordingly ordered the payment of the money. You are also respectfully referred to the reports of the Treasurer and Steward of the Hospital for information in reference to the finances, expenditures, &c., of the Institution, and such other information as belongs appropriately to their departments. In compliance with the requisition of the law, accompanying this report may be found an exhibit setting forth "each *item* of expenditure" on account of the Institution, separately.

Before closing this report, we wish to state that in giving the Historical Sketch of the Hospital contained in our last report to the Legislature, we inadvertently and unintentionally omitted to mention the part taken by one who is long since dead. In justice to his memory, as well as to the correctness of history, we now wish to make a statement which we sent to the printer last year, but which was not received until the report was printed. On the 4th of January, 1841, (See House Journal, page 257,) Mr. Robinson, of Jefferson county, offered the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, It appears that there are upwards of three hundred insane persons in this State, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing some effectual means

for the custody and care of such insane persons, by authorizing the appropriation of a part of the funds designed for the support of the poor in the several counties, to the building of a State Lunatic Asylum, by providing for the erection of said Asylum, by private donations or otherwise."

This was nearly a year previous to the mention of the subject by Governor Bigger in his message. No report was made upon the resolution. In a few days after the offering of it, Mr. Robinson was taken sick, became delirious, if not insane, returned home, and soon after died.

In conclusion, it becomes our duty to express the pleasure we have felt in noticing the zeal and assiduity with which each one of the officers and attendants has performed the duty assigned him. While singly each has seemed ambitious to excel the others, in promoting the interest and honor of the Institution, all have evinced the most earnest desire to co-operate most heartily in executing the great design of the Hospital—the relief, comfort and cure of the insane. So well has each one appeared to know his appropriate place, and the duties appertaining to his position, and so ready and punctual in their performance, that the whole establishment has moved forward with such regularity, steadiness and order as to remind one of the working of a vast and complicated machine. While they have shown to each other fraternal politeness and respect, they have exhibited to the patients the utmost tenderness and regard. That all connected with the Hospital and concerned in its management may be actuated by an ardent and sincere desire—a resolute determination—to *build it up*, and conduct it in such a manner as to make it truly and emphatically *a model Institution* for the relief and cure of the insane, is, dear sir, the earnest wish of

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BLAKE,
E. J. PECK,
HENRY BRADY,
SAMUEL GRIMES,
W. H. TALBOTT,
JAMES RITCHEY,
Commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

GENTLEMEN:—We have again reason for returning our sincere thanks to an overruling Providence, for His blessings continued to us during the past year. While portions of our country have suffered from disease, the Hospital for the Insane has escaped everything like an epidemic. This immunity from intermittents, remittents and dysenteries may be attributed to the favorable location of the Institution, and to the prompt and rigid enforcement of the sanitary laws for the government of the establishment. Death, to be sure, has visited the precincts of our charge, and called to “that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns” fourteen of the inmates; the larger portion of whom, however, in justice to the Hospital, when received were in the last stages of the disease of which they died.

The custom of keeping insane persons confined in county poor-houses, jails, and private rooms at their homes, which necessarily become offensive and intolerable from the contaminated atmosphere, till they are worn down by bodily disease consequent to the treatment inflicted upon them in such establishments, and then, when the poor creatures are unable to help themselves to a cup of water, or they become insensible to personal cleanliness, are sent, in all their filth and loathsomeness, to the Hospital for the treatment and cure of the Insane, with the seeming expectation that there the animal as well as the intellectual man must needs be restored, although both are flickering in their tabernacle, and require but a mere breath of wind to sever the frail thread that binds to earth, is inhuman and highly culpable in this enlightened age.

Insanity is curable, as a general rule, just in proportion to the inverse ratio of its duration. This fact should admonish the relatives

and friends to make application for admission for the unfortunate subject of mental derangement at an early period, and not postpone, under the ignorant prejudice that insanity is a disgrace at best, and to send them to a Lunatic Asylum, even if they should be restored to their right reason, would only confirm and deepen their dishonor.

We are happy, however, to notice that this prejudice, which had its foundation in the grossest of ignorance, is fast disappearing under the genial rays of the diffusive knowledge of the age, and that the more rational humane and christian view of insanity is gaining ground in proportion to the advancement of science and intelligence.

Seven months of the fiscal year were under the control of my much-esteemed predecessor, Dr. R. J. Patterson, whose resignation and my acceptance of the Superintendency made an entire change in the corps of officers; and I am happy to report that during our brief connection, comprising five months, with the Institution, good feeling and courtesy have uniformly characterized the intercourse of the officials.

The law and by-laws for the government of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, have been strictly adhered to, and enjoined upon every individual employed on the premises.

The great trust committed to your care and supervision has happily fulfilled the most anxious expectations and hopes of its friends and advocates, and its results are well calculated to awaken in the bosom of the christian, the patriot and the philanthropist, living aspirations of gratitude to an allwise and beneficent Creator.

The mind that had wandered afar off into the illimitable region where "all the interior is like a phantom or a hideous dream," has been arrested in its undetermined course, and brought to obey and appreciate the laws of love and kindness. Those whose hearts once spurned the solace of friends, and sought the destruction of their fellow-creature—who laughed at the idea of accountability to God or man, and who contemned everything sacred—have been softened and made to respond to the principles of humanity and acknowledge the benign government of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. These beneficiaries are the proudest monuments of the Institution, and they omit no proper occasion to manifest their gratitude for this incalculable boon.

The records of the Hospital show that *five hundred and seventy* patients have been admitted into its wards since the 21st day of November, 1848, comprising a period of four years, eleven months,

and nine days; and during that time two hundred and fifty-two patients have been discharged cured—restored to their families, friends and community, clothed in their right minds, and are now pursuing the various industrial vocations of life, with as much success as their compeers in the same line of business. This result is certainly a source of congratulation to the friends of the Institution, and doubly so especially to those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, in warming and imparting life to the chrysalis ere it was fledged, to take care of and recommend itself to public favor. The reputation of your trust stands out now, proud and imposing, as one among the most successful Institutions for the treatment of the insane in this or any other country. To extend its usefulness, should be one of our principal objects. Already over two hundred insane are knocking at the door of the Hospital for admission, and cannot be received for want of room. Many of these present points which almost guarantee a cure; but the Institution is crowded to its utmost capacity, and cannot accommodate more, except by removal for chronicity, as prescribed by the law for the government of the Hospital.

It is to be regretted very much that the General Assembly of last winter refused to make the appropriation of *twenty-eight thousand dollars* for the erection of the north wing, which sum would have completed the original design of the buildings, and thus given shelter to many of those poor unfortunate beings, who are bereft of their reason, and are now wandering in “confusion worse confounded” over these broad and rich lands of ours, in startling mockery of the liberality, humanity and intelligence of this vaunted age of civil polity. With that amount added to the credit for the extension of the buildings, their capacity might have been increased in the course of the coming year, sufficiently to accommodate one hundred and forty cases more, and then every patient in the State that presented the least hope for restoration to sanity might have been properly medicated and cared for, as becometh the State of Indiana. Although the amount noted above failed to be appropriated last session, we hope that the next Legislature will entertain more favorable views of the proposition for enlargement of the Hospital buildings, and grant not only an ample sum sufficient to complete the north wing, but to furnish it ready for the reception of patients, and with a full confidence that our hopes will be realized. Estimates will be made during the coming season, with spe-

cial reference to presenting the subject, through the Board, to the General Assembly, at its next session.

BUILDINGS.

During the past season the brick work of the south wing has been completed, and the wood frame of the roof is now nearly ready for slating, and everything gives assurance that the extension will be covered and secured from frost before the winter comes on, thus affording an opportunity for having the inside carpenter work done by the time the season, next year, will permit the plastering to be commenced.

In the appropriation made by the Legislature last winter, the mere completion of the building was had in view, without the least reference to furnishing it for the reception of patients, and in order to meet the imperative demand of the country for the use of this wing, it will be necessary for the Board of Commissioners to make an early negotiation for means to fit up the rooms for proper receptacles of the unfortunate lunatic, whose friends are now inquiring every day when the new building will be ready.

Such an arrangement could be made with the full assurance that the General Assembly, which meets in January, 1855, would make, without any hesitancy, an appropriation to cover the cost. Some such course must be pursued, or permit the building to stand over till the winter of 1856, before it will be ready for use.

The fact that the entire heating apparatus of the Hospital has to undergo repairs, in order to adjust and extend it into the new wing, is sufficient proof that my position is correct. The whole of this repair and adjustment must be done during the warm season next year, else it cannot be attended to till the succeeding summer; and without the heating apparatus and other fixtures the House is worthless, so far as accommodating patients is concerned. In view of these facts, I most respectfully suggest that the Board employ, at an early day, a competent mechanic to make surveys and diagrams, preparatory to commencing the work next season, as soon as heat can be dispensed with in the halls. With sufficient means the south wing can be ready for reception of patients by the middle of December, 1854.

The sewer leading from the Hospital to Eagle Creek, a distance of near four hundred yards, commenced and run out about half way by my predecessor, was completed during the past summer,

and is now in successful operation, carrying off everything offensive from the water-closets, bath-tubs and wash-house, into that creek. The diameter of the sewer is one by two feet, constructed of brick, the bottom of which is laid in hydraulic cement, and plastered smoothly with the same. It has fourteen feet fall, and as there is a constant stream of water passing through it, the greatest facility is afforded for conveying every disgusting material beyond the immediate precincts of the Hospital.

This sewer was located and constructed with a view of affording an easy connection for drainage from the south wing; also, in the event of an additional building being erected at the north wing, it could be reached without difficulty, at very trifling cost.

While upon this subject, I would most respectfully call your attention to the apparatus connected with the drainage system of the buildings. It is well known to the Board that the plumbing has almost exceeded the aggregate cost of all other items for repairs, and it is also known that this evil cannot be very conveniently remedied while the wards are occupied by the patients. It is a constant source of perplexity and expense, and my only apology for referring to the matter here may be read in my great anxiety to have the remedy applied in time to save the south wing from a similar evil. Cast or wrought iron pipes may be placed in connection with cast hoppers as easily as lead, and they are certainly much more secure from the many accidents to which lead is liable, from its softness and pliability.

The large reservoir in the attic, which was commenced by the late Superintendent, or rather the old one which he intended to repair, and which had broken down the floor upon which it rested, was found to be unfit in its old condition for profitable reparation, was in consequence constructed out of new materials, and the floor secured from further injury by partially suspending the wood-work of the reservoir to the great beams of the roof.

The horses, buggy and market wagon, which have been purchased during the year, were absolutely necessary to replace those which had been on the farm since the opening of the Hospital, and which had become superannuated and worn out.

The large outlay for furniture may seem extravagant; but the explanation is found in the fact that the Hospital, from its first existence up to the period when Dr. Patterson resigned, had no title whatever to the furniture of the Superintendent's apartments.

That gentleman had furnished the rooms out of his own private purse, and as the State contemplates furnishing these rooms at her own expense, it was but justice that he should have the amount which he paid refunded.

FINANCES OF THE HOSPITAL.

There is a debt in the Sinking Fund against the Hospital of ten thousand dollars, which was due March 2, 1852, at six per cent.—making the total amount of that debt to this date \$11,000. The law provides that this debt shall be paid whenever there is money in the Treasury to the credit of the Hospital, not otherwise appropriated; and as every dollar of the appropriations for the support of the Hospital for the years 1853-4, and more, will be required to keep it going, and pay off the old outstanding debts for current expenses, this claim must remain unpaid until the Legislature meets, and makes the necessary appropriation for its liquidation. I would urge upon the Board the importance of pressing this matter before the next General Assembly, and obtain (what I apprehend there will be no difficulty about) an amount sufficient to square off all those old debts which necessarily accumulated under the old system of anticipating the appropriations for building the Hospital. It was necessary then, but the necessity no longer exists. The constitution has guaranteed the support of this Institution. The people have willed it, and their approbation will not be awarded to any servant, unless he can give a true and exact account of his stewardship. There is no reason whatever for permitting a claim against the Hospital to remain unpaid over a month, and it is certainly very bad policy for claims to be accumulating from month to month, and even extending into years, without a proper rendition. Such a course pursued by individuals in their private affairs generally gets them into difficulty, and often carries them to the very verge of bankruptcy ere they are aware of it. This principle is applicable to commonwealths, as well as individuals, and I see no reason why it is not elastic enough to extend with its full force to the charitable Institutions of the State. The Treasurer reported, November 1, 1852, \$20,027 39 balance on hand in favor of the Hospital.

Immediately following this announcement, in the Superintendent's Report, the Steward of the Hospital exhibits an abstract of the current expenses for the year ending October 31, 1852, which show that he had paid out for repairs, old debts, &c., \$5,073 78; also, for

current expenses, \$18,225 57—making \$23,299 30. This \$18,225 57 was for the support of the Hospital, with 159 patients, during that year, showing that each patient had cost a fraction over one hundred and twenty dollars per annum for his support. This is little enough, and it is useless to disguise the fact that it will require fully one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each patient—the officers' salaries included.

The Superintendent, in his report containing the above figures, admits the indebtedness of the Hospital to the Sinking Fund to be about \$22,000, and recommends the payment of one-half of that debt, and remarks further that there will then be a balance sufficient to support the Hospital until March, 1853. His suggestion for liquidation was carried out, and the order was issued, not for one-half of the supposed amount, but for the full amount of one note, making an aggregate of principal and interest of \$13,198 30, leaving a balance in the treasury for actual current expenses for the four succeeding months, of \$6,939 09. This sum would have been nearly ample, had the apparent balance been on the credit side of the ledger, but the Hospital was in debt to quite the full amount of that balance, if not more, for current expenses, as the bills now on file will show. Besides these outstanding debts, the completion of the sewer and the reservoir, the purchase of the furniture, books, (for it must be borne in mind that Dr. Patterson owned the library,) live stock, vehicles, &c., has absorbed much of the means which was barely calculated to support the Hospital for one year with 160 patients; indeed the figures in the report referred to, exhibit a strange position upon the assumption that patients can be supported in the Hospital for one hundred dollars per annum, exclusive of the salary for officers, for the coming year, when it was very clear that it had cost over one hundred dollars for the past year. The Steward's report bears on its face this fact, fully demonstrated.

The late Superintendent put down the salaries of officers for the Hospital at \$2,000, when it was then in round numbers \$2,600. If but \$2,000 had actually been paid and reported by the Steward, then the \$600 was due, and should have been added to the total amount of the current expenses to show a correct predicate for the conclusions that were to follow. If the \$600 is included, the deduction of \$2,600 from the \$18,225 57 will show what it cost to support 159 for one year, exclusive of officers' salaries. If to be added, which is probable, it brings the actual cost of supporting a patient

in this Hospital for one year to about one hundred and twenty-five dollars, as I have remarked elsewhere. The per diem cost upon the above calculation is about 34 cents to each patient, or a fraction over \$2.38 per week. This may be considered very moderate, especially when we take into view the advancement, in the last two years, of the wages for hands, for provision, and, indeed, for every article used in the establishment. Add to this catalogue of expense another Assistant Physician, and a female Supervisor to correspond with the Supervisor for the male department, these figures may be considered extremely low.

My distinguished predecessor following the suggestion afforded by his great experience, took the initiative in adding these functionaries to the Hospital expense, and every day's experience only confirms me that the necessity exists, and he was fully justifiable in his course. As they make the corps of officers and attendants complete, I cannot see that either can be dispensed with, and keep up the perfect organization of the house, which is so necessary to the successful treatment of the insane.

Every institution for the insane should be provided with a series of Admission, Prescription, Letter and Account Books, for keeping a clear, methodical and succinct record of every transaction which would be of the least possible benefit in the treatment of patients, and give an exact and detailed exhibition of the current expenses. I have thought proper to introduce a system of this kind, which will give at one view the history and every peculiarity of the patient, noted from day to day, together with every prescription, from his admission to his discharge; his complexion, height, temperament, color of hair, eyes, &c. In the course of a few years such a system fully carried out will amass many facts in connection with insanity and the history of the Hospital that will be of incalculable benefit to those engaged in the speciality.

The necessity of having a set of books in which the entire transactions of the financial department is kept, in such manner as to exhibit to the Board, at the expiration of every month, the exact amount paid out, and the amount remaining in the treasury, must be apparent to every one. Add to this system, which of itself requires the almost constant attention of some one of the officers, the fact that about fifteen hundred letters are written and recorded during the year, and that a record of every letter is of vast importance in order to keep up a thorough knowledge of the multitudinous

transactions of the Institution. I have had too many occasions for reference since my brief connection with the establishment to doubt the utility of these records. These considerations, and many others, too well known to the Board to repeat, fully justify, I think, the continuation of the additional assistant.

Dr. T. B. Elliott's long connection with the Hospital, and his thorough knowledge of his profession, made him an important acquisition to the Superintendent's family, and he was, therefore, continued as the additional, after he resigned his post as the regular assistant, and in his position he has acquitted himself in the most satisfactory manner.

Dr. T. P. McCullough, the regular Assistant Physician, has had rare advantage in the practice of the specialty, and I am gratified to report that he has fully sustained the flattering recommendations accompanying his presentation for the position he now holds.

For Mrs. Mary Wright, the Matron, and I. H. Shimer, the Steward of the Hospital, I can but say that they have conducted their several departments with that rigid economy and accountability which is so essential to the domestic division of the establishment, and, on all occasions, I have found them diligent, and equal to their duties, and would most respectfully recommend them, as well as Dr. McCullough, for re-election.

Since the close of the last fiscal year, I. H. Shimer resigned his Stewardship, and Hiram B. Moyer was appointed to fill the vacancy. This gentleman was eminently qualified for his position, but he was not long permitted to act his part before the "sear and yellow leaf" of disease was but too visible upon his noble countenance, and ere the summer solstice had waned, the hectic flush that was wont to rouge the cheek, and show that life was struggling with the frail tissue of the lungs, was paled in death. That event took place at New Albany, June 27, 1853. He was a noble specimen of man, and has left many friends to mourn his premature demise. I. H. Shimer was re-appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by this death.

Before closing this part of my report, I wish to call the attention of the Board to Joseph Curzon, the Architect of the building, whom I have found on all occasions to be a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with his business, ready and willing at all times to confer with the Superintendent in matters pertaining to the extension under his charge, and in every particular he has shown himself a careful, energetic and intelligent gentleman.

We now come to speak more particularly of the patients who have been in the Hospital during the year. The table marked No. 1 shows that 315 patients have been treated in the Institution the past year, 86 of whom have been restored to their proper senses, 52 have been discharged by Commissioners, and 14 have died; 156 have been received, and 163 remain in the Hospital. In this table you will observe, first that the large number of patients accommodated the past year grew out of four causes: First, the large number cured, which is certainly very gratifying. Second, the very large number discharged by Commissioners, for which the pressing demand of recent cases is the only apology. Third, the number of deaths, though not so large as last year, was unfortunately increased by two cases of suicide—the first accidents of the kind, however, that ever marred the records of the Hospital, and it is to be sincerely hoped that we may never have occasion to record another. It is worthy of mention, however, that notwithstanding every possible vigilance and precaution, accidents of this kind will occur, even when there seems an impossibility that the suicidal patient should effect his purpose. In one of these cases, which occurred during my own connection with the Institution, the young man passed from the breakfast table in seemingly as good spirits as when he arrived at the Hospital, which had been but a few days; and when missed by the attendant a few minutes after, was found in his chamber, choked by his own hands, by means of a handkerchief. In this, as my predecessor had in the other, the proper authorities were advised, and the cause of death fully investigated. No blame could be attached to any person. The attendant was instructed respecting the patient's suicidal tendencies; his room, consequently, was searched and arranged every evening, in view of preventing this dire catastrophe. The night watch was directed to visit the patient's chamber several times through the night. An attendant stood near him while eating, and carefully watched every movement. Yet, with all this care and precaution, he at last resorted to means which were least suspected, to carry into effect that object upon which his whole mind was concentrated, incited and borne on by an irresistible morbid proclivity. Fourth, the number of patients remaining, being four over last year, and three over what the wards can conveniently accommodate, the explanation is found in the fact that arrangements had been made to remove the surplus, and failed, but the order will ere long be put into execution. I use the word

surplus here in the true sense; for it is well known to the Board that the Hospital cannot accommodate more than 160 patients, unless crowding them to an inconvenient extent. Hardly a day passes that inquiry is not made relative to discharged patients, and epileptics who have been refused, and whose papers for admission are on file in this office; and it is with some difficulty that the friends of these unfortunate men and women can be convinced that this is a Hospital for the treatment and cure of insane persons, and not an Asylum for their mere support and safe-keeping.

The law defining the character of patients that shall be received, is clear and emphatic.

The cases of insanity are divided into chronic and recent; the object of this division is to insure the greatest number of cures. In consideration of the large number of insane of both classes in the State, the heavy expense and want of room, it is certainly a very wise provision. Chronic, means insanity of long standing, accompanied with or without fits of epilepsy. If the patient has been the subject of insanity for a longer period than one year, his chance for recovery is considered very unfavorable. If accompanied with epilepsy, especially if insanity is the sequence of that disease, his prospect, then, for recovery may be written down hopeless.

A patient with such a history will do more harm to his ward companions during one of his paroxysms, than can be counteracted by the physician in many months.

Such patients are sent to the Hospital sometimes as recent, without the least intimation that they are epileptic. Who of course try to make a judicious separation, but even in a lone room, the peculiar piercing epileptic cry, preceding the convulsions, frightens and horrifies the inmates, so that they generally inquire if some person is not dying.

The good of the Hospital, the demand for places for recent and curable cases, imperatively and significantly points the Superintendent to the course he shall pursue.

It is hard, extremely hard and cruel, to send those poor, unfortunate and pitiable objects of humanity into the community again, to wear or drag out the remnant of their wretched days in mental and physical agony, too often increased by the squalid poverty that surrounds their habitations. But this evil, cannot, at this time, be remedied, and the only consolation we can offer the friends of humanity, is that the benevolent spirit of the age is awakening to the impor-

tance of making ample provision for taking care of every class of insanity at the public expense.

As a matter of economy, aside from more important considerations, the State would save immense sums every year, by erecting, at the public expense, Hospital capacious enough to accommodate all her insane; and we are well assured that public opinion is rapidly tending to that great desideratum.

From the liberality the State has heretofore manifested for the prosperity of her charitable institutions, that day is not very far distant, when the people will condemn the law that now classifies their unfortunate fellow man, for public munificence, that treats one of them as a human being, while the other, who is more unfortunate, is frowned upon, and kicked about as a moving, living mass, unworthy the least crumb of public charity. A broad and liberal system must be adopted, where all classes can be cared for, and leave *classification of patients* to the Superintendent, to be arranged as he may think best to promote the physical, mental and moral condition of the patient.

INSANITY.

Insanity is a disease of the thinking, reflecting and voluntary powers of man. In some instances its manifestation is partial, in others there is a total perversion of these functions. Its intensity depends much upon the temperament and moral proclivity of the subjects. It is hereditary or accidental, and when once established, may be transmitted with as much certainty as Phthisis Pulmonalis or the Scrofulous taint.

Its persistence is governed by the lesion actually sustained in these three controlling agents; if functional, the exalted excitation gradually subsides, and reason is restored, in due time, to its wonted throne. If the injury is organic, the thoughts, reflections, and voluntary acts become aberrant, the natural sequence of such condition.

When insanity depends on derangement of some of the viscera, the treatment must be directed with a view of restoring the natural functions of whatever may be diseased. And for that object we are governed in our selection of remedies by the known therapeutic effect of curative agents. There are no specifics for insanity, any

more than there are specifics for other maladies to which flesh is heir. Conium and iron may be called for, and very appropriately and advantageously prescribed in cases of insanity where there is anaemia accompanied with restlessness and want of sleep, but the indiscriminate use is certainly injurious, if not highly culpable.

The ferrugineous preparations are unquestionably the best tonics we possess, and when the liver acts well, and the appetite and condition of the fluids require improvement, it is immaterial which you elect, you are almost certain to see your patient improving.

Anodynes are occasionally required to relieve pain or procure sleep, but their use any further than that can have no decided beneficial influence upon insanity, but on the contrary a baneful effect, assimilating in their results to that condition which overtakes sooner or later the habitual drunkard.

Opium and its salts, may be, as remarked above, judiciously prescribed, but to depend upon them for principal restorative remedies, is like a frail ship in a storm, attempting to make her way into the wished for port, without rudder or compass. The chances for her sure arrival are in number infinite. These preparations have but a temporary effect, and when prescribed and persisted in, as is often done for many consecutive days, months, and even years, the little spark of intellect that was occasionally manifested ere they submitted to treatment for insanity, is drowned outright by the constant stream of opium potations.

Emetics and purgatives are useful in expelling vitiated matters from the stomach and bowels. Conjoined with proper diet and exercise, they may be made subservient to restoring the natural secretions of the alimentary canal. To attempt to make a lasting and beneficial impression on the system by repeating these remedies beyond their aperient or gentle evacuant effect, is irrational and highly injurious to the patient. There are too many cases brought to the Hospital, exhausted to mere skeletons, by the use of the lancet, blisters and purgatives, to deny, for one moment, this position. By the administration of tonics, and the use of a nutritious diet, a large proportion are restored to physical health.

These remarks are made with the hope that our professional brethren who may have charge of patients before sent to the Hospital, will keep in view that the Hypercænia system can very rarely, if at all, do good in cases of insanity. It is worthy of remark, however, to say, that in a large proportion of the cases of in-

sanity, very little attention, comparatively, is paid to the advice of physicians, but the prejudice and credulity of friends prevail, and charlatanism is freely consulted, and its cupidity rewarded to the great injury of the unfortunate lunatic.

Amusements have a decidedly beneficial influence on most patients. Under judicious restrictions, games of various kinds serve to divert their attention from the predominant delusions, and fix it upon objects which eventually interrupt and break down the unnatural concatenation of thought and action. Associated with music and dancing, I look upon amusements as of the highest importance in the successful treatment of insanity. Exercise in the fields and garden for several hours during good weather, has, in many cases, an incalculable influence in promoting the physical and mental health of the insane, especially those male patients who have been accustomed to manual labor.

The importance of manual exercise in restoring the aberrant mind to its proper equilibrium, is so apparent, that I believe under a competent mechanic, the per centage of cures might be considerably increased; and in view of this fact, I would most respectfully recommend to the Board to make arrangements, as soon as the capacity of the building is enlarged, to convert the basement, that is now required for the worst class of patients, into a work-shop, where brooms, willow and split baskets, &c., might be manufactured, without running the least risk of doing injury with the implements used.

The cost of the materials would be inconsiderable, the readiness with which they could be procured, and the little time required to instruct men in the art of manufacturing these necessities for the household, would soon put into our hands, not only the means of covering all the expenses, but add a handsome profit. Besides being of pecuniary advantage, it would be infinitely more to the community, in the increased per centage of cures.

The apartments referred to were not originally designed for patients, but the urgent want for place forced my predecessor to fit them up for the reception of the most boisterous class of patients.

In anticipation of the completion of the new south wing, the hope is entertained that these ill constructed halls for the accommodation of patients, will be forever abandoned for that purpose, and instead construct shops, where useful articles may be fabricated, and the patient improved physically and mentally, by thus being submitted to rational treatment.

The female patients are kept employed in sewing, knotting and knitting. A large majority of them manifest great anxiety concerning their own apparel, and are consequently permitted to keep in repair everything connected with their own wardrobe. Under the immediate direction of a competent young lady, they are instructed in making and repairing bed clothing and wearing apparel for both sexes. This serves to divert their minds and keep up industrial and useful habits, which has a very decidedly beneficial effect upon the delusions of insane persons.

We are sadly deficient in books for the patients. In many cases they read much, and generally select those volumes that treat of the useful arts and of history, and in this way make the hours of their sojourn here pleasant as well as profitable.

The proposition for an appropriation to purchase a library for the Hospital, failed at the last session of the General Assembly, for some reason that we are not fully in possession of, but we confidently believe that whatever may have been the cogent objection then, could be easily dissipated, by a thorough inspection of what purports to be the Hospital library now. I feel it my duty to urge the Board to lay before the next Legislature, the importance of making provision for purchasing a suitable library for the Institution.

WORSHIP IN THE HOSPITAL CHAPEL.

At three o'clock, P. M., every Sabbath, from eighty to one hundred patients assemble in the chapel, to hear a sermon read by one of its officers, or services by a minister of the gospel. They take great interest in the services, and listen, in almost every instance, with marked attention. We have been favored with ministerial visits from the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Lynch, of the M. E. church, Rev. Mr. Jamison, of the Christian church, and Rev. Mr. Talbott, of the Episcopal church. These gentlemen have manifested by their work, their heartfelt solicitude for the amelioration of the most unfortunate class of our fellow citizens. Without an exception, these sermons were historical, general in character, and addressed to the heart, singularly appropriate and acceptable to the patients. We embrace this occasion to return these reverend gentlemen our thanks for their professional visits, and we believe in this acknowledgment we shall have the sincere response of every philanthropist in the State.

We are indebted to R. Brackenridge, of Fort Wayne, for a second donation of evergreens, numbering over one hundred scions of several varieties, which under the judicious care of an intelligent gardener were disposed in ornamental groups, on the premises, best calculated to break the barrenness of the grounds, and impart beauty and cheerfulness to the scenery. Mr. B. has not only displayed good taste in his selection of shrubbery, but he has manifested a *real interest* for the prosperity of this noble charity of his State.

During the warm season of the year, the patients, under the care of adequate attendants, are permitted to walk in the groves. These promenades are sought for and enjoyed exceedingly by both sexes, and if the grounds would admit of it, this healthy exercise might be extended and made to add much to the means of restoration.

FOURTH OF JULY.

For the first time in the history of the Institution, the inmates were engaged in celebrating the birth day of American Independence. It was a beautiful day, and at an early hour, over one hundred patients were ushered into the chapel, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Lynch, of the M. E. church, they were marched to the adjacent grove, where, from a stand erected for that purpose, the Declaration of Independence was read by the Superintendent, and an appropriate oration delivered by Dr. T. B. Elliott. These ceremonies being over, the entire company was conducted to a well furnished table, constructed on the three sides of a square, affording to the officers and attachées a complete view of the patients while waiting upon them at dinner, and I am happy to report that although three or four hours were occupied in the celebration, it terminated without the least unpleasant accident to mar the interest of the occasion.

We are under lasting obligations to the editors of the following newspapers, for sending us their favors in the way of reading matter. Patients regard these weekly visitiors as their best friends. The newspaper is sought for and read with avidity by all who have the least spark of intellect left. Every newspaper, however humble may be its pretensions, contains something interesting, and calculated to make men wiser and better, and in summing up the means of cure, it would be difficult to say how much newspaper reading has contributed to the per centage of restorations. The confused intel-

lect requires something to arrest the attention and concentrate its powers; for it must be remembered, "the light is dimmed, though not put out," and seeks to disenthral itself from impending annihilation, and reading often serves as a burnisher of the struggling thoughts, to keep up an appreciation of surrounding objects.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	WHERE PRINTED.
Bluffton Banner.....	Bluffton.
Indiana American	Brookville.
Bloomington Gazette.....	Bloomington.
The People's Friend	Covington.
Western Argus	Corydon.
Danville Weekly Advertiser.....	Danville.
Weekly Times.....	Delphi.
Fort Wayne Times and People's Press.....	Fort Wayne.
Fort Wayne Sentinel.....	Fort Wayne.
Laurel Wreath.....	Fort Wayne.
Asbury Notes.....	Greencastle.
Goshen Democrat.....	Goshen.
Daily Indiana State Sentinel.....	Indianapolis.
Daily Morning Journal.....	Indianapolis.
Locomotive.....	Indianapolis.
Christian Record.. ..	Indianapolis.
Temperance Union.....	Indianapolis.
Free Democrat.....	Indianapolis.
Gospel Herald.....	Indianapolis.
Jeffersonville Times.....	Jeffersonville.
Democratic Pharos.....	Logansport.
Weekly Independent Press.	Lawrenceburgh.
Democratic Register	Lawrenceburgh.
Boone County Pioneer	Lebanon.
Lafayette Weekly Courier.....	Lafayette.
Madison Weekly Courier.....	Madison
New Albany Weekly Tribune... ..	New Albany.
The Western Odd Fellows' Magazine.....	New Albany.
The New Albany Weekly Ledger	New Albany.
The Noblesville News.....	Noblesville.
The Plymouth Banner.	Plymouth.
Miami County Sentinel.....	Peru.
The Democratic Clarion.....	Princeton.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—Continued.

NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	WHERE PRINTED.
The American Eagle.....	Paoli.
Perrysville Eagle.....	Perrysville.
St. Joseph Valley Register.....	South Bend.
National Volunteer.....	Shelbyville.
Prairie City.....	Terre Haute.
Vincennes Gazette.....	Vincennes.
Practical Observer.....	Valparaiso.
Wabash Weekly Gazette.....	Wabash.
Olive Branch.....	Boston.
Weekly Commonwealth.....	Boston.
United Presbyterian.....	Cincinnati.
Western Christian Advocate.....	Cincinnati.
Ladies' Repository.....	Cincinnati.
Christian Apologist.....	Cincinnati.
American Messenger.....	Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Commercial, weekly.....	Cincinnati.
North Western Christian Advocate.....	Chicago.
Spirit of the Lakes..	Cleveland.
Weekly Forest City.....	Cleveland.
Dayton Gazette.....	Dayton, Ohio.
Marion Buckeye Eagle.....	Marion, Ohio.
New York Daily Times.....	New York.
Family Guardian.....	New York.

Before closing this report I wish to call the attention of the Board to the law passed at the late session of the General Assembly, chap. 102, "An Act to provide for Annual Reports, &c.," which act authorizes the Governor to have definite numbers of copies printed and distributed to the several counties of the State, and to each member of the General Assembly. But it nowhere authorizes His Excellency to apportion out any number whatever to the officers of the Hospital. This omission in the law will deprive said functionaries of the usual number for exchanging with similar Institutions of the country. Without animadverting upon the imperfection of this law, I would most respectfully recommend to the Board the great necessity of adopting some course which will supply and secure the requisite number of copies for the use of the Hospital.

In conclusion we must be permitted to say, that although our duties have been constant and arduous, and every hour brought with it new trials, requiring the exercise of patience and vigilance, these duties were much relieved of their onerousness by the advice and parental care of the Board. The resident officers feel it their duty to acknowledge the lively solicitude which the members of your Board have always manifested for the prosperity of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

Very respectfully,

JAMES S. ATHON,

Superintendent.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Oct. 31, 1853.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1853. }

To the Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane :

The undersigned, Treasurer of State, and *ex officio* Treasurer of the Hospital, herewith submits his annual report of receipts and expenditures of the Institution, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1853 :

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1852.....	\$20,027 39
Appropriation for 1853.....	18,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts... ..	254 77

Total receipts.....	\$38,282 16
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There has been paid at the Treasury orders drawn by the Board of Commissioners, as follows :

For current expenses.....	\$25,837 20
For payment of debt	13,088 30
	\$38,925 50

To which add warrants drawn by Auditor of State, to pay Superintendent's salary, &c.....	715 50
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Total payments.....	\$39,641 00
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The undersigned also submits herewith a statement showing the names of persons to whom he has paid money upon orders of the Board of Commissioners, and upon what accounts such payments have been made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH NEWLAND,
Treasurer of State.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what Account	Amount.
1852.			
	1380	Mary Murphy, labor	\$10 83
	1521	Delzell & Tyler, book binding	15 50
	1540	Thomas Buist, labor	7 60
	1541	Julia Gincher, labor	8 60
Nov. 1,	1542	Isabella Lawray, labor	32 66
Nov. 1,	1543	Elizabeth Seekend, labor	32 66
Nov. 1,	1544	Martha Clark, labor	30 96
Nov. 1,	1545	McNaught & Co., shoes	6 71
Nov. 1,	1546	Vincent Chamberlain, labor	20 00
Nov. 1,	1547	David Faucett, batter, &c.	23 43
Nov. 1,	1548	John Kamm, labor	20 92
Nov. 9,	1549	Jesse Wright, wood	19 50
Nov. 10,	1550	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries	72 62
Nov. 12,	1551	R. & W. Dunlop, merchandise	11 00
Nov. 12,	1552	Langsdale & Barth, groceries	74 90
Nov. 12,	1553	Little, Drum & Anderson	58 45
Nov. 12,	1554	Jane Ganning, labor	10 00
Nov. 12,	1555	Sexton & Holman, merchandise	14 34
Nov. 12,	1556	Featherston & Mayhew, merchandise	25 50
Nov. 12,	1557	Kirland & Fitzgibbon, groceries	31 00
Nov. 12,	1558	J. W. Holland, groceries	17 63
Nov. 12,	1559	Jacob Lindley, queensware	34 00
Nov. 12,	1560	Elizabeth Seekend, labor	8 00
Nov. 12,	1561	Jacob Arnold, labor	25 00
Nov. 12,	1562	Hiram Stilling, labor	14 00
Nov. 12,	1563	Franklin Clark, labor	15 00
Nov. 13,	1564	I. H. Shimer, current expenses	50 00
Nov. 13,	1565	Langsdale & Barth, groceries	20 00
Nov. 15,	1566	Hannaman & Duzan, drugs and medicines	53 50
Nov. 16,	1567	Maria Campbell, labor	12 66
Nov. 17,	1568	J. J. Owsley, flour	97 15
Nov. 17,	1569	Charles Ketron, wood	38 25
Nov. 20,	1570	Catherine Barker, labor	44 66
Nov. 20,	1571	Catherine Brown, labor	50 83
Nov. 20,	1572	Wm. Kennedy, labor	20 00
Nov. 20,	1573	I. H. Shimer current expenses	50 80
Nov. 22,	1574	E. Thomas, labor	25 00
Nov. 22,	1575	W. Stewart, labor	12 00
Nov. 22,	1576	Hasselman, Vinton & Co., castings and machinery	64 20
Nov. 23,	1577	I. H. Shimer, current expenses	50 00
Nov. 23,	1578	I. H. Shimer, current expenses	50 00
Nov. 26,	1579	H. Parrish, merchandise	200 86
Nov. 27,	1580	Thos. & Hassy, labor	15 00
Nov. 27,	1581	Vincent Chamberlain, labor	20 00
Nov. 30,	1582	S. & W. Merrill, books and stationery	9 45
Nov. 30,	1583	Peter Wetzel, labor	25 96
Dec. 2,	1584	I. H. Shimer, current expenses	50 00
Dec. 7,	1585	James Kichey, services as Commissioner	94 64
Dec. 7,	1586	Samuel Grimes, services as Commissioner	91 00
Dec. 7,	1587	Henry Brady, services as Commissioner	48 00
Dec. 8,	1588	George Wetzel, labor	12 00
Dec. 8,	1589	Charles Gropper, labor	40 00
Dec. 8,	1590	James Blake, services as Commissioner	48 00
Dec. 8,	1591	George Welling, labor	60 00
Dec. 9,	1592	Lucinda Gillett, labor	10 00
Dec. 9,	1593	A. M. Britton, beef and provisions	394 45
Dec. 10,	1594	Thomas D. Hussy, labor	20 00
Dec. 11,	1595	Jacob Arnold, labor	25 00
Dec. 11,	1596	H. J. Horn, merchandise	104 27
Dec. 11,	1597	Christina Harrison, labor	8 00
Dec. 11,	1598	I. H. Shimer, current expenses	50 00
Dec. 11,	1599	Franklin Clark, labor	15 00
Dec. 11,	1600	Gotlieb Harrison, labor	33 55
Dec. 11,	1601	Nancy Baker, labor	60 00
Dec. 11,	1602	J. J. Bradshaw, groceries	9 20
Dec. 11,	1603	H. Parrish, dry goods	10 91
Dec. 11,	1604	Lu y swarm, labor	60 80
Dec. 11,	1605	Christina Wachstetter labor	19 07
Dec. 11,	1606	Edward Thomas, labor	25 00
Dec. 11,	1607	Vincent Chamberlain, labor	20 00
Dec. 11,	1608	B. J. Blythe, lard oil	115 76
Dec. 11,	1609	I. H. Shimer, one saddle	12 00
Dec. 11,	1610	H. K. Gaston, repairing wagon	10 00
Dec. 11,	1611	P. Nash & Co., shoes	20 45
Dec. 11,	1612	George Wetzel, labor	14 46
Dec. 11,	1613	Walker & Vandegrift, lumber	2 50

Items of Expenditure.—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
1852.			
Dec. 11,	1614	Elizabeth Lickert, labor.....	\$8 00
Dec. 11,	1615	Ellen Canfield, labor.....	20 00
Dec. 11,	1616	Thomas H. Gibbons, labor.....	181 10
Dec. 11,	1617	Browning & Mayer, groceries.....	262 82
Dec. 11,	1618	H. S. Kellogg, hardware.....	179 43
Dec. 11,	1619	Henry Stumph, labor.....	15 00
Dec. 11,	1620	Lewis Lebright, labor.....	15 00
Dec. 11,	1621	Langsdale & Barth, groceries.....	61 66
Dec. 11,	1622	E. N. Shimer, pork.....	190 90
Dec. 11,	1623	Adam Knodle, shoes.....	45 00
Dec. 11,	1624	Kit hen & Blake, dry goods.....	59 84
Dec. 11,	1625	W. W. Roberts, drugs and medicines.....	5 80
Dec. 11,	1626	Hannaman & Duzan, drugs and medicines.....	101 78
Dec. 11,	1627	Isabel Lowry, labor.....	18 60
Dec. 11,	1628	Craighead & Browning, drugs and medicines.....	9 30
Dec. 11,	1629	Lena Ruff, labor.....	14 60
Dec. 11,	1630	Martha Clark, labor.....	16 00
Dec. 11,	1631	Henry Stewart, labor.....	12 00
Dec. 13,	1632	Craighead & Browning, drugs and medicines.....	18 83
Dec. 13,	1633	Mary Murphy, labor as attendant.....	60 00
Dec. 13,	1634	Mary Lowry, labor.....	43 07
Dec. 13,	1635	Catherine Barker, labor.....	10 00
Dec. 13,	1636	Peter Wetzel, labor.....	15 00
Dec. 13,	1637	Maria Campbell, labor.....	10 00
Dec. 13,	1638	William Kennedy, labor.....	10 39
Dec. 13,	1639	Catherine Kennedy, labor.....	7 33
Dec. 13,	1640	F. Foltz, blacksmithing.....	16 25
Dec. 14,	1641	I. H. Vajen, hardware.....	34 75
Dec. 14,	1642	I. H. Shimer, current expenses.....	50 00
Dec. 14,	1643	I. H. Shimer current expenses.....	50 00
Dec. 17,	1644	I. H. Shimer, salary as steward.....	100 00
Dec. 18,	1645	I. H. Shimer, current expenses.....	50 86
Dec. 18,	1646	I. H. Shimer, balance of salary.....	13 30
Dec. 20,	1647	R. J. Patterson, (acting steward,) current expenses.....	50 19
Dec. 21,	1648	Vincent Chamberlain, services as attendant.....	10 00
Dec. 22,	1649	Ann Murphy, labor.....	10 50
Dec. 23,	1650	R. J. Patterson, (acting steward,) current expenses.....	19 67
Dec. 24,	1651	R. J. Patterson, (acting steward,) current expenses.....	50 00
Dec. 24,	1652	R. J. Patterson, (acting steward,) current expenses.....	8 46
Dec. 29,	1653	R. J. Patterson, current expenses.....	50 00
1853.			
Jan. 4,	1654	Elijah Foster, labor.....	5 80
Jan. 4,	1655	E. Foster, labor.....	44 20
Jan. 4,	1656	S. Major, salary as Commissioner.....	48 00
Jan. 4,	1657	F. Kessall, labor.....	24 00
Jan. 5,	1658	H. B. Moyer, current expenses.....	100 00
Jan. 5,	1659	Thomas Theodore, labor.....	21 15
Jan. 5,	1660	A. M. Britton, beef.....	133 00
Jan. 5,	1661	Oliver Rice, one pump.....	17 50
Jan. 5,	1662		
Jan. 5,	1663	Peter C. Wetzel, labor.....	15 00
Jan. 6,	1664	Edward Thomas, attendance.....	25 00
Jan. 6,	1665	Charles Mayer, groceries.....	15 70
Jan. 6,	1666	J. & D. Carlisle, flour.....	72 25
Jan. 6,	1667	J. J. Ousley, flour and bacon.....	92 83
Jan. 6,	1668	Henry Walls, cooperage.....	17 50
Jan. 6,	1669	G. L. Rude, blacksmithing.....	25 12
Jan. 6,	1670	Kitchen & Blake, dry goods.....	9 25
Feb. 1,	1671	E. J. Peck, services as Commissioner.....	48 00
Feb. 2,	1672	Thomas Theodore, labor.....	20 00
Feb. 2,	1673	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	184 81
Feb. 2,	1674	H. J. Horn, dry goods.....	86 88
Feb. 2,	1675	A. M. Britton, beef.....	201 70
Jan. 6,	1676	Charles Lendly, labor.....	7 30
Jan. 6,	1677	Noble & Pratt, machine work.....	25 88
Jan. 6,	1678	D. & C. Munson, tinwork.....	14 75
Jan. 5,	1679	Wood & Foudray, carriage hire.....	7 65
Jan. 6,	1680	G. B. Barker, coal.....	33 20
Jan. 8,	1681	Franklin Clark, labor.....	11 50
Jan. 8,	1682	Thomas D. Hassey, labor.....	20 60
Jan. 12,	1683	Jacob Arnold, labor.....	25 00
Jan. 12,	1684	Michael Burton, labor.....	14 65
Jan. 14,	1685	H. B. Moyer, current expenses.....	100 00
Jan. 14,	1686	Laura Ann Elliott, salary as Matron.....	100 00
Jan. 14,	1687	(No order issued to number.....)	
Jan. 15,	1688	George Wetzel, labor.....	12 00

Items of Expenditure.—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid and on what Account.	Amount.
1853.			
Jan. 24,	1689	Benjamin Brown, cutting wood.....	\$10 50
Jan. 24,	1690	Christiana Hawson, labor in wash-house.....	8 00
Jan. 25,	1691	H. B. Moyer, current expenses.....	100 00
Jan. 25,	1692	Thos. B. Elliott, salary as assistant physician.....	150 00
Jan. 24,	1693	Israel Howard, wood.....	6 00
Jan. 28,	1694	John Woolley & Co., dry goods.....	68 36
Jan. 28,	1695	G. B. Parker, coal.....	5 00
Jan. 29,	1696	Franklin Lark, labor.....	14 20
Feb. 2,	1697	Kirkland & Fitzgibbon, wine.....	3 00
Feb. 2,	1698	Thomas Buist, brick.....	6 68
Feb. 2,	1699	Garrett & Davis, plumbing.....	68 18
Feb. 2,	1700	Hahman & Duzan, drugs, &c.....	147 84
Feb. 2,	1701	Kirkland & Fitzgibbon, coffee.....	17 58
	1702	J. J. Owsley, flour.....	57 7
	1703	A. W. Russell, pot taze.....	22 97
	1704	G. L. Rude, blacksmithing.....	29 19
Feb. 2,	1705	Henry Stewart, labor.....	24 00
Feb. 2,	1706	Christian Wachsetter, labor.....	29 50
Feb. 3,	1707	Elizabeth Leekard, labor.....	16 00
Feb. 3,	1708	C. C. Lindly, labor.....	15 00
Feb. 3,	1709	George Welling, labor.....	40 00
Feb. 3,	1710	Edward Thomas, labor.....	24 10
Feb. 4,	1711	Simon Leekhart, labor.....	24 00
Feb. 4,	1712	Simon Leekhart, labor.....	10 40
Feb. 4,	1713	Lewis Subreck, labor.....	29 20
Feb. 4,	1714	Charles Gopper, labor.....	40 00
Feb. 5,	1715	Benjamin Brown, cutting wood.....	10 50
Feb. 7,	1716	Peter Wetzel, labor.....	15 00
	1717	Gotlieb Howison, labor.....	37 66
Feb. 7,	1718	T. G. Rulston, labor.....	15 00
Feb. 7,	1719	T. B. Gibbons, cutting wood.....	35 70
Feb. 7,	1720	T. B. Gibbons, labor.....	20 96
Feb. 15,	1721	H. B. Moyer, current expenses.....	100 00
Feb. 16,	1722	Harding Howard, wood.....	12 00
Feb. 16,	1723	Benjamin Brown, cutting wood.....	14 00
Feb. 18,	1724	George Wetzel, labor.....	12 00
Feb. 17,	1725	D. Mas, labor.....	6 86
Feb. 22,	1726	Amos Bloxom, cutting wood.....	14 00
Feb. 24,	1727	George W. Miller, wood.....	23 25
March 2,	1728	Peter C. Wetzel, labor.....	15 00
March 2,	1729	C. C. Lindly, labor.....	15 00
March 2,	1730	L. Harding, wood.....	73 87
March 2,	1731	Edward Thomas, labor.....	25 00
March 2,	1732	Thomas Theodore, labor.....	20 00
March 3,	1733	Simon Leekert, labor.....	12 00
March 3,	1734	Nat. Kinipp, labor.....	12 00
March 3,	1735	Jacob Arnold, labor.....	50 00
March 3,	1736	Henry Stewart, labor.....	12 00
March 4,	1737	Lena Wememaker, labor.....	21 00
March 4,	1738	Mary Helpry, labor.....	24 00
March 4,	1739	D. Moss, labor.....	15 00
March 4,	1740	James Dillon, labor.....	15 00
March 4,	1741	L. L. Gillett, labor.....	30 00
March 5,	1742	H. B. Moyer, current expenses.....	100 00
March 5,	1743	J. C. Bassett, labor.....	36 00
March 5,	1744	Benjamin Brown, cutting wood.....	41 30
March 7,	1745	John Clark, furniture, (bought August 1848).....	552 67
March 7,	1746	Indianapolis Coal Company, coal.....	57 20
March 7,	1747	E. Montgomery, coal.....	45 00
March 7,	1748	Jacob Lin ley, queensware.....	35 23
March 7,	1749	A. M. Britton, beef.....	195 55
March 7,	1750	Browning & Mayer, groceries.....	146 42
March 7,	1751	Franco & Wolf, clothing.....	9 50
March 7,	1752	Joseph Swarm, provisions.....	50 63
March 7,	1753	Espy & Sloan, furniture.....	10 00
March 14,	1754	Lucy J. Swarm, labor.....	30 00
March 15,	1755	George Wetzel, labor.....	12 00
March 18,	1756	Christiana Hawson, labor.....	16 00
March 19,	1757	E. Montgomery, coal.....	38 90
March 19,	1758	H. B. Moyer, current expenses.....	100 00
March 26,	1759	H. B. Moyer, current expenses.....	100 00
March 26,	1760	Benjamin Brown cutting wood.....	10 50
March 30,	1761	H. B. Moyer, one quarter's salary as Steward.....	125 00
April 1,	1762	Christiana Hawson, labor.....	8 00
April 5,	1763	L. A. Elliot, one quarter's salary as matron.....	100 00
April 6,	1764	Nat. Kemp, labor.....	38 00
April 7,	1765	Israel Howard, wood.....	12 00

Items of Expenditure.—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
1852.			
April 8,	1766	Legran Barker, labor	\$9 37
April 8,	1767	Legran Barker, labor	9 33
April 8,	1768	Benjamin Brown, cutting wood	29 40
April 8,	1769	James Dillon, labor	15 00
April 8,	1770	J. G. Ratston, labor	20 00
April 8,	1771	T. D. Hassy, labor	60 00
April 8,	1772	George Welling, labor	40 00
April 8,	1773	Gotlieb Howison, labor	35 70
April 8,	1774	R. J. Patterson, furniture (piano.)	250 00
April 8,	1775	R. J. Patterson, one buggy	50 00
April 8,	1776	R. J. Patterson, library of insanity and medical	124 00
April 9,	1777	J. C. Bassett, labor	40 50
April 9,	1778	Ellen Welling, labor	40 00
April 9,	1779	Ann Murphy, labor	17 00
April 9,	1780	Ann Subreck, labor	40 00
Adril 11,	1781	Elizabeth Luckett, labor and clothes burnt	26 00
April 11,	1782	A. M. Britton, beef	240 75
April 12,	1782	Lucy Swarm, labor	10 00
April 12,	1784	E. Thomas, labor	25 00
April 12,	1785	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries	261 39
April 12,	1786	Langsdale & Barth, groceries	169 75
April 12,	1787	A. Defrees, shoes	43 25
April 14,	1788	H. B. Moyer, current expenses	100 00
April 15,	1789	J. P. Reinhart, keys	4 00
April 15,	1790	A. Graydon, hardware	17 22
April 15,	1791	G. L. Rude, blacksmithing	24 20
April 15,	1792	James Sulgrove, saddlery	18 25
April 15,	1793	J. H. Vajen, hardware	38 94
April 15,	1794	R. W. Todd, trees	14 00
April 15,	1795	Reynolds, Kite & Tatum, iron fixtures	441 45
April 15,	1796	Blind Asylum, sundries	12 75
April 15,	1797	Henry Stewart, labor	12 00
April 16,	1798	J. M. Ray, for sinking fund, payment of debt for Hospital purposes,	13,088 30
April 25,	1799	Henrietta Frank, labor	28 00
April 26,	1800	L. A. Elliott, salary for one month	33 33
April 26,	1801	Thomas B. Elliott, salary as Assistant Physician	150 00
April 26,	1802	Jesse Wright, wood	10 87
April 26,	1803	Maria Sawyer, labor	12 85
April 26,	1804	Nancy Baker, labor	49 66
May 2,	1805	Peter C. Wetzel labor	30 00
May 2,	1806	Henry Stewart, labor	12 00
May 2,	1807	Maria Sawyer, labor	10 00
May 2,	1808	Maria Campbell, labor	50 00
May 2,	1809	Jane Gunning, labor	29 25
May 4,	1810	James Dillon, labor	15 00
May 4,	1811	James G. Ralston, labor	40 00
May 4,	1812	Elizabeth Leekert, labor	8 00
May 5,	1813	H. B. Moyer, current expenses	100 00
May 6,	1814	Charles Geopper, labor	60 00
May 6,	1815	J. C. Bassett, labor	39 00
May 6,	1816	John Bigger, labor	23 90
May 6,	1817	Edward Thomas, labor	25 00
May 6,	1818	Lucy J. Swan, labor	5 23
May 7,	1819	Thomas D. Hassy, labor	20 00
May 7,	1820	John Eccareus, labor	14 00
May 7,	1821	William Kennedy, labor	102 75
May 9,	1822	Michael Foley, labor	13 97
May 13,	1823	H. Spoon, wood	42 87
May 14,	1824	George Wellig, labor	20 00
May 18,	1825	Maria Campbell, labor	5 80
May 19,	1826	Ellen Wellig, labor	12 00
May 19,	1827	George Wellig, labor	12 25
May 23,	1828	Joseph Foose, wood	35 00
May 25,	1829	H. Spoon, wood	112 87
May 25,	1830	H. B. Moyer, current expenses	100 00
May 27,	1831	R. J. Patterson	53 45
May 27,	1832	A. M. Britton, beef and provisions	404 45
May 27,	1833	J. C. Bassett, carpenter work	37 50
May 28,	1834	J. G. Smith, smithwork	6 75
May 28,	1835	Jacob Lindley, queensware	74 79
May 31,	1836	Lucinda Gillett, extra services as Matron	10 00
May 31,	1837	T. P. McCullough, salary as assistant Physician	150 00
June 1,	1838	Lewis Subrech, attendance in wards	40 00
June 1,	1839	Isabella Lowrey, services in female wards	60 00
June 1,	1840	Martha Clark, services in ironing	40 00
June 1,	1841	Ann Murphy, house work	8 50
June 1,	1842	Mrs. Hassy, ironing	8 00

Items of Expenditure.—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1853.			
June 3.	1843	Jacob Arnold, cooking	\$75 60
June 3.	1844	Lena Wechnemaker, labor in ironing room.....	21 00
June 3.	1845	Thos. D. Hassy, attendance in wards.....	20 00
June 3.	1846	James Dillon, servicee as attendant.....	15 00
June 3.	1847	Charles Goepper, baking one month.....	20 00
June 3.	1848	Lucinda Gillett, services as attendant.....	30 00
June 3.	1849	John Accareus, teamster	14 00
June 3.	1850	Edward Thomas, supervisor of wards.....	25 00
June 6.	1851	Isaac H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
June 7.	1852	Martha Sawyer sewing.....	10 00
June 7.	1853	Henry Spoon, 49 cords wood.....	85 75
June 8.	1854	C. W. Whiteomb, attendance in wards.....	13 00
June 8.	1855	Gotlieb Howison, attendance in ward	58 66
June 9.	1856	Christ. Wirechstetter, washing clothes	60 00
June 10.	1857	Catherine Lugan, washing.....	8 80
June 10.	1858	Kitchen & Blake, merchandise	52 27
June 14.	1859	Perry Valentine, assistant cook	10 65
June 16.	1860	Lucy Swan, attendance in wards.....	10 00
June 21.	1861	Isaac H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
June 22.	1862	Peter Z. Wetzol, gardening for May.....	16 00
June 24.	1863	Perry Valentine, assistant cook.....	11 50
June 28.	1864	Mary Helfrey, washing (3 months and 26 days)	30 93
June 30.	1865	H. F. West, stationery	19 77
June 30.	1866	William Tarlton, attendance in 4th ward	18 00
PAYMENTS UNDER DR. ATHON.			
July 1.	1867	Thomas Hassy, attendance in 2d ward	20 00
July 2.	1868	James Dillon, night watch for June.....	20 00
July 2.	1869	Lewis Subreck, attendance for June	18 66
July 2.	1870	John Buger, labor.....	28 00
July 5.	1871	J. W. Shannon, assistant cook	4 55
July 6.	1872	E. Thomas attendance.....	25 00
July 6.	1873	J. G. Ratstin, 2 months attendance.....	40 00
July 6.	1874	Edward Hagan, labor on farm	11 60
July 6.	1875	Isaac H. Shimer current expenses.....	100 00
July 8.	1876	A. M. Britton, beef.....	249 20
July 9.	1877	H. Parrish, merchandise.....	21 72
July 9.	1878	H. Parrish, merchandise.....	171 96
July 9.	1879	J. C. Bassett, carpenters' work	18 00
July 9.	1880	J. M. Talbott, merchandise.....	107 40
July 9.	1881	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	277 18
July 9.	1882	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	65 20
July 9.	1883	A. H. Brown, printing	14 00
July 9.	1884	W. L. Ramsey, plumbing and printing.....	88 54
July 9.	1885	A. Hoover, groceries	18 91
July 9.	1886	A. Hoover, groceries	11 05
July 9.	1887	John H. Woodburn, consultation fee (March, 1853).....	7 00
July 9.	1888	Craighead & Browning, drugs & medicines	102 97
July 9.	1889	Gotlieb Harrison, attendance in 1st ward	16 66
July 11.	1890	Langsdale & Barth, merchandise.....	34 80
July 11.	1891	Langsdale & Barth, groceries.....	77 19
July 11.	1892	Hannaman & Duzan, drugs and medicines	50 39
July 11.	1893	Franco & Wolf, hat and coat.....	10 00
July 11.	1894	H. J. Horn, merchandise.....	166 15
July 11.	1895	Hannaman & Duzan, drugs and medicines.....	196 57
July 11.	1896	Peter C. Wetzol, one months labor as gardener.....	16 00
July 12.	1897	John P. Dempster, for one horse	110 00
July 12.	1898	David Oldstote, one horse.....	110 00
July 12.	1899	Browning & Mayer, groceries.....	83 31
July 12.	1900	Blythe & Holland, groceries.....	70 11
July 12.	1901	A. Knodle, shoes	60 00
July 12.	1902	E. N. Shimer, groceries	16 59
July 12.	1903	P. McNaught, shoes.....	73 65
July 12.	1904	John Carlisle, flour.....	155 60
July 12.	1905	J. and D. Carlisle, flour.....	368 59
July 12.	1906	Drew & McCracken, repairing double seated buggy.....	33 80
July 12.	1907	S. Merrill, stationery	12 88
July 16.	1908	Patrick Mansfield, labor on farm	10 39
July 16.	1909	Charles Mayer, groceries.....	18 59
July 16.	1910	H. S. Kelly, merchandise.....	51 63
July 16.	1911	Little, Drum & Andersons, merchandise.....	207 56
July 19.	1912	Jacob Myers, straw.....	17 50
July 19.	1913	Catherine Lanergan, washing.....	8 52
July 20.	1914	Patrick Mansfield, labor on farm.....	22 81
July 21.	1915	Catherine Barker, attendance in hall	26 33

Items of Expenditure.—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
1853.			
July 26,	1916	John Nagle, attendance in hall.....	\$19 35
July 26,	1917	Thomas B. Elliott, salary as Assistant Physician.....	150 00
July 27,	1918	Lucy Swan, attendance in ward.....	10 00
July 27,	1919	Lawson Harding, 53 cords wood.....	69 50
July 28,	1920	Isaac H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
July 30,	1921	Henrietta Frank, service in dining room.....	27 96
July 30,	1922	J. H. Vajen, hardware.....	18 90
July 30,	1923	Munson & Co., groceries.....	4 75
	1924	Werden & Chamberlain, stationery.....	9 06
	1925	Jacob Lindley, queensware.....	14 25
NEW SERIES OF WARRANTS.			
Aug. 1,	1	H. Campbell, provisions.....	11 38
Aug. 4,	2	W. J. Forshee, farm blacksmithing.....	16 66
Aug. 4,	3	J. M. Talbott, dry goods.....	12 05
Aug. 4,	4	Chas. W. Whitcomb, attendance to August 1st.....	30 00
Aug. 4,	5	Lewis Subreek, attendance.....	17 42
Aug. 4,	6	Gottlieb Harrison, attendance to August 1, 1853.....	18 06
Aug. 4,	7	James D. Ilon, night watch.....	20 00
Aug. 4,	8	James Tarlton, attendance to August 1, 1853.....	16 73
Aug. 4,	9	John Eccarius, farm labor.....	24 73
Aug. 4,	10	Walter L. Ramsey, plumbing.....	323 50
Aug. 5,	11	A. M. Britton, cow.....	33 00
Aug. 5,	12	A. M. Britton, beef.....	216 45
Aug. 5,	13	William Bunyan, buggy and harness.....	190 00
Aug. 5,	14	S. S. & W. Wood, Physiological Journal.....	15 00
Aug. 5,	15	George Lowe, market buggy.....	85 00
Aug. 5,	16	G. L. Rude, blacksmithing.....	4 95
Aug. 5,	17	Hannaman & Duzan, drugs and medicines.....	11 56
Aug. 5,	18	J. H. Vajen, hardware.....	12 04
Aug. 5,	19	S. Merrill, stationery.....	7 08
Aug. 5,	20	Kitchen & Blake, dry goods.....	15 52
Aug. 5,	21	Kirland & Fitzgibbon, coffee.....	17 58
Aug. 5,	22	Charles Rommel, repairs on harness.....	5 50
Aug. 5,	23	R. S. Goode, provisions.....	105 42
Aug. 5,	24	Langsdale & Barth, groceries.....	160 68
Aug. 5,	25	Munson & Brother, pans for kitchen.....	5 25
Aug. 5,	26	Drum & Anderson, dry goods.....	33 70
Aug. 5,	27	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	7 65
Aug. 5,	28	Weaver & Williams, coffins.....	63 50
Aug. 5,	29	H. Parrish, dry goods.....	21 81
Aug. 5,	30	P. McNaught, shoes.....	3 60
Aug. 6,	31	Jacob Arnold, principal cook.....	50 00
Aug. 6,	32	J. C. Bassett, carpenter work.....	37 50
	33	Christ. Wachstetter, washing clothes.....	26 61
	34	George Daniel Tifer, sewer to Eagle Creek for old building.....	200 00
Aug. 5,	35	Thomas Dennin, labor on farm.....	56 30
Aug. 8,	36	I. H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Aug. 10,	37	Lewis Darnal, wood.....	35 62
Aug. 11,	38	J. Wright, wood.....	54 75
Aug. 12,	39	Jane Gunning, attendance in ward.....	30 00
Aug. 12,	40	Maria Sawyer, principal seamstress.....	20 00
Aug. 19,	41	E. Thomas, attendance in wards.....	22 58
Aug. 19,	42	Thomas D. Hassey, attendance in wards.....	26 00
Aug. 19,	43	James G. Ratston, attendance in wards.....	20 00
Aug. 20,	44	Peter G. Wetzel, labor (gardener).....	16 26
Aug. 20,	45	John Nagle, attendance in wards.....	15 00
	46	Charles Geoppe, baking.....	40 00
Aug. 20,	47	William Kennedy, engineering.....	95 00
Aug. 20,	48	Henry Bercher, farm labor.....	11 97
Aug. 20,	49	L. L. Gillet, supervisor in female wards.....	25 00
Aug. 20,	50	J. C. Utly, attendance in wards.....	16 33
Aug. 20,	51	Lucy Swan, attendance in wards.....	10 00
Aug. 20,	52	Catharine Barker, attendance in wards.....	20 00
	53	Mary Lawry, attendance.....	80 00
Aug. 20,	54	Isabella Lawry, attendance in wards.....	20 00
Aug. 20,	55	Mary Murphy, attendance.....	80 00
	56	Mrs. Carlisle, attendance.....	37 10
Aug. 20,	57	Worthy Ha-sy, attendance.....	16 00
Aug. 20,	58	Lena Wennemacker, attendance and ironing.....	16 00
	59	Elizabeth Leekert, attendance and washing.....	24 00
Aug. 20,	60	Christ. Wachstetter, attendance and washing.....	5 51
Aug. 20,	61	Clarissa Hayden, attendance.....	8 75
Aug. 20,	62	Eliza Leekert, attendance.....	7 22
Aug. 20,	63	Mrs. Wetzel, attendance and washing.....	4 90

Items of Expenditure.—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
1853.			
Aug. 20,	64	Perry Valentine, attendance and assistant cook.....	\$7 74
Aug. 22,	65	I. H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Aug. 30,	66	Nicholas Poland, wood.....	28 62
Sept. 1,	67	Jacob Arnold, principal cook.....	25 00
Sept. 2,	68	John Eccarius, labor on farm.....	14 00
Sept. 3,	69	Isaac H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Sept. 3,	70	Isaac H. Shimer, Steward's salary.....	125 00
Sept. 3,	71	Mary Wright, salary as Matron.....	75 00
Sept. 3,	72	James Marr, wood.....	15 00
	73	Theodore & Springstien, lime for sewer.....	8 02
Sept. 7,	74	David Faucet, groceries.....	41 70
Sept. 7,	75	John Nagle, attendance.....	15 00
Sept. 7,	76	A. M. Britton, beef.....	250 17
Sept. 8,	77	Geo. Daniel Fiefer.....	168 20
Sept. 8,	78	G. W. Mears, brick for sewer.....	122 40
Sept. 10,	79	Gottlieb Harrison, attendance in ward.....	18 06
Sept. 12,	80	Jacob Lindley, queensware.....	21 47
Sept. 12,	81	Browning & Mayer, groceries.....	99 16
Sept. 12,	82	Elder & Harkness, printing.....	5 50
Sept. 12,	83	G. W. Johnson, groceries.....	18 82
Sept. 13,	84	Fred. Kessell, painting old building.....	38 45
Sept. 13,	85	Grose & Michael, groceries.....	16 25
Sept. 13,	86	H. J. Horn, dry goods.....	17 88
Sept. 13,	87	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	15 06
Sept. 13,	88	S. Merrill, stationery.....	3 50
Sept. 13,	89	B. S. Goode, groceries.....	77 81
Sept. 13,	90	John Carlisle, flour.....	207 20
Sept. 13,	91	Anthony Defrees, shoes.....	38 80
Sept. 13,	92	Anthony Defrees, shoes.....	42 75
Sept. 13,	93	H. Parrish, dry goods.....	11 78
Sept. 13,	94	Walter L. Ramsey, plumbing for old building.....	51 25
Sept. 13,	95	McCord & Wheatley, lumber for repair.....	13 39
Sept. 13,	96	H. Wright, groceries.....	14 52
Sept. 13,	97	Seaton & Holman, dry goods.....	42 87
Sept. 13,	98	Craighead & Browning, drugs.....	29 19
Sept. 13,	99	Geo. Lowe, repairs on buggy.....	2 50
Sept. 13,	100	J. H. Vajen, hardware.....	5 80
Sept. 13,	101	C. Rommel, harness repairs.....	2 55
Sept. 13,	102	Hannaman & Duzan, medicines.....	42 33
Sept. 13,	103	Hannaman & Duzan, oil, &c.....	43 90
Sept. 13,	104	E. Thomas, attendance.....	17 76
Sept. 13,	105	H. D. Hassey, attendance.....	20 00
Sept. 23,	106	James Findley, farm labor.....	10 84
Sept. 14,	107	Dr. McCullough, Assistant Physician.....	150 00
Sept. 15,	107	C. W. Whitcomb, attendance in ward.....	19 19
Sept. 15,	108	James Dillon, attendance at night.....	16 77
Sept. 16,	109	William Clements, wood.....	15 00
Sept. 15,	110	J. C. Bassett, carpenter work and repairs.....	45 50
Sept. 16,	111	Perry Valentine, assistant cook.....	18 10
Sept. 19,	112	I. H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Sept. 26,	113	John Frazy, wood.....	30 00
Sept. 27,	114	Charlotte Thomas, attendance.....	8 00
Sept. 28,	115	Clarissa E. Hayden, house work.....	8 41
Oct. 1,	116	Gottlieb Harrison, attendance in wards.....	20 00
Oct. 1,	117	James Dillon, watchman.....	20 00
Oct. 1,	118	Mary Murphy, attendance.....	20 00
Oct. 3,	119	Elizabeth Leekert, attendance.....	16 00
Oct. 3,	120	Eliza Leekert, attendance.....	16 00
	121	William Larki, farm labor.....	21 12
	122	Charlotte Thomas, attendance and house work.....	8 00
Oct. 4,	123	Christ. Wachstetter, attendance.....	27 50
Oct. 5,	124	Lena Wenneston, ironing.....	16 00
Oct. 5,	125	Mrs. Wetzel, attendance.....	16 00
Oct. 5,	126	Thomas G. Ralston, attendance.....	40 00
Oct. 5,	127	Chas. W. Whitcomb, attendance.....	20 00
Oct. 5,	128	Marion Long, attendance.....	22 00
Oct. 5,	129	W. J. Forshee, blacksmithing.....	15 57
Oct. 5,	130	G. W. Johnson, groceries.....	27 50
Oct. 5,	131	A. M. Britton, beef.....	168 45
Oct. 5,	132	B. S. Goode, groceries.....	58 70
Oct. 5,	133	P. McNaught, shoes.....	5 60
Oct. 5,	134	Henry S. Kellogg, hardware.....	4 00
Oct. 5,	135	Samuel Patterson, flour.....	23 70
Oct. 5,	136	Kitchen & Blake, merchandise.....	11 80
Oct. 5,	137	W. H. Talbott, merchandise.....	1 00
Oct. 5,	138	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	103 93
Oct. 5,	139	Jacob Lindley, queensware.....	6 00
Oct. 5,	140	J. M. Talbott, merchandise.....	192 31

Items of Expenditure.—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
1853.			
Oct. 5,	141	H. J. Horn, merchandise	\$34 63
Oct. 5,	142	Ketcham & Merrill, merchandise.....	7 95
Oct. 5,	143	S. Merrill, stationery.....	12 75
Oct. 5,	144	Werden & Chamberlain, stationery.....	11 30
Oct. 5,	145	Coal Company, coal	275 00
Oct. 5,	146	J. F. Fairbanks, shoes.....	29 50
Oct. 5,	147	Weaver & Williams, coffins	25 00
Oct. 5,	148	D. C. Duvall, merchandise.....	13 03
Oct. 5,	149	Hannaman & Duzan, oil	38 35
Oct. 5,	150	J. W. Holland, provisions.....	5 60
Oct. 5,	151	Hannaman & Duzan, medicines.....	13 49
Oct. 5,	152	H. F. West, stationery	3 20
Oct. 5,	153	Craighead & Browning, drugs	7 67
Oct. 5,	154	W. & H. Glenn, merchandise.....	14 20
Oct. 6,	155	Robert Lowry, labor on farm.....	24 25
Oct. 6,	156	H. Hamilton, labor on farm	12 13
Oct. 6,	157	J. C. Bassett, carpenters' repairs.....	39 00
Oct. 7,	158	Edward Thomas, attendance.....	25 00
Oct. 8,	159	I. H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Oct. 10,	160	James Tarlton, attendance.....	33 40
	161	(Order Outstanding.)	
	162	Marion Long, attendance.....	8 23
	163	James Finley, attendance.....	14 00
	164	(No order to this number.)	
	165	(Order outstanding.)	
	166	I. H. Shimer, current expenses	100 00
			<hr/> \$38,925 50

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1853. }

To the Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane :

The undersigned Treasurer of State, and *ex-officio* Treasurer of the Hospital, herewith submits his report of receipts and disbursements on account of Hospital Buildings, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1853 :

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1852	\$11,385 43
Appropriation for 1853.....	28,000 00
	<hr/> \$39,385 43
There has been paid at the Treasury, for Hospital Buildings, during the year.....	19,212 93
	<hr/>
Amount on hand	\$20,172 50

The undersigned herewith submits his statement of the names of persons to whom he has paid money on orders of the Board, and upon what account such payments have been made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH NEWLAND,
Treasurer of State.

Payments on account of Hospital Buildings.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
1852.		PAID BY J. P. DRAKE, FORMER TREASURER	
Nov. 9,	32	J. J. B. Stampley, stone and stone-masonry.....	\$1,036 32
Nov. 10,	33	Theodore & Springstien, brick and brick-work.....	234 00
Nov. 12,	34	Madison and Indianapolis R. R. Co., freight.....	26 00
Nov. 13,	35	Pendergast & Hargis, carpenter work.....	200 00
Nov. 13,	36	T. W. Hargis, carpenter-work.....	7 50
Nov. 13,	37	Enos Pendergast, carpenter-work.....	36 00
Nov. 13,	38	D. Kreglis, lumber.....	41 82
Nov. 23,	39	J. & J. B. Stampley, stone and stone-work.....	24 24
Nov. 26,	40	W. H. Evans, 35,000 shingles.....	70 00
Dec. 7,	41	William Patterson, stone ashler.....	132 92
Dec. 7,	42	J. B. Stampley, stone and stone-masonry.....	300 00
Dec. 8,	43	Theodore & Springstein, brick and masonry.....	300 30
Dec. 8,	44	J. & J. B. Stampley, stone-masonry.....	497 17
Dec. 9,	45	Pendergast & Hargis, carpenter-work.....	332 67
Dec. 10,	46	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	260 00
Dec. 11,	47	Kingsbury & Tapscott, castings for window sills.....	191 58
Dec. 11,	48	G. G. Smith, wrought iron hinges, &c.....	35 38
Dec. 14,	49	J. H. Vajen, hardware and nails.....	61 08
Dec. 28,	50	Madison and Indianapolis R. R. Co., freights and stone.....	16 00
1853.			
Jan. 5,	51	J. B. & J. N. Holmes, lumber.....	110 29
		PAID BY ELIJAH NEWLAND, PRESENT TREASURER	\$3,764 17
Feb. 11,	52	Muir & Kemper, shingles.....	7 00
Feb. 28,	53	Griswold & Wiseman, lumber.....	7 20
March 2,	54	Pendergast & Hargis, carpenter-work.....	192 97
March 2,	55	Pendergast & Hargis, carpenter-work.....	48 00
March 3,	56	F. Kessell, painting.....	42 00
March 21,	57	Joseph Marquis, hauling lumber.....	6 75
April 8,	58	Theodore & Springstein, brick and brick-masonry.....	197 78
April 9,	59	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	400 00
	60		
April 9,	61	Brouse, Lockwood & Co.....	304 40
April 9,	62	J. B. & J. N. Holmes, lumber.....	501 26
April 12,	63	F. Kessell, painting.....	35 60
April 16,	64	Nixon Hughes.....	4 20
April 26,	65	Madison and Indianapolis R. R. Co., freights.....	16 90
	66	(No order to this number.)	
April 26,	67	J. B. Stump & Co., stone work.....	520 12
April 28,	68	W. Scott, hauling stone.....	1 00
April 28,	69	Nixon Hughes, hauling stone.....	1 40
April 28,	70	John Clemens, hauling stone.....	1 88
May 10,	71	Madison and Indianapolis R. R. Co., freight and stone.....	8 00
May 10,	72	John Fike, freight and stone.....	3 50
May 14,	73	Christian Clöffy, hauling.....	6 75
May 21,	74	J. H. Vajen, hardware.....	60 43
May 26,	75	William Patterson, stone ashler.....	245 75
	76	John B. Stump, piling stone.....	8 75
May 26,	77	J. B. Stump, balance on stone.....	24 77
May 26,	78	J. B. Stump, stone and stone-masonry.....	143 06
May 27,	79	Theodore & Springstien, brick and brick masonry.....	1,073 00
May 28,	80	J. K. & D. Root, castings.....	457 15
May 28,	81	Brouse & Lockwood, carpenter-work.....	53 83
May 28,	82	Patrick Mansfield, labor.....	5 00
May 28,	83	John Hopperman, labor.....	5 00
May 28,	84	Thomas Ryan, labor.....	4 06
May 28,	85	Daniel Reagan, labor.....	18 75
May 28,	86	Michael Hollain, labor.....	4 37
May 28,	87	Frederic Kissell, painting.....	45 88
May 28,	88	John Fike, hauling stone.....	12 00
May 28,	89	E. Pendergast, carpenter-work.....	14 88
July 5,	90	Theodore & Springstien, laying brick.....	2,040 90
July 6,	91	Brouse, Lockwood & Gentle, carpenter-work.....	96 28
July 7,	92	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	225 00
July 7,	93	Craighead & Browning, paints and oil.....	38 00
July 7,	94	Michael Hollain, labor.....	25 93
July 7,	95	J. H. Vajen, hardware.....	37 79
July 7,	96	Thomas Graham, labor.....	27 12
July 7,	97	Daniel Reagan, labor.....	40 62
July 7,	98	James Faulkner, water tables and setting same.....	568 16
July 9,	99	Craighead & Browning, articles for new building.....	14 02
July 16,	100	H. S. Kellogg, merchandise.....	65 29
Aug. 3,	101	Theodore & Springstien, brick and brick-laying.....	1,177 50

Payments on Account of Hospital Buildings.—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid, and on what Account.	Amount.
1853.			
Aug. 3,	102	John Holmes, lumber	\$424 96
Aug. 3,	103	Brouse & Co., carpenter work	78 32
Aug. 3,	104	G. L. Rude, blacksmithing	25 28
Aug. 3,	105	James Falkner, stone and stone work	177 13
Aug. 3,	106	Thomas Graham, carpenter work	37 63
Aug. 3,	107	Daniel Reagan, labor	29 37
Aug. 5,	108	J. H. Vajen, hardware	11 32
Aug. 15,	109	Henry Spoon, wood for steaming lumber	65 20
Aug. 29,	110	Jacob Hoover, wood for steaming lumber	24 00
Sept. 6,	111	Brouse & Co., carpenter work	275 00
Sept. 6,	112	Joseph Curzon, services as architect	150 00
Sept. 6,	113	Theodore & Spingstein, brick and brick work	1,981 44
Sept. 6,	114	J. B. & J. N. Holmes, lumber	493 10
Sept. 7,	115	Thomas Graham, carpenter work	35 83
Sept. 7,	116	Frederic Kessell, painting	52 60
Sept. 7,	117	Pratt & Kreglo, lumber	21 65
Sept. 7,	118	Henry S. Kellogg, hardware	104 64
Sept. 7,	119	Walker & Vandegrift, lumber	121 32
Sept. 8,	120	J. Franklin, lumber	45 76
Sept. 8,	121	Samuel Keesee, labor	9 56
Sept. 8,	122	Daniel Reagan, carpenter work	37 50
Sept. 8,	123	J. H. Vajen, hardware	19 67
Sept. 13,	124	Craighead & Browning, drugs	11 15
Oct. 5,	125	Brouse & Co., carpenter work	214 00
Oct. 5,	126	J. Holmes, wood	50 00
Oct. 5,	127	J. B. & J. N. Holmes, lumber	110 00
Oct. 5,	128	Theodore & Spingstein, brick work	968 18
Oct. 5,	129	Joseph Curzon, services as architect	75 00
Oct. 5,	130	Daniel Reagan, carpenter work	29 38
Oct. 5,	131	Samuel Keesee, labor	28 44
Oct. 5,	132	Craighead & Browning, drugs	34 12
Oct. 5,	133	A. Haugh & Son, hardware	114 96
Oct. 5,	134	John D. Defrees, printing	5 00
Oct. 5,	135	A. Wallace, cement	6 50
Oct. 5,	136	J. K. & D. Root, castings	506 52
Oct. 5,	137	A. Graydon, hardware	35 25
Oct. 6,	138	J. S. Athon, traveling expenses	11 35
Oct. 7,	139	W. A. Bradshaw, freights on stone	137 75
Oct. 20,	140	Insane Hospital, hauling	2 00
Oct. 23,	141	I. H. Shimer, hauling	14 65
Total			\$19,212 93

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

The following articles were made during the year in the female department:

182 Dresses,	39 Bed-ticks,
10 Skirts,	4 Bed-quilts,
25 Chemise,	26 Table-cloths,
30 Coats,	53 Shirts,
22 Vests,	187 Towels,
59 Pantaloons,	9 Sacks,
13 Drawers,	27 Curtains,
10 Night-dresses,	53 Comfortables,
302 Sheets,	50 Pounds Carpet-rags.
105 Pillow-cases,	

HOSPITAL GARDEN.

CR.

By 27 gallons Strawberries, at \$1 25 per gallon.....	\$32 75
By 1,500 bunches Radishes, at 3c. per bunch.....	45 00
By 600 bunches Green Onions, at 3c. per bunch.....	18 00
By 2,700 heads Lettuce, at 1½c. per head.	40 50
By 2,250 heads Cabbage, at 4c. per head.....	94 00
By 350 heads Celery, at 5c. per head.....	17 50
By 60 bushels Dry Onions, at \$1 per bushel.....	60 00
By 4 bushels Spring Greens, at 25c. per bushel	1 00
By 24 bushels Peas, at \$1 60 per bushel.....	38 40
By 40 bushels Green Beans, at 75c. per bushel.....	30 00
By 6 bushels Dry Beans, at \$1 per bushel.....	6 00
By 110 bushels Tomatoes, at \$1 per bushels.....	110 00
By 32 bushels Cucumbers, at 75c. per bushel	24 00
By 4 barrels Pickles, at \$7 60 per barrel.....	30 40
By 6 loads Pumpkins, at \$1 50 per load.....	9 00
By 52 bushels Beets, at 75c. per bushel.....	39 00
By 100 Egg Plants, at 5c. each.....	5 00
By 250 Watermelons, at 10c. each.....	25 00
By 51 bushels Turnips, at 60c. per bushel.....	30 60
By 25 bushels Carrots, at 60c. per bushel.....	15 00
By 70 bushels Sweet Potatoes, at \$1 per bushel.....	70 00
By 5 bushels Radishes, at 75c. per bushel.....	3 75
By 30 bunches Parsley, at 5c. per bunch.....	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$747 40

DR.

To labor of Gardener.....	\$206 00
To Seeds.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$216 00
Total receipts	\$529 00

I. H. SHIMER, *Steward.*

HOSPITAL FARM.

CR.

By 15,300 pounds of Pork, at \$350 per hundred.....	\$535 50
By 1,000 bushels Corn, at 30c. per bushel.....	300 00
By 300 bushels Oats, at 30c. per bushel.....	90 00
By 800 bushels Irish Potatoes, at 30c. per bushel.....	240 00
By 16 tons Hay, at \$8 per ton.....	128 00
By 400 shocks Corn Fodder, at 10c. per shock.....	40 00
By 15 loads Straw, at 50c. per load	7 50
By 400 bushels Apples, at 25c. per bushel.....	100 00
By 21,920 quarts milk, at 3c. per quart.....	657 60
Total	<u>\$2,098 60</u>

DR.

To repairs.....	\$50 00
To 100 bushels Shorts, at 30c.....	30 00
To 1 Milk Cow.....	33 00
Probable cost of all labor done on farm by patients and hired help.....	335 00
Total.....	<u>\$448 00</u>
Amount of receipts.....	\$1,655 60

Abstract of the Steward's account for the year ending October 31st, 1853:

Total amount of warrants drawn on the Hospital for the year ending October 31st, 1853.....	\$38,925 50
Total amount issued for the year.....	38,972 94
Amount of warrants issued and not drawn Oct. 31, 1852	33 93
Amount of warrants issued and not drawn Oct. 31, 1853	84 87

The amount paid out, as above, is as follows:

Cash paid for repairs	\$1,709 64
Cash paid for groceries.....	2,494 06
Cash paid for attendance.....	6,203 82
Cash paid for salaries	1,521 63
Cash paid for furnishing.....	1,814 16
Cash paid for books and stationery.....	269 30
Cash paid for traveling expenses.....	79 09
Cash paid for provision.....	4,102 15
Cash paid for fuel.....	999 94
Cash paid for lights and oil.....	719 35
Cash paid for merchandise.....	3,346 68
Cash paid for commissioners	377 64
Cash paid for flour	1,074 87
Cash paid for postage	85 23
Cash paid for improvements.....	870 12
Cash paid for medicine	280 63
Cash paid for funeral expenses.....	63 50
Cash paid for patients on discharge.....	208 35
Cash paid for freight	38 15
Cash paid for engravings of Hospital.....	149 00
Cash paid for loan Sinking Fund.....	13,088 30
Cash paid for sundries	280 39

	<hr/>	\$38,776 00
Amount in Steward's hands.....		149 50
Total		<hr/> \$38,925 50

I. H. SHIMER, *Steward.*

TABLE NO, I.

Number in Hospital.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Remaining in Hospital at the close of year ending Oct. 31, 1852.....	159	81	78
Admitted during the past year.....	156	74	82
Whole number during the year.....	315	155	160
There have been discharged—			
Recovered.....	86	47	39
Improved.....	35	14	21
Unimproved.....	17	9	8
Died.....	14	7	7
Total number discharged during year....	152	77	75
Remaining at the Hospital, Oct. 31, 1853.....	163	78	85

TABLE NO. III.

Probable Causes of Insanity in 570 Cases.

CAUSES.	Total.	Males.	Females
Unknown	72	47	25
Ill health of various kinds	48	18	30
Religious excitement and anxieties	43	18	25
Constitutional	35	14	21
Puerperal	33	.....	33
Epilepsy.....	28	21	7
Domestic afflictions.....	27	7	20
"Spiritual Rappings,"	26	17	9
Disappointment in love.....	22	10	12
Masturbation	20	19	1
Intemperate drinking.....	17	17	.....
Fatigue and anxiety	21	10	5
Excessive use of tobacco	16	10	6
Intense application.....	16	13	3
Ill treatment from relatives.....	12	7	8
Abuse from drunken husbands.....	11	.....	11
Suppression of menses.....	9	.....	9
Loss of sleep and exposure	9	7	2
Loss of property.....	9	8	1
Jealousy.....	7	1	6
Followed fever.....	8	6	2
Disappointed ambition.....	7	6	1
Seduction	5	.....	5
Cessation of menses	5	.....	5
Loss of children.....	4	1	3
Defective education and dissipation.....	4	1	3
Injury to the head	4	4	.....
Dyspepsia	4	1	3
Husbands in California	3	.....	3
Death of husbands.....	3	.....	3
Excessive lactation.....	3	.....	3
Spinal irritation	3	1	2
Excessive use of quinine.....	3	2	1
False accusation.....	3	3	.....
Want of occupation.....	2	2	.....
Violent temper.....	2	1	1
Mexican war excitement	2	2	.....

Probable Causes of Insanity.—Continued.

CAUSES.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Millerism.....	2	...	2
Pulmonary disease.....	2	...	2
Sterility.....	2	...	2
Erysipelas.....	2	...	2
Emigration and disappointment,.....	2	2	...
Nephritis.....	2	1	1
Excessive venery.....	2	2	...
Surgical operation.....	1	1	...
Reading vile books.....	1	1	...
Mesmerism.....	2	2	...
Opposition in marriage.....	1	...	1
Coup de soleil.....	1	1	...
Confinement in jail.....	1	...	1
Fright.....	1	...	1
Use of Thompsonian medicine.....	1	1	...
Political excitement..	1	1	...
Total.....	570	289	281

TABLE NO. IV.

Occupations.

MEN.

Farmers	147
Laborers	28
Merchants	6
Students	7
Clerks	8
Shoemakers	5
Blacksmiths	5
Physicians	2
Teachers	10
Tailors	6
Wagonmakers	5
Plasterers	3
Brewer	1
Miner	1
Coopers	7
Chairmakers	2
Clergymen	3
Pumpmakers	2
Musician	1
Hatters	2
Printer	1
Brickmaker	1
Stonemason	1
Saddlers	2
Machinist's apprentice	1
Butcher	1
Wood-merchant	1
Soldier	1
Carpenters	10
Fuller	1
Gunsmiths	3
Manufacturer	1
Cabinetmakers	2
Weavers	2
Hunter	1
No occupation	9
Total	289

Occupations—Continued.

WOMEN.

Housework.....	229
School girls	23
Tailoresses	9
Teachers	10
Mantuamakers	2
Milliners.....	4
No occupation	4
<hr/>	
Total	281

TABLE NO. V.

Civil Condition.

Married.....	318
Single.....	222
Widowers.....	10
Widows.....	20
Total	570

TABLE NO. VI.

Diseases that have proved fatal during the year.

Epilepsy.....	2
Pulmonary consumption.....	1
Tetanus	1
Congestion of the brain.	1
Congestive fever.....	1
Dysentery	1
Apoplexy.....	1
Metostasis of acute rheumatism	1
Tabes mesenterica.....	1
Inanition	1
Scrofula.....	1
Suicide	2
Total	14

TABLE NO. VII.

The ages of Patients when admitted.

Under 20 years.....	46
From 20 to 25 years.....	106
From 25 to 30 years.....	103
From 30 to 35 years.....	99
From 35 to 40 years.....	66
From 40 to 45 years.....	55
From 45 to 50 years.....	42
From 50 to 55 years.....	29
From 55 to 60 years.....	11
From 60 to 65 years.....	9
From 65 to 70 years.....	2
From 70 to 75 years.....	2
Total.....	570

TABLE NO. VIII.

Showing the Nativity of Patients.

State of Indiana.....	156
State of Ohio	87
State of Kentucky.....	73
State of Virginia.....	47
State of Pennsylvania	43
State of North Carolina	32
State of New York.....	29
State of South Carolina	7
State of Maryland.....	6
State of Tennessee	5
State of Vermont.....	5
State of Massachusetts.....	5
State of New Jersey	4
State of Connecticut.....	2
State of Georgia	2
State of Michigan.....	1
State of New Hampshire.....	1
State of Maine	2
State of Mississippi	1
State of Missouri.....	1
District of Columbia.....	1
Germany.....	25
Ireland	18
England.....	7
Scotland	6
Switzerland.....	1
Prussia	1
Russia	1
Canada	2
Belgium.....	1
Total	570

TABLE NO. IX.

Profession of Religion of Patients.

Methodist	125
Presbyterian	45
Baptist	39
Christian	33
Friend	25
Catholic	25
Lutheran.....	8
Episcopalian	7
Reformer.....	8
United Brethren.....	7
Universalist.....	5
New Light.....	3
Mormon	1
Seceder	1
New Jerusalem.....	1
African Methodist.....	1
Making no profession, or not ascertained	236
<hr/>	
Total	570



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE WARDEN

OF THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON

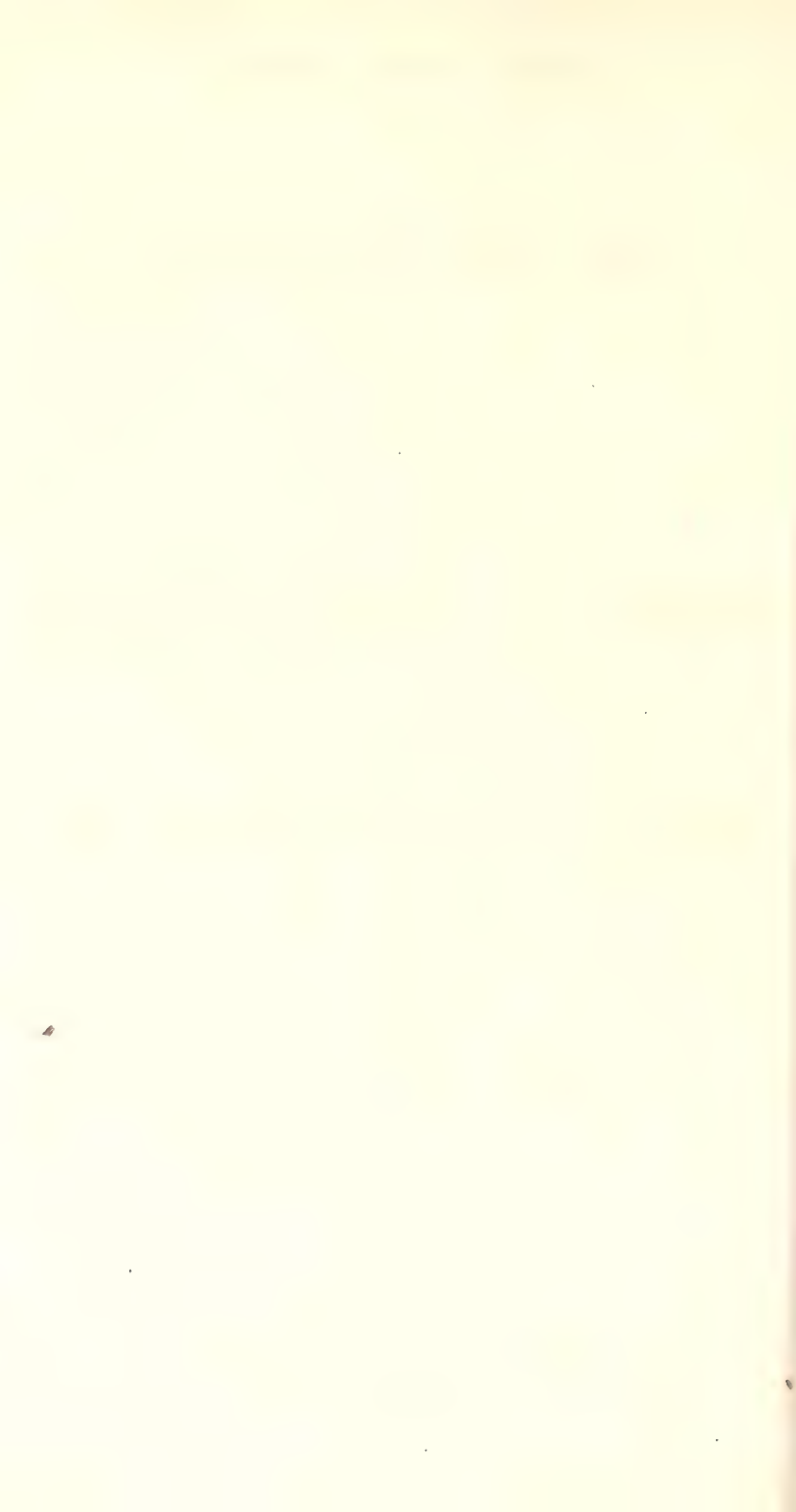
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1853.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.



WARDEN'S REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT:

In obedience to your direction, I herewith submit my Annual Report as Warden of the Indiana State Prison, for 'the current year ending Nov. 30, 1853.

The buildings referred to by my predecessor in his last Annual Report have been completed, and are in the use of the Institution.

The sewer designed to convey the contents of the privy to the Ohio River has been finished, but its utility has not yet been tested, for want of a force pump. I am happy, however, to say that a pump is now being constructed, and will be ready for use in a short time.

The privy building is also completed, and adds very much to the convenience of the establishment.

Forty additional cells have been erected since the last Annual Report, on the west side of the guard-house. They are, however, not yet in condition to be occupied by the convicts, and consequently are of no use to us in their unfinished state.

For want of room we have been under the necessity of placing two men, in many cases, in the same cell, and still we have by far too many left in the cell hall for either comfort or safety; and I would most earnestly urge upon your Excellency the importance of remedying this evil as speedily as possible.

The prison yard has recently been much improved by grading, paving and draining—adding very much to the beauty and comfort of the place.

The convicts are employed as follows: About thirty cutting wood, twelve in manufacturing woolen and cotton goods, twenty-two making saddle-trees, twenty-five at wagon-making, seventy-five coopering fourteen blacksmithing, ten tailoring, seven carpentering, six stone-cutting, five in the car shop, four about the cell house, six about the kitchen and bake house, four about the mill and engine, some five or

six on the prison yard; the remainder of them are employed at different work on the lessee's farm, and a few about the city of Jeffersonville.

The prisoners have been amply furnished with good and wholesome food and comfortable clothing. They have not been unreasonably or over-worked. There are at the date of this report two hundred and fifty-one prisoners in this Prison.

The Physician, Dr. Curran, is very prompt in the discharge of his professional duties—visiting the Prison once every day, and oftener when necessary. I would refer you to his report for a statement of the sanitary condition of the establishment.

The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Woods, preaches to the convicts once every Sabbath. They seem generally to be interested in his labors. He also spends the entire day on the Sabbath visiting the cells and conversing with the men. I believe he is doing good; and he frequently visits the Prison during the week.

I would earnestly call the attention of your Excellency to the Chaplain's suggestion on the subject of lighting the cell hall. I deem it a matter of much importance to the convicts and keepers, and indeed to all concerned, and hope some means will be adopted to accomplish this desirable end as soon as possible.

In justice to those who are employed as officers about the Prison, I am happy to state that they are attentive to their respective duties, and are always prompt to render the Warden all the aid in their power, in enforcing the rules and preserving order among the convicts.

In conclusion, while I am free to admit that our condition is not, in every respect, what we could desire, I still believe that our State Prison will compare favorably with any similar institution, in the good health, orderly conduct and obedience to law among the convicts, and the general harmony of the officers.

The following tables are referred to, as exhibiting in detail all matters of general interest connected with the Prison.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. MILLER,
Warden of the Indiana State Prison.

TABLE NO. I,

Showing the number of Prisoners, 30th November, 1853.

Total in confinement, as per report of 30th November, 1852....	217
Since received.....	142
Fugitives retaken.....	7
	<hr/> 366
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	66
Discharged by pardon.....	21
Discharged by escape	21
Discharged by death.....	7
Remanded back for new trial.....	1
	<hr/> 115
Total.....	<hr/> 251

TABLE NO. II.

Showing the Nature of the Offenses.

Offenses against Property.....	202
Offenses against Persons	48
Offenses against Person and Property.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	251

TABLE NO. III.

Showing their different Crimes and number of each.

For murder.....	18
For manslaughter.....	7
For rape.....	5
For assault and battery with intent to murder, burglary and grand larceny.....	1
For assault and battery with intent to kill.....	2
For grand larceny.....	103
For petit larceny.....	14
For larceny.....	23
For robbery.....	3
For burglary.....	13
For forgery.....	23
For arson.....	8
For horse stealing.....	1
For receiving stolen goods.....	6
For bigamy.....	2
For perjury.....	1
For obtaining goods under false pretences.....	2
For assault and battery with intent to rape.....	7
For burglary and grand larceny.....	1
For assault and battery with intent to murder.....	6
For robbing United States Mail.....	1
For placing obstruction on railway.....	1

TABLE NO. IV.

Showing the names of the Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence since 30th November, 1852, up to 30th November, 1853.

No.	Name of Convicts.	Date of Discharge.
1	James Miligan.....	Jan. 3, 1853.
2	Neal Read.....	Jan. 8, 1853.
3	Samuel Mann.....	Feb. 21, 1853.
4	John Werle.....	Feb. 23, 1853.
5	Francis Perria.....	Feb. 28, 1853.
6	Andrew Vaderman.....	Mar. 7, 1853.
7	Allen Woods.....	Mar. 8, 1853.
8	Merida Kesterson.	Mar. 8, 1853.
9	John Bare.....	Mar. 10, 1853.
10	James Guinea.....	Mar. 16, 1853.
11	John Stewart.....	Mar. 16, 1853.
12	Charles Swartze	Mar. 19, 1853.
13	Jacob Swall	Mar. 37, 1853.
14	John Thompson.....	April 2, 1853.
15	Nathan Nowland.	April 6, 1853.
16	Thomas Dougherty.....	April 14, 1853.
17	Morgan Harbin.....	April 21, 1853.
18	Martin Markoff.....	May 2, 1853.
19	Henry Monroe.....	May 3, 1853.
20	Robert Black.....	May 3, 1853.
21	William Matheny.....	May 3, 1853.
22	Philip Beeler.....	May 6, 1853.
23	Abner Miller.....	May 9, 1853.
24	Hiram Briggs.....	May 23, 1853.
25	Daniel Hull	May 24, 1853.
26	Daniel Grant.	June 10, 1853.
27	John W. Keltz.....	July 22, 1853.
28	John Haskins.....	July 25, 1853.
29	William Mahew	Aug. 18, 1853.
30	John Bird.....	Aug. 21, 1853.
31	George South.....	Aug. 25, 1853.
32	Woodford Lawson	Sept. 1, 1853.
33	James Evans.....	Sept. 6, 1853.
34	John H. Ames.....	Sept. 6, 1853.
35	James Smilee.....	Sept. 10, 1853.
36	John Murry.....	Sept. 11, 1853.
37	John Powers.....	Sept. 14, 1853.

TABLE NO. IV—Continued.

No.	Names of Convicts.	Date of Discharge.
38	Abram Newcomb.....	Sept. 14, 1853.
39	James Mabery.....	Sept. 14, 1853.
40	William Morgan.....	Sept. 15, 1853.
41	Patrick Gillespie.....	Sept. 16, 1853.
42	James Payne.....	Sept. 20, 1853.
43	Valentine Huffman.....	Sept. 21, 1853.
44	James H. Fitzpatrick.....	Sept. 24, 1853.
45	John Thompson.....	Sept. 24, 1853.
46	Joseph Davis.....	Sept. 27, 1853.
47	George Walker.....	Sept. 27, 1853.
48	Chester Weston.....	Oct. 2, 1853.
49	Philander Brown.....	Oct. 6, 1853.
50	William Keeper.....	Oct. 7, 1853.
51	Bailam Gillaspie.....	Oct. 9, 1853.
52	William Merrick.....	Oct. 11, 1853.
53	John Dougherty.....	Oct. 11, 1853.
54	Sebastian Stonebraker.....	Oct. 12, 1853.
55	John Smith.....	Oct. 13, 1853.
56	Lazarus Phelps.....	Oct. 14, 1853.
57	James Baker... ..	Oct. 14, 1853.
58	Thomas A. James.....	Oct. 15, 1853.
59	Edward Barrett.....	Oct. 15, 1853.
60	James Bundle.....	Oct. 31, 1853.
61	James Blake.....	Nov. 1, 1853.
62	Cardel Adams.....	Nov. 2, 1853.
63	Thomas N. Jones.....	Nov. 6, 1853.
64	Edmund Dailey.....	Nov. 12, 1853.
65	Ellen Jones.....	Nov. 13, 1853.
66	Enoch Phillips.....	Nov. 20, 1853.

TABLE NO. V.

Showing the names and number of Convicts pardoned since the 30th of November, 1852, to the 30th of November, 1853.

No.	Name of Convict.	Date of Pardon.
1	Landis Coleman.....	Jan. 14, 1853.
2	John Pherigo.....	Jan. 14, 1853.
3	Simon Mayer.....	Jan. 14, 1853.
4	Andrew J. Levi.....	Feb. 9, 1853.
5	David Ackerman.....	Mar. 15, 1853.
6	Samuel Wilson.	Mar. 16, 1853.
7	John D. Jones.....	Mar. 23, 1853.
8	William Pierce.....	Mar. 24, 1853.
9	Benjamin Ayers.....	Apr. 16, 1853.
10	William McLaughlin.....	May 9, 1853.
11	Edward Kirkbride.....	May 11, 1853.
12	Henry Klosmier.....	May 16, 1853.
13	George Atkinson.....	June 6, 1853.
14	John Richards.....	June 10, 1853.
15	Thomas Vaughn.....	July 15, 1853.
16	William Blaze.....	Aug. 11, 1853.
17	Leonard Smith.....	Aug. 26, 1853.
18	Horace G. Golden.....	Aug. 27, 1853.
19	John Porter.....	Sept. 30, 1853.
20	Lewis Minch.....	Oct. 19, 1853.
21	George Keppner.....	Nov. 17, 1853.

John D. Jones and John Richards were pardoned by the President of the United States.

TABLE NO. VI.

Showing number and names of Convicts deceased since last Report.

No.	Name of Convict.	Date of Decease.
1	Olney Tuttle.....	Mar. 13, 1853.
2	Levi Alspaugh.....	May 19, 1853.
3	William Albright.....	July 29, 1853.
4	Jackson Perkins.....	July 31, 1853.
5	Adam Simpson.....	Sept. 25, 1853.
6	George Whitney.....	Nov. 1, 1853.
7	N. Fitch.....	Nov. 12, 1853.

TABLE NO. VII.

Showing the names and number of Convicts escaped.

No.	Name of Convict.	Date of Escape.
1	Robert Barnaby.....	Dec. 22, 1852.
2	John Keltz.....	Feb. 1, 1853.
3	Charles Gates.....	Feb. 8, 1853.
4	Henry Rathburn.....	Feb. 20, 1853.
5	Charles Painter.....	Mar. 29, 1853.
6	George Vaughn.....	May 1, 1853.
7	Francis Ginn.....	May 14, 1853.
8	Daniel Sibert.....	July 26, 1853.
9	Alphonso de Bellville.....	Aug. 10, 1853.
10	Dennis Reese.....	Aug. 10, 1853.
11	Jerry Baker.....	Aug. 26, 1853.
12	John Foster.....	Sept. 1, 1853.
13	E. G. Spencer.....	Sept. 5, 1853.
14	Irvin Delany.....	Sept. 5, 1853.
15	Philip Kesler.....	Sept. 7, 1853.
16	John Blake.....	Oct. 1, 1853.
17	Stephen Perry.....	Nov. 20, 1853.
18	William Simington.....	Nov. 20, 1853.
19	John Booth.....	Nov. 20, 1853.
20	William C. Dewit.....	Nov. 23, 1853.

TABLE NO. VIII.

Showing the Counties Convicts were sent from.

Allen	11
Adams.....	1
Bartholomew.....	3
Clark.....	10
Cass.....	8
Carroll	7
Clay	3
Clinton	1
Dearborn	3
Delaware.....	2
DeKalb	3
Dubois.....	1
Daviess.....	1
Decatur	4
Elkhart	1
Fountain.....	2
Floyd	16
Franklin	4
Greene	1
Gibson	1
Hancock	2
Huntington	1
Harrison	4
Hamilton.....	1
Hendricks.....	1
Henry	2
Jackson.....	3
Jefferson	11
Jennings.....	2
Johnson.....	4
Knox.....	9
Lawrence.....	2
Lagrange	2
Lake	2
Laporte.....	3
Marion	5
Montgomery	2
Madison.....	3
Martin	1
Miami.....	3
Morgan	3
Orange.....	2
Ohio	1
Porter.....	6

Pike	1
Perry	3
Posey	2
Parke	2
Putnam	1
Ripley	4
Rush	1
Randolph	1
Steuben	4
Sullivan	2
Scott	1
Switzerland	3
St. Joseph	3
Spencer	1
Shelby	1
Tippecanoe	8
Vigo	11
Vanderburg	18
Vermillion	1
Wayne	3
Washington	4
Warrick	6
Wabash	9
White	2
Wells	1
<hr/>	
Total	251

TABLE NO. IX.

Showing the Nativity of the Convicts.

Pennsylvania.....	15
Virginia.....	16
New York.....	23
South Carolina.....	4
Louisiana.....	3
Indiana.....	45
Kentucky.....	25
Ohio.....	34
Tennessee.....	5
Maryland.....	3
Connecticut.....	4
Georgia.....	1
Illinois.....	4
Missouri.....	2
Massachusetts.....	3
Maine.....	1
Wales.....	1
England.....	7
Germany.....	16
Ireland.....	23
Canada.....	3
France.....	3
Scotland.....	2
Poland.....	1
Switzerland.....	1
On the Ocean.....	1
New Jersey.....	2
Vermont.....	1
Saxony.....	1
Holland.....	1
Total.....	251

TABLE NO. X.

Showing the Grades of Education of the Convicts.

No education.....	69
Read	48
Read and write.....	120
Common English education.....	14
<hr/>	
Total	251

TABLE NO. XI.

Showing the Habits of Life, as reported by themselves.

Temperate	59
Moderate drinkers	94
Intemperate.....	98
<hr/>	
Total	251

TABLE NO. XII.

Showing their Social Relations.

Married.....	92
Single.....	147
Widowers.....	12
<hr/>	
Total	251

TABLE NO. XIII.

Showing their Race and Sex.

White males.....	234
Black males.....	16
Black females.....	1
<hr/>	
Total	251

TABLE NO. XIV.

Showing the Length of Sentence in this Prison.

For one year.....	17
For one year and six months.....	3
For two years.....	116
For two years and three months.....	1
For two years and six months.....	1
For three years.....	34
For three years and six months.....	1
For four years.....	10
For four years and six months.....	1
For five years.....	29
For six years.....	2
For seven years.....	6
For eight years.....	2
For nine years.....	6
For ten years.....	6
For eleven years.....	4
For twelve years.....	4
For thirteen years.....	1
For fifteen years.....	1
For sixteen years.....	1
For twenty-one years.....	3
For thirty-six years.....	1
For life.....	9
Total.....	251

TABLE NO. XV.

Showing the Age of the Convicts when received in this Prison.

Under twenty years of age.....	29
From twenty to thirty years of age.....	125
From thirty to forty years of age.....	47
From forty to fifty years of age.....	35
From fifty to sixty years of age.....	11
Over sixty years of age.....	3
Total.....	251

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE WARDEN OF INDIANA STATE PRISON :

SIR:—Since my labors commenced among the unfortunate inmates of the Prison, it has been a prime object with me to secure the confidence and good will of the convicts, being well assured that unless I could impress them with the conviction that I was their friend, I had little ground on which to build a hope of being useful to them.

How far I have succeeded in the accomplishment of my object, I can only infer from the patient and respectful attention given by them to my labors on the Sabbath.

My heart has been deeply and painfully affected when looking at the condition of these unfortunate men to whom I minister. They have heads to think with, and hearts to feel; many of them have intellectual faculties, which, if properly developed, would be an ornament to any circle, or do honor to any station. But alas! they are almost entirely given up and abandoned by community, with none to pity or pray for them. This is wrong. These men are our erring brethren; they are citizens of our State; after a few years most of them will be released and return to the bosom of society. Must they come back as bad or even worse than when they were convicted? Much, very much, depends upon the way in which they are treated during their confinement.

Nightly their bodies are confined in the narrow limits of their lonely cells, but their thoughts, unfettered, take as wide a range as those of the freest man on earth; and, when not otherwise employed, are always busy with some plan of escape or the commission of some crime. This must be the case from the very nature of those laws which govern mind. This at once suggests the necessity of furnishing the means of intellectual and moral culture to those men.

Acting upon this conviction, I have obtained a grant from our excellent Governor for augmenting our library, which I am endeavoring to do. Many volumes have been added to the few on hand, and more will yet be provided.

I have within the last few Sabbaths commenced a Bible class, which seems to meet with much favor with a large majority of the convicts. Recently there are many signs of deep seriousness among the inmates, and from the deep interest manifested to hear and read, and the earnest inquiring after the truth by many, I am led to hope that some good is being accomplished.

We, however, labor under a great difficulty, owing to the darkness of the cells in which the convicts are kept. They have but a very small portion of their time to devote to reading, and when the weather is cloudy it is with difficulty that they can see to read at any hour. To light the hall with oil would perhaps endanger the health of the prisoners. The lessee, Mr. Patterson, (who, I am happy to say, gives his cordial consent to any measures which aim at the improvement of the convict), proposes, at a very trifling cost, to light the hall with gas. Certainly this will be thought of sufficient importance to engage the attention of our State Executive. While our public officers are, with a liberality worthy of themselves and of our noble State, appropriating funds to the Lunatic Asylum, and the Institution for the Blind, and other public and benevolent Institutions, surely this small sum will not be withheld from the poor unfortunate convicts of our State's Prison. Humanity, religion and justice to community all demand that those men have light.

LEROY WOODS, *Chaplain*.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 23, 1854.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON, {
Hospital Department, Nov. 30, 1853. }

WARDEN INDIANA STATE PRISON:

SIR:—The undersigned, Physician to the Indiana State Prison, respectfully submits the following report for the latter half of the current year:

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of Physician to the State Prison on the 31st of May, 1853. From that time up to Nov. 30 there were admitted into the Hospital one hundred and eighty patients, of which one hundred and twenty-five were discharged cured, and five died, viz: two of exhaustion, without any apparent organic disease; one of dropsy, of which he was suffering when he came into the Prison; one of pneumonia, and one of typhoid fever.

Much time, trouble and suffering are saved by the judicious plan adopted, of allowing all who are complaining of indisposition to present themselves at the office for examination and prescription; a little timely relief, by early medication and temporary mitigation of labor, in a large majority of cases, restoring them to their wonted health and vigor, and saving them from the gloomy and irksome companionship of suffering in the Hospital.

Considerable inconvenience, discomfort, and in some cases, doubtless, disease, have arisen from the necessity which now exists, and has for some time past existed, of placing two convicts in one cell. Cells originally constructed for the occupancy of one prisoner, like a niche in a solid stone wall, it is obvious cannot be habitually tenanted by two without serious detriment to health.

The rapid increase of convicts is rendering this evil more flagrant

every day; and for this there is no remedy but the immediate construction of an additional number of cells. I should regret exceedingly to see this state of things continue through another summer, as it assuredly must augment the sickness and mortality under the most favorable circumstances.

With this provision, added to the salutary management in all the other departments, nothing, it appears to me, could be added to render the inmates as comfortable and healthy as is compatible with prison life.

Respectfully submitted,

R. CURRAN.

VISITOR'S REPORT.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., Dec. 29, 1853.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT:

SIR: Having received from your Excellency the appointment of "Visitor to the State Prison for the year 1853," I submit the following as my Report:

I cannot see that any good could result from a reiteration of the many valuable suggestions made by my predecessors, in former reports; hence I content myself with a few practical suggestions, &c.

1. The whole interior of the Prison should be kept much cleaner than it is possible to keep it under existing circumstances. The whole area should be well paved with brick, an additional bath-house erected, and then a regular system of cleansing adopted. Each convict should be required to wash his entire person once every week. This would be conducive to health, as well as habits of cleanliness. Cleanliness in the Prison, and among the prisoners, should be regarded as of the first importance.

2. The Warden, as the agent of the State, is expected to be the sole guardian of the rights of the prisoners; hence his powers should never be delegated to the lessee, or any person in his employ. His whole time and *personal* attention should be given to the duties of his office. The law should be strictly carried out in regard to corporeal punishment. It should in all cases be inflicted by the Warden in person, or under his immediate direction.

3. Some provision should be made to give to a discharged prisoner "a suit of clothes, three shirts, and five dollars in money," as required by law. Instead of sending him out in the cast-off jail clothes of prisoners just brought in—all musty and filthy—a plain suit of new, decent clothes, with the extra shirts, should be provided, so that the discharged convict may go out into the world in a condition that will insure some self-respect. All this is contemplated by the law, and should not be neglected.

4. As the prisoners are not sentenced to *solitary confinement* during the long winter nights, the cells should all be lighted until a specified hour. Aside from sleeping hours, the convicts should have light to read by; as nothing has a much worse influence on the *moral sense* than *solitary* confinement, with nothing to employ the mind.

5. At the times of my visits the food furnished the convicts was sound and well cooked—plain, but nutritious and healthy. The hospital was well kept, and but few sick.

6. The present system of chaplaincy, for moral instruction, is of but very little practical benefit. An entirely different system of moral instruction should be adopted without delay. But this must come from legislative action.

7. Our whole penitentiary system is so radically defective, if not reproachful to the otherwise fair fame of the State, that every friend of humanity should seek to bring about a reform, and an entire remodeling of the present system.

I would respectfully suggest to your Excellency that you bring this subject *definitely* before the Legislature at the next session.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. M. DAILY.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE BANK OF INDIANA,

AND

CONDITION OF ITS BRANCHES,

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.

REPORT.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, {
Indianapolis, November 19, 1853. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—I have the honor to herewith submit to your Excellency a report of the condition of the Bank, and of each branch thereof, on the 31st day of October last.

The report will show the sound and healthy condition of the Institution, and that its business for the past year has been as prosperous as usual.

The following branches have each divided 10 per cent from their annual profits, and an extra dividend has also been allowed them from their respective surplus funds, viz:

Indianapolis, Lawrenceburgh, Richmond, Madison, New Albany, Evansville, Lafayette, Terre Haute and Fort Wayne.

The Vincennes Branch has divided 10 per cent.; the Bedford Branch 8 per cent., and the South Bend Branch 7 per cent.

It will be noticed that the suspended debt of the Bank has been reduced \$60,704 00

The surplus fund has been increased..... 70,273 00

Without including the amount carried to that item for the last six months, and which will make the aggregate surplus.....1,032,049 42

The specie of the Bank has been increased..... 68,821 00

Respectfully,

J. MORRISON. *President.*

[B.]

Statement of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1853.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted.....	\$1,598,532 41	Capital Stock.....	\$2,150,107 44
Bills of Exchange	3,438,562 09	Surplus Fund.....	79,198 08
		Dividend undrawn.....	\$7,284 40
Suspended debt.....	147,699 94	Profits since last divided.....	204,692 81
Banking houses and furniture	132,717 20		
Other Real Estate.....	107,905 89	Due to other Banks.....	169,191 59
		Due to Branches.....	1,538 31
Due from Eastern Banks.....	394,177 81	Due to Sinking Fund, School tax, and other items.....	107,006 28
Due from other Banks.....	536,931 72		
Remittances and other items.....	144,955 37	Due depos tors	277,736 18
		Notes in circulation.....	710,048 76
		Less notes on hand	116,515 00
			3,834,765 50
			\$2,169,834 17

707

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

Statement of the condition of each Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1853.

RESOURCES.

BRANCH.	Bills discounted.	Bills of Ex- change.	Suspended debt.	Banking Houses.	Other Real Estate	Furniture.	Branch balances.	Eastern bal- ances.	Other Bank balances.	Remittances.	Other Items.	Other Branch Notes.	Other Bank Notes.	Specie.
Indianapolis	\$271,037 55	\$233,141 61	\$4,901 46	\$13,841 81	\$5,980 33	670 39	\$5,808 23	58,389 93	33,981 00	10,000 00	788 42	1,632 00	25,027 00	\$149,663 27
Lawrenceburgh	40,048 74	564,779 74	92,277 90	6,841 86	7,685 71	.....	328 88	.....	24,496 19	.....	57,984 71	.....	12,478 00	136,663 35
Richmond	65,992 92	383,964 61	13,963 49	5,980 67	.....	876 83	1,947 81	182 74	22,235 71	.....	13 61	1,560 00	6,379 00	115,687 09
Madison	134,175 24	380,817 64	11,320 27	16,603 70	22,893 49	953 41	3,237 73	157 14	56,393 18	141 00	11,028 19	4,606 00	25,958 00	111,898 40
New Albany	134,749 19	268,924 98	651 93	12,341 80	4,458 00	.....	1,914 18	19,875 54	98,309 00	12,242 82	15,164 61	16,398 00	10,805 00	94,054 81
Evansville	151,058 22	151,119 87	2,233 94	21,841 80	.....	.....	2,519 52	2,000 00	8,508 10	3,035 00	496 82	22,125 00	25,430 00	111,670 36
Vincennes	140,887 31	66,100 00	16,833 96	16,841 80	.....	1,084 56	5,632 14	48,358 97	110,925 91	.....	3,108 00	32,882 00	621 00	106,028 41
Bedford	52,575 83	123,781 60	15,305 90	3,777 35	3,109 39	243 34	585 82	940 93	192,184 73	.....	1,829 10	4,743 00	15,000 00	66,778 46
Terre Haute	291,536 96	136,612 58	4,170 58	9,841 80	8,702 25	530 00	1,987 24	39,064 01	7,101 57	75 00	96 57	.....	21,806 00	121,032 77
Lafayette	163,073 59	271,966 98	24,163 51	15,741 10	9,137 37	.....	1,642 14	81,408 68	7,101 57	474 49	1,196 18	4,095 00	9,534 00	119,865 95
Fort Wayne	98,172 57	255,384 89	15,236 45	8,841 80	.....	.....	3,720 36	57,377 05	42,887 49	2,577 00	23,772 51	8,279 00	39,544 00	103,305 41
South Bend	11,006 77	264,988 12	9,026 16	6,841 80	16,514 00	1,026 55	.....	5,639 45	34 00	.....	243 52	5,978 00	9,140 00	66,606 94
Michigan City	45,287 72	210,980 00	7,568 29	8,764 80	14,220 30	1,026 55	4,554 43	80,783 31	5,953 09	.....	1,286 75	1,337 00	58,095 00	81,150 37
	1,598,532 41	3,438,862 02	147,099 94	147,342 09	107,035 80	5,375 11	33,338 48	394,177 91	536,031 72	98,545 31	116,410 06	214,575 00	970,817 00	1,377,804 81

Statement of the condition of each Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, on October 31, 1853.

LIABILITIES.

BRANCH.	Capital Stock.	Profit and Loss.	Surplus Fund.	Unclaimed Divi.	Commiss'ers of Sinking Fund.	Other Items.	Branch Bal-ances.	Other Bank Balances.	Individual Deposites.	Circulation under V.	Circulation of V and up-wards.	Tax to School Fund.
Indianapolis	219,900 00	24,697 49	111,217 26	.....	790 50	5,432 12	2,387 31	8,927 17	130,392 56	99,131 50	326,455 00	292 12
Lawrenceburgh	215,000 00	27,829 24	111,244 48	2,766 83	134 50	14,489 70	2,956 62	35,196 09	55,114 52	74,494 00	333,429 00	.....
Richmond	167,000 00	17,739 99	87,511 90	817 37	.....	.....	.....	1,147 54	28,679 91	61,444 00	260,292 00	.....
Madison	212,250 00	22,323 20	112,630 19	.....	1,541 54	8,108 38	3,034 51	28,509 63	72,247 81	31,133 00	296,65 00	.....
New Albany	163,530 00	17,911 07	68,481 20	963 47	.....	.....	2,504 70	49,484 43	40,208 07	82,056 00	194,840 00	.....
Evansville	151,806 27	10,866 06	53,572 06	.....	28 00	3,719 83	4,025 08	5,130 78	51,731 70	18,618 00	276,881 00	.....
Vincennes	147,200 00	8,518 00	44,571 88	553 61	.....	.....	1,366 72	12,122 67	56,613 53	21,215 00	271,585 00	.....
Bedford	91,702 50	6,850 00	15,036 12	468 73	459 13	96 82	.....	938 73	21,033 34	19,954 50	152,732 50	.....
Terre Haute	225,000 00	13,653 45	96,478 30	.....	945 90	3,879 91	2,616 12	1,264 84	64,035 97	49,230 00	299,833 00	.....
Lafayette	187,730 00	14,981 96	87,794 35	.....	923 14	4,008 07	3,045 59	17,650 60	28,563 14	53,198 00	310,816 00	.....
Fort Wayne	145,888 00	17,887 08	84,578 69	1,108 70	1 82	48,616 07	7,777 06	4,319 65	66,706 81	54,712 50	227,330 00	121 74
South Bend	102,340 67	8,676 84	41,037 57	605 69	50 57	.....	1,260 43	672 63	35,665 07	35,301 00	164,904 50	.....
Michigan City	120,000 00	12,756 13	70,845 14	.....	1,013 71	12,971 83	1,672 45	4,826 81	64,007 19	50,262 00	153,328 00	.....
	\$2,157,107 44	\$294,652 41	\$99,199 08	\$7,284 40	\$5,669 81	\$106,622 73	\$34,776 79	\$169,191 59	\$716,048 76	\$650,699 50	\$3,298,851 00	\$413 74



State of the Branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana, on the 31st of October, 1858.

711

DR.	CR.
Notes Discounted.....	\$271,037 55
Bills of Exchange.....	338,131 61
Suspended Debt.....	4,901 46
	<hr/>
Banking House	\$614,080 62
Banking House State Bank.....	12,000 00
Other Real Estate.....	1,841 81
Furniture and Fixtures	5,980 33
Protest	670 39
Branch at Evansville.....	38 42
Branch at Vincennes.....	1,014 77
Branch at Terre Haute	258 56
Branch at Lafayette.....	75 97
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	1,265 89
Branch at South Bend.....	2,546 33
Branch at Michigan City.....	312 50
	<hr/>
Indianapolis and Cincinnati R. R. Company.....	374 21
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	5,868 23
Savings Bank, Cincinnati.....	7 50
State Bank of Troy, New York.....	
Franklin Branch State Bank of Ohio, Cincinnati	9,371 00
Calvin Fletcher, Cincinnati	43,082 13
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York	3,702 28
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	3 25
Wood, Bacon & Co., and others, for protests.....	6,898 18
	<hr/>
Remittances	12,233 09
Cash, viz.—Our Notes.....	15,336 06
Notes of other Branches.....	2 15
Notes of other Banks.....	13 80
	<hr/>
Gold	91,670 94
Silver and Copper	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	10,956 00
	<hr/>
	37,659 00
	<hr/>
	149,063 27
	<hr/>
	\$940,579 01
	<hr/>
Capital Stock.....	\$219,900 00
Surplus Fund.....	111,217 26
Permanent School Fund	292 12
Notes in Circulation, large.....	\$326,455 00
Notes in Circulation, small.....	99,131 50
	<hr/>
Notes in Bank	425,586 50
Individual Deposits	10,956 00
Commissioners of Sinking Fund	130,392 56
State Bank of Indiana.....	700 50
Branch at Richmond	482 12
Branch at Lawrenceburgh	
Branch at Madison.....	381 67
Branch at New Albany.....	37 50
Branch at Bedford.....	1,681 78
	<hr/>
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati	34 04
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.....	232 32
Bank of Kentucky	2,387 31
Mechanics and Traders' Branch, Cincinnati.....	
Madison Insurance Company	2,948 95
Watts, Jenkins & Co.....	339 26
Commercial Branch, Cleveland	166 68
Groesbeck & Co.....	712 40
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Covington.....	2 46
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh	1 75
Kentucky Trust Company	1,169 82
	<hr/>
Suspended Items.....	1,314 99
Profit and Loss	1,060 51
	<hr/>
	8 54
	<hr/>
	1,201 81
	<hr/>
	8,927 17
	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	24,097 47
	<hr/>
	\$940,572 01

THOS. H. SHARPE, *Cashier.*

State of the Lawrenceburgh Branch Bank on the 31st day of October, 1853.

712

DR.		CR.	
Bills of Exchange.....	\$564,779 74	Capital Stock.....	\$215,000 00
Notes Discounted.....	40,048 74	Profit and Loss.....	97,829 24
Suspended Debt.....	22,277 90	Surplus Fund.....	111,444 48
Banking House.....	5,000 00	Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	134 50
Banking House for State Bank.....	1,841 86	Treasurer of State.....	277 00
Other Real Estate.....	7,683 71	Unpaid Dividend.....	2,766 83
Current Expenses.....		Suspended Interest.....	3,782 70
State Bank.....		Superfend Profits.....	10,430 00
Lawrenceburgh and Upper Mississippi R. R. Company Bonds.....		American Exchange Bank, New York.....	\$5,372 86
Franklin County Bonds.....		Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	8,777 71
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati.....		Mechanics and Traders' Branch, Cincinnati.....	183 13
Groesbeck & Co., Cincinnati.....		Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	7,973 26
Gilmore & Brotherton.....	1,386 32	Gilmore & Brotherton, special.....	884 94
George Milne & Co.....	1,815 43	Bank of Pittsburgh.....	963 50
Ellis & Sturges.....	5,774 87	T. S. Goodman & Co.....	9 75
S. S. Rowe & Co.....	1,020 60	Savings Bank, Cincinnati.....	41 40
E. W. Clark & Bro., St. Louis.....	429 24	Drexell & Co.....	39 41
Wood & Dunlap.....	356 75	Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati.....	10,960 13
S. Davis, Jr., & Co.....	230 51	Branch at Madison.....	
Kentucky Trust Company.....	7,564 00	Branch at New Albany.....	\$35,196 06
Canal Bank, New Orleans.....	2 00	Branch at Evansville.....	1,500 00
E. W. Clark & Co.....	332 12	Individual Deposits.....	796 00
Branch at Indianapolis.....	5,555 00	Certificates Issued.....	699 62
Branch at Lafayette.....		Notes in Circulation.....	\$55,114 62
Cash, viz.:—Gold and Silver.....	136,663 35	Notes in Bank.....	407,923 00
Notes of this Branch.....	20,101 00		20,101 00
Notes of other State Banks.....	12,478 00		\$428,024 00
	\$ 169,242 35		
	\$892,986 08		\$892,986 08

H. K. HOBBS, *Cashier.*

DR.		CR.	
Notes discounted.....	\$65,292 22	Capital Stock.....	\$167,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	385,964 61	Individual deposits.....	27,579 91
Suspended debt on personal security.....	13,263 49	Profit and Loss.....	17,730 99
	<u>\$464,520 32</u>	Surplus fund.....	81,511 90
Banking House at Richmond.....	3,438 87	Unclaimed dividends.....	817 47
Banking House for State Bank.....	1,841 80	Due to other Banks.....	1,147 54
Furniture and Fixtures.....	<u>876 83</u>	Notes in circulation, viz:	
		Of fives and upwards.....	\$260,292 00
Protest Account.....	6,157 50	Of ones and twos.....	<u>€1,444 00</u>
State Bank of Indiana.....	13 61		\$311,736 00
Due from other Branches.....	52 00	Notes in bank.....	12,964 00
Due from other Branches.....	1,895 81		<u>334,000 00</u>
Due from other Banks.....	23,418 45		
Cash—viz: Gold.....	\$101,684 37		
Silver and Copper.....	<u>14,602 65</u>		
	115,687 02		
Notes of other Banks.....	6,379 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	1,500 00		
Richmond Branch Notes.....	<u>12,264 00</u>		
	135,830 02		
	<u>\$630,887 71</u>		<u>\$630,887 71</u>

ELIJAH COFFIN, *Cashier.*

State of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Madison, October 31, 1853.

714

DR.		CR.	
Notes discounted.....	\$141,857 55	Capital Stock.....	\$212,350 00
Suspended.....	7,31 81	Circulation—Fives and upwards.....	\$296,165 00
	\$234,125 74	Under fives.....	31,133 00
Bills of Exchange.....	394,605 50	In Bank.....	\$327,298 00
Suspended.....	3,788 46		76,055 00
	390,817 04	Discount and Interest.....	12,634 65
Suspended Debt.....	11,520 27	Primitals and Exchange.....	7,906 05
	\$536,463 05	Less current expenses.....	26,540 70
Banking House.....	14,761 90		4,207 44
Banking House of State Bank.....	1,841 80	Surplus Fund.....	92,333 26
Other Real Estate.....	22,893 40	Individual deposits.....	112,630 19
Furniture and Fixtures.....	923 41	Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	73,247 81
Trust Fund.....	6,453 93	Commissioners of Special Fund.....	1,641 54
Remittance.....	141 00	Suspend d Items.....	6,180 00
Expense.....	1,592 26	Surplus Revenue Fund.....	897 80
Bonds.....	3,000 00	Internal Improvement Fund.....	318 98
State Bank of Indiana.....	435 85	Fund for liquidating State Bonds.....	650 00
Branch of Indianapolis.....	337 27	Branch at Richmond.....	61 60
Branch at New Albany.....	30 37	Branch at Evansville.....	539 17
Branch at Terre Haute.....	1,630 03	Branch at Bedford.....	546 93
Branch at Lafayette.....	818 21	Branch at Michigan City.....	25 00
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore.....	137 14	Branch at South Bend.....	152 64
Bank of Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	492 63	Branch at Fort Wayne.....	8 30
George Milne & Co., Cincinnati.....	1,375 20	Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	2,669 37
Savings' Bank, Cincinnati.....	33,744 36	Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh.....	10,615 44
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Lexington.....	417 89	Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.....	90 07
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	3,343 98	Bank of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.....	7,013 22
A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville.....	5 540 72	N. W. Bank of Virginia, Wheeling.....	545 14
Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport.....	11,455 60	Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling.....	1,140 48
	59,788 05	Bank of Virginia, barleston.....	1,269 34
Notes of this Branch—Fives and upwards.....	73,645 00	Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	26 98
Under fives.....	2,410 00	Merchants' and Traders' Branch, Cincinnati.....	2,029 60
Notes of other Branches.....	4,616 00	Commercial Bank, Cincinnati.....	383 70
Notes of other Banks.....	25,958 00	J. Groesbeck & Co., Cincinnati.....	200 00
Silver.....	8,971 62	Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Wheeling.....	417 19
Gold.....	102,926 62	Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	537 50
	218,527 40		1,766 05

Bank of Louisville, Louisville.....	\$688 87	
Mechanics' Bank, Louisville.....	145 65	
Franklin Savings Institution, Louisville.....	551 50	
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky Covington.....	406 15	
Kentucky Trust Company, Covington.....	159 31	
Carrollton Branch Bank.....	632 14	
	<hr/>	32,504 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$866,368 32	\$866,368 32

J. M. MOORE, *Cashier.*

State of the Branch of the State Bank, New Albany, October 31, 1853.

[illegible]

V. A. PEPIN, *Cashier.*

State of the Branch at Evansville of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1853.

717

DR.

Notes Discounted.....	\$151,058 92
Bills of Exchange.....	151,119 87
Suspended debt, on notes.....	434 94
Suspended debt, on bills.....	1,779 00
	<u>\$304,412 03</u>
Banking House.....	20,000 00
Banking House, for State Bank.....	1,841 80
Protest Account.....	21,841 80
Remittances.....	21 82
State Bank.....	3,635 00
Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	475 00
Branch at Madison.....	587 26
Branch at Vincennes.....	546 93
Branch at Terre Haute.....	650 57
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	597 71
	<u>140 45</u>
Phoenix Bank, New York.....	2,000 75
Mechanics and Trader's Ban ^{ks} , Cincinnati.....	21,122 33
New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.....	3,680 85
Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	278 40
Northern Bank of Kentucky.....	417 82
T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.....	12,000 00
S. S. Howe & Co., Cincinnati.....	10,253 00
Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.....	15,000 00
Savings Bank, Cincinnati.....	10,000 00
Ellis & Sturges, Cincinnati.....	10,000 00
Merchants & Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling.....	162 50
Hutchins & Co., Louisville.....	540 95
Bank of Kentucky, Bowling Green.....	643 25
	<u>\$5,508 85</u>
Cash, viz: Notes of this Branch.....	5,700 00
Notes of other Branches.....	22,135 00
Notes of other Banks.....	25,430 00
Gold.....	\$99,743 00
Silver.....	11,927 30—111,070 36
	<u>164,925 36</u>
	<u>\$582,739 38</u>

CR.

Capital Stock.....	\$151,866 27
Profit and Loss.....	10,866 06
Surplus Fund.....	\$53,572 06
Suspense Account.....	333 18
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	28 00
Treasurer of State.....	3,416 05
	<u>37,419 89</u>
Branch at Indianapolis.....	1,499 00
Branch at New Albany.....	3,105 04
Branch at Bedford.....	1 50
Branch at Lafayette.....	18 54
	<u>4,625 08</u>
Winslow, Larnier & Co., New York.....	683 15
Philadelphia Bank.....	1,130 53
Bank of Louisville.....	2,000 00
Trustees Wabash & Erie Canal.....	70 00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, Henderson.....	1,240 50
	<u>5,130 78</u>
Individual Deposits.....	51,731 70
Notes in Circulation.....	295,499 00
Notes in Bank.....	5,700 00
	<u>301,199 00</u>
	<u>\$582,799 38</u>

G. W. RATHBONE, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Vincennes of the State Bank of Indiana, on the 31st of October, 1853.

DR.	CR.
Notes Discounted.....	\$147,200 00
Bills of Exchange.....	292,800 00
Suspended Debt.....	56,003 53
	\$323,421 27
Banking House.....	15,000 00
Banking House State Bank.....	1,841 80
Other Real Estate.....	15,233 03
Furniture.....	1,084 56
	33,159 41
State Bank.....	78 00
Due from other Branches.....	5,632 14
Due from other Banks.....	158,884 18
Cash, viz: County orders.....	3,070 00
Notes of other Branches.....	32,882 00
Notes of other Banks.....	621 00
Gold.....	25,101 00
Silver.....	10,927 41
	142,601 41
	\$563,736 41
Capital Stock.....	\$147,200 00
Notes in Circulation.....	292,800 00
Individual Deposits.....	56,003 53
Surplus Fund.....	\$44,571 88
Dividend unclaimed.....	66 11
Dividend unclaimed in Knox county.....	487 50
	45,125 49
Due to other Branches.....	1,366 72
Due to other Banks.....	12,192 67
Profit and Loss.....	8,518 00
	\$563,736 41

JOHN ROSS, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Bedford of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1853.

719

DR.		CR.	
Notes Discounted.....	\$52,575 83	Capital Stock.....	\$91,762 50
Bills of Exchange.....	133,781 60	Individual Deposits.....	21,093 38
Suspended Debt—on notes.....	5,053 27	Surplus Fund.....	15,036 12
Suspended Debt—on bills.....	8,614 18	Dividends unclaimed.....	468 73
Suspended Debt—on bond and mortgage.....	1,638 45	Treasurer of State.....	96 82
Banking House.....	1,995 55	Due to other Banks:	238 73
State Bank Banking House.....	1,841 80	Northern Bank of Kentucky, Branch at Louisville.....	10,298 00
Other Real Estate.....	3,109 39	Branch Bank Notes, viz: On hand.....	12,796 50
Furniture.....	243 34	In Circulation—ones and twos.....	152,732 50
Protest Account.....	105 10	In Circulation—fives and over.....	7,158 00
Effaced Notes.....	24 00	Commissioners of Sinking.....	182,975 00
Due from other Branches:		Profit and Loss.....	459 13
Branch at Indianapolis.....	252 32		6,850 06
Branch at Madison.....	25 00		
Branch at Evansville.....	1 50		
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	307 00		
Due from other Banks:			
Louisville Saving Institution.....	20 00		
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati.....	1 75		
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	940 93		
Madison City Bonds.....			
Cash, viz: Notes of this Branch.....	10,288 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	4,743 00		
Notes of other State Banks.....	25,000 00		
Gold.....	66 640 15		
Silver.....	138 31		
	106,809 46		
	\$318,980 47		\$318,980 47

ISAAC RECTOR, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Terre Haute, of the State Bank of Indiana, on the 31st October, 1853.

720

DR.		CR.	
Notes Discounted	\$291,556 96	Capital Stock	\$225,000 00
Bills of Exchange	136,612 52	Profit and Loss	13,653 45
Suspended Debt	4,107 58	Circulation—fives and upwards	\$399,043 00
Banking House for this Branch	8,000 00	Ones	19,931 00
Banking House for State Bank	1,841 80	Twos	17,329 00
Furniture	550 00	Threes	11,970 00
Other Real Estate	8,702 25	Individual Deposits	448,273 00
Protest	19,094 05	Due to other Branches, viz:	64,635 97
Due from other Branches, viz:	96 57	Branch at Indianapolis	45 09
Branch at Vincennes	1,064 91	Branch at Madison	1,400 93
Branch at Lafayette	232 33	Branch at New Albany	314 01
Due from other Banks:	1,287 24	Branch at Evansville	677 91
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore	23,797 55	Branch at Fort Wayne	48 43
Phoenix Bank, New York	12,415 90	Branch at Michigan City	129 75
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati	2 25	Due to other Banks, viz:	2,616 12
Savings Bank, Cincinnati	15,756 09	Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville	153 97
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York	2,856 56	Bank of Kentucky	1,110 87
Ellis & Sturges, Cincinnati	60,019 04	Board of Trustees Wabash and Erie Canal	1,264 84
Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati	13,465 12	Commissioners of Sinking Fund	1,930 13
George Milne & Co., Cincinnati	12,532 23	Surplus Fund	945 90
Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	30,410 00	Treasurer of State	96,478 30
Remittance	161,248 74		1,939 78
Cash, viz: Silver	75 00		
Gold	\$15,032 77		
	106,000 00		
Notes of other Branches, {	121,032 77		
Notes of other Banks, }	21,806 00		
Notes of this Branch	99,210 00		
	242,048 77		
	\$853,127 49		\$853,127 49

W. R. McKEEN, Cashier.

DR.

CR.

Notes Discounted.....	\$163,073 59
Bills of Exchange.....	271,966 98
Suspended Debt.....	24,163 51
	<u>\$459,204 98</u>
Banking House.....	13,899 30
State Banking House.....	1,841 80
*Other Real Estate.....	9,137 37
Bank Stock.....	530 00
Seminery Fund.....	<u>515 18</u>
Remittances.....	25,933 65
Due from other Branches—New Albany Branch.....	744 49
Evansville Branch.....	
Fort Wayne Branch.....	<u>1,642 14</u>
Due from other Banks:—Shoe and Leather Bank, Boston.....	3 00
Continental Bank, New York.....	1,338 05
Bank of Kentucky.....	75
Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....	761 84
Bank of Baltimore.....	1,873 00
Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.....	2 25
Gibson Stockwell & Co.....	35,578 56
Winslow, Lanier, & Co.....	1,733 54
Ellis & Surges.....	497 04
Patchin Bank, Buffalo.....	8,201 53
American Exchange Bank, New York.....	<u>33,236 71</u>
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	72 61
Hatch & Langdon, Cincinnati.....	25 00
Wood & Dunlap, Cincinnati.....	5,050 00
Ohio Life & Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	110 87
	<u>88,510 25</u>
State Bank of Indiana.....	152 00
Cash on hand, viz—Other Branches.....	4,055 00
Other State Banks.....	9,534 00
Silver.....	15,783 75
Gold.....	<u>104,081 49</u>
	<u>133,424 23</u>
	<u>\$709,330 85</u>

Capital Stock.....	\$187,730 00
Profit and loss.....	14,981 96
Surplus Fund.....	\$87,794 35
Treasurer of State.....	4,008 07
Sinking Fund Commissioners.....	<u>923 13</u>
Individual Deposits.....	22,014 45
Certificates of Deposit.....	6,545 69
Due to other Branches—Indianapolis Branch.....	503 82
Madison Branch.....	805 21
Terre Haute Branch.....	250 96
Richmond Branch.....	194 65
Michigan City Branch.....	1,470 05
South Bend Branch.....	75
Lawrenceburg Branch.....	<u>321 15</u>
Wabash and Erie Canal.....	17,303 97
Groesbeck & Co.....	18 25
Wabash Valley Bank.....	398 38
Office notes issued.....	374,274 00
Office notes on hand.....	<u>10,200 00</u>
Office notes in circulation.....	364,014 00
	<u>3,645 59</u>
	<u>17,650 60</u>
	<u>364,014 00</u>

\$709,330 85

The real estate held by this Branch has been annually offered for sale.

CYRAS BALL, Cashier.

State of the Branch at South Bend of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1853.

722

DR.	CR.
Bills Discounted.....	\$11,066 77
Bills of Exchange.....	264,288 12
Suspended Debts.....	6,368 33
Suspended Debts with mortgage security.....	2,447 83
	<u>\$284,301 05</u>
Banking House.....	5,000 00
State Banking House.....	1,841 80
Other Real Estate.....	16,514 00
Furniture.....	1,026 55
Protest.....	64 72
	<u>24,447 07</u>
Due from other Banks—	
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....	5,318 95
Bank of North America.....	246 24
Suffolk Bank.....	73 76
State Bank of Indiana.....	34 00
Metropolitan Bank.....	50
Winslow Lanier & Co.....	5,673 45
Cash, viz—Notes of this Branch.....	278 80
Other Branch Paper.....	98 25
Other Bank Paper.....	5,978 00
	<u>9,140 00</u>
Silver.....	17,943 00
Gold.....	10,012 19
	<u>50,594 75</u>
	<u>\$393,340 31</u>
Capital Stock.....	\$102,340 67
Profit and Loss.....	8,676 84
Surplus Fund.....	41,037 51
Unclaimed dividends.....	\$605 69
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	50 57
	<u>656 26</u>
Due to other Branches—	
Branch at Indianapolis.....	312 50
Branch at Madison.....	15 85
Branch at New Albany.....	100 00
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	403 37
Branch at Michigan City.....	429 11
	<u>1,260 83</u>
Due to other Banks—	
City Bank, New York.....	172 63
Commercial Bank, Toledo.....	500 00
Circulation—Fives and upwards.....	164,904 50
Ones, twos and threes.....	35,301 00
	<u>200,205 50</u>
Individual Depositors.....	23,276 40
Certificates issued.....	13,368 67
	<u>35,665 07</u>
Notes of this Branch, in hand	
Fives and upwards.....	1,875 00
Ones, twos and threes.....	850 00
	<u>2,825 00</u>
	<u>\$393,340 31</u>

H. CHAPIN, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Michigan City of the State Bank of Indiana, on the 31st of October, 1853.

723

DR.

Notes Discounted.....	\$45,987 72
Bills of Exchange.....	210,980 00
Suspended debt on personal security.....	7,568 29
	<u>\$263,836 01</u>
Banking house.....	6,863 10
Banking house for State Bank.....	1,841 80
Other real estate.....	14,922 30
	<u>22,927 10</u>
Due from other branches, viz—	
Branch at Madison.....	152 64
Branch at New Albany.....	853 74
Branch at Terre Haute.....	129 75
Branch at Lafayette.....	1,301 64
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	2,260 92
Branch at South Bend.....	455 75
	<u>4,554 43</u>
Due from other Banks—	
American Exchange Bank, New York.....	19,233 78
Wadsworth & Sheldon, New York.....	53,415 74
George Smith & Co., Chicago.....	18 01
Oliver Lee & Co., Bank of Buffalo.....	8,133 70
Marine Bank, Chicago.....	5,177 91
Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	757 17
	<u>86,736 40</u>
Cash, viz—Notes of this Branch.....	6,061 00
Silver.....	855 04
Gold.....	80,295 33
Notes of other Branches.....	1,337 00
Notes of other States' Banks.....	59,095 00
	<u>147,643 37</u>
County orders.....	1,286 75
	<u>\$526,984 06</u>

CR.

Capital Stock.....	\$120,000 00
Surplus Fund in hand.....	70,845 14
Sinking Fund Commissioners.....	8,013 71
Treasurer of State.....	12,271 83
Certificates of Deposit.....	21,759 89
Individual Deposits.....	42,247 80
	<u>64,007 19</u>
Due to other Branches, viz—	
Branch at Indianapolis.....	950 92
Branch at Richmond.....	571 33
Branch at Vincennes.....	150 00
	<u>1,672 25</u>
H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago.....	4,672 25
Office notes—on hand.....	6,061 00
In circulation—Fives and upwards and under five.....	233,730 00
	<u>239,591 00</u>
Profit and loss.....	12,756 13
	<u>\$526,984 06</u>

U. C. FOLLET, Cashier,

DR.

Notes Discounted	\$67,054 47
Notes prompt.....	30,218 10
Bills of Exchange.....	255,384 89
Suspended debt	15,36 45
	<u>\$368,793 91</u>
Banking House and lots	74,00 00
Banking House of State bank.....	1,41 80
	<u>8,841 80</u>
Protest	41 66
Due from other branches—Branch at Madison	2,669 37
Branch at New Albany.....	647 62
Branch at South Bend.....	403 37
	<u>3,720 36</u>
Due from other Banks—Phoenix Bank, New York	18,680 48
Patchin Bank, Buffalo	17,434 44
White's Bank, Buffalo	4,469 23
Luther Wright's Bank, Oswego.....	2,885 00
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company	25 54
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	245 76
S. S. Rowe & Co., Cincinnati.....	7,26 27
Gilmore & Frothington, Cincinnati.....	7,000 00
Ellis & Sturges, Cincinnati.....	6,361 92
Merchants & Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.....	198 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York	13,967 90
A. Hamilton & Co.....	21,300 00
	<u>100,264 54</u>
Remittance.....	2,577 00
County orders.....	1,620 25
United States Stock	16,825 00
Railroad, &c.....	11,285 00
	<u>23,730 35</u>
Cash, viz—Notes of this branch	4,740 00
Notes of other branches of State Bank.....	8,279 00
Notes of other State Banks.....	39,544 00
Gold and Silver.....	163,305 41
	<u>\$603,848 03</u>

CR.

Capital Stock.....	\$145,888 00
Notes in circulation—fives and upwards.....	\$227,330 00
Notes in circulation, ones, twos, and threes	54,722 50
Notes on hand.....	4,740 00
	<u>256,792 50</u>
Individual Deposits.....	28,513 70
Commissioners of sinking fund	1 82
Permanent School.....	131 62
Surplus	84,578 69
Treasurer of State.....	26,173 65
Trustees Wabash & Erie Canal.....	21,234 23
Certificates of Deposit	38,193 11
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company.....	211 51
	<u>199,018 39</u>
Real estate	39 33
Due to other Branches—Branch at Indianapolis.....	2,318 74
Branch at Evansville.....	136 05
Branch at Vincennes.....	535 13
Branch at Bedford.....	297 00
Branch at Terre Haute	961 57
Branch at Lafayette	1,377 40
Branch at Michigan City.....	2,261 17
	<u>7,777 06</u>
Due to other Banks—Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati...	1,359 24
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.....	345 61
Commercial Bank, Toledo	22 00
Bank of Pittsburgh.....	1,505 71
Drexell & Co., Philadelphia.....	229 16
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati.....	857 93
	<u>4,319 65</u>
Suspense account.....	1,006 72
Dividend.....	1,108 60
Profit and Loss.....	17,867 98
	<u>\$603,838 03</u>

[C.]

OFFICERS AND COMPENSATION.

STATE BANK.

James Morrison, President	\$1,500 00
James M. Ray, Cashier	2,000 00

BRANCHES.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Calvin Fletcher, President	\$1,000 00
Thomas H. Sharpe, Cashier	1,600 00
James P. Southard, Clerk	1,000 00
Samuel Campbell, Messenger	300 00

LAWRENCEBURGH.

Elzey G. Burkam, President	\$1,500 00
Henry K. Hobbs, Cashier	1,500 00
Columbus S. Stevenson, Assistant Cashier	1,500 00
Phillip L. Spooner, Attorney	

RICHMOND.

Albert C. Blanchard, President	\$1,200 00
Elijah Coffin, Cashier	1,200 00
Charles F. Coffin, Teller and Clerk	1,200 00

MADISON.

William McKee Dunn, President	\$500 00
Joseph M. Moore, Cashier	2,500 00
Mark Tilton, Teller	1,000 00
William B. Thruston, Discount Clerk	1,000 00
George T. Fitzhugh, Book-keeper	1,000 00

NEW ALBANY.

James R. Shields, President	\$1,500 00
Victor D. Pepin, Cashier	1,500 00
Timothy D. Dow, Clerk	1,000 00

EVANSVILLE.

John Mitchell, President.....	
George W. Rathbone, Cashier.....	\$2,000 00
Samuel Bayard, Teller.....	1,000 00
S. M. Barton, Clerk.....	600 00

VINCENNES.

William Burtch, President.....	
John Ross, Cashier.....	\$1,200 00
J. B. Bayard, Clerk.....	500 00

BEDFORD.

Michael A. Malott, President.....	
Isaac Rector, Cashier.....	\$1,200 00

TERRE HAUTE.

G. Warren, President.....	\$800 00
W. R. McKeen, Cashier.....	1,000 00
Preston Hussey, Clerk.....	400 00

LAFAYETTE.

Joseph S. Hanna, President.....	
Cyrus Ball, Cashier.....	\$1,500 00
Austin P. Linn, Teller.....	1,500 00
W. W. Devault, Clerk.....	500 00

FORT WAYNE.

Allen Hamilton, President.....	\$400 00
Hugh McCulloch, Cashier.....	1,200 00
M. W. Hubbell, Clerk.....	1,000 00
S. B. Bond, Assistant Clerk.....	450 00

SOUTH BEND.

Samuel C. Sample, President.....	\$1,000 00
Horatio Chapin, Cashier.....	1,200 00
J. T. Lindsey, Clerk.....	500 00

MICHIGAN CITY.

Edmund B. Woodson, President.....	\$1,200 00
U. C. Follet, Cashier.....	1,200 00
Charles Stitsingbaugh, Porter.....	120 00

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS
OF
THE SINKING FUND.
TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1853.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SINKING FUND, }
Indianapolis, Dec. 10, 1853. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have the honor herewith to present their annual report of the condition of the Fund on the 7th day of November last, being the nearest date to the 31st of October, that the report could be conveniently made to embrace.

Statement A exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the Fund for the past year, to said November 7th.

Statement B shows the whole condition of the Fund on that day.

Very respectfully,

J. MORRISON, President,
P. M. PARKS,
B. McCLELLAND,
JOHN F. CARR,
WILLIAM DAILY,
Commissioners.

Exhibit of the Income and Appropriations of the Sinking Fund from January 3d, 1853, to November 7th, 1853.

C.—46.

INCOME.		APPROPRIATIONS.	
Reduction of Principal on Stock Mortgages.....	\$7,022 56	Loans on Mortgages.....	\$127,426 38
Reduction of Principal of other Mortgages.....	20,274 00	Applied for interest, exchange, and commission on State Bonds.....	64,559 01
Interest received on Loan.....	\$27,297 16	Excess of bids—refunded.....	342 08
Dividend on Stock of State in State Bank.....	54,444 63	Commissioners' services and expenses.....	2,122 76
Damages on sales of forfeited lands.....	73,008 80	Clerks and Assistant Clerks' services.....	1,450 00
Means on deposits in branches, and elsewhere, less than last year.....	922 00	Rent, printing, commission, and all other items of Expenditure.....	1,614 85
	45,542 49		\$197,515 08
	\$197,515 08		

JAMES M. RAY, Clerk.

B. *Condition of the Sinking Fund, November 7, 1853,*

732

MEANS.

Bank Stock:—

Stock in the State Bank of Indiana under the charter.....	\$80,000 00
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from investments of the Sinking Fund.....	128,038 00
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from Saline Fund.....	4,324 20
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from Bank Tax Fund.....	792 07

Loans on mortgage for paying Bank Stock:—

In Lawrenceburgh Branch.....	6,101 89
In Madison Branch.....	44 53
In Evansville Branch.....	3,907 70
In Vincennes Branch.....	2,161 89
In Bedford Branch.....	2,739 18
In Lafayette Branch.....	2,374 32

Loans on other mortgages:—

Loans to borrowers on mortgages.....	645,670 86
Loans by sales on credit of forfeited mortgaged property..	127,244 98

Balances in Branches of the State Bank of Indiana:—

Indianapolis Branch.....	57 93
Lawrenceburgh Branch.....	129 70
Richmond Branch.....	3 35
Madison Branch.....	669 38
Madison Branch, for coupon fund.....	6,180 00
New Albany Branch.....	95 24
Evansville Branch.....	28 00
Bedford Branch.....	370 42
Terre Haute Branch.....	5 84
Lafayette Branch.....	1,282 55
Fort Wayne Branch.....	1 65
South Bend Branch.....	43 99
Michigan City Branch.....	897 90

Merchants' Bank, New York.....	2,671 24
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	43,320 42
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company of Cincinnati....	60,000 00
James Morrison, President and Acting Treasurer, deposited in Bank.....	13,749 60

119,741 26

LIABILITIES.

For bonds of the State, issued for bank capital, under the charter.....	\$1,390,000 00
For excess of bids on sales of forfeited lands over balances due on loans.....	1,035 20
To State of Indiana, on account of surplus revenue.....	\$108,532 87
To State of Indiana, on account of surplus revenue bank stock, applied to liquidation of surplus revenue bonds..	6,000 00
To State of Indiana, for Saline fund, invested in bank capital.....	4,924 10
To State of Indiana, per Bank Tax Fund.....	792 07

Other sources of receipt:—

Dividends on bank stock under the charter.....	1,033,930 35
Dividends on surplus revenue bank stock.....	129,444 30
Dividends on bank stock, 1839.....	7,569 66
Dividends on bank stock, 1841.....	508 32
Dividends on Sinking Fund Treasury notes.....	37,414 97

1,808,801 61

Interest on mortgage loans for bank stock.....	170,597 12
Interest on other loans.....	710,747 77
Interest on State loans on forfeited lands.....	73,868 20
Interest from State bonds.....	150 00
Interest on Coupon Fund, on deposits in Madison Branch..	1,361 50

Premiums on State bonds sold.....	956,664 59
Damages on forfeited lands on sales.....	29,496 92
Rents from forfeited lands.....	6,767 33
Blank form of mortgages.....	547 15
Gain in purchase of Sinking Fund Bank Stock.....	116 17
Gain in purchase of Bank Bonds.....	671 34
	11,568 27

State Bonds for Bank Loan purchased.....	\$6,000 00
Indiana Bonds and Interest received from Wabash College	10,400 00
Disbursements:	
For Interest on State Bonds, issued for Bank Capital, under the charter.....	\$1,175,928 68
For Interest on Bonds of 1839.....	589 05
For Premium on the purchase of Exchange and Interest..	31,561 14
To Treasurer of State, Act of January, 1841.....	16,773 63
To Treasurer of State, Act of February, 1841.....	59,626 60
To Fund Commissioners on account of surplus Revenue..	164,465 21
To Fund Commissioners on account of Loan of 1839.....	2,959 00
For Commission on payment of Interest in New York	5,521 11
For expenses of State Loan for Banking purposes.....	4,799 14
For transportation of specie for State Bank Capital.....	3,391 15
For current expense, including rent, advertisement, salaries, commissions on loans, &c., from the commencement.....	58,102 79
For engraving, filling, and all expense of issue of Sinking Fund Treasury Notes.....	3,338 47
For application of Dividends of surplus fund of surplus revenue Bank Stock, to creation of surplus revenue Bank Stock.....	11,302 27
For application by the Branches of dividends to the liquidation of surplus revenue bonds.....	24,963 60
For application of interest and dividend to State Bank Stock.....	6,700 00
For contribution to surplus fund in Branches in investment of Sinking Fund Capital.....	350 00
For loss on sales of forfeited mortgaged lands.....	43,315 87
For redemption of Sinking Fund Treasury notes.....	4,032 93
For interest allowed on Sinking Fund Treasury notes.....	588,360 00
	133,185 06
	<u>\$4,325,857 78</u>

JAMES M. RAY, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

REV. JOHN M^CKAY.

COLORED AGENT OF THE

STATE BOARD OF COLONIZATION.

ON LIBERIA.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1853.

STATE BOARD OF COLONIZATION.

HIS EXC'Y J. A. WRIGHT,
HON. J. P. DUNN,
HON. N. HAYDEN,
REV. J. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

HON. I. BLACKFORD,	J. M. RAY, Esq.
WM. SHEETS, Esq.,	C. FLETCHER, Esq.,
J. BLAKE, Esq.,	D. YANDES, Esq.,
J. WILKINS, Esq.,	W. HANNAMAN, Esq.,
J. R. OSGOOD, Esq.	

REPORT.

*To the President and Members of the
Indiana State Board of Colonization :*

GENTLEMEN :—We respectfully submit the following as our report of our late visit to the Republic of Liberia :

We sailed from Norfolk, in the ship *Banshee*, on the 13th of November, and reached the African coast in twenty days; and in fourteen days more we came in sight of Grand Cape Mount, a bold promontory jutting out into the ocean, and gradually rising to an elevation of 1,060 feet above the level of the sea—having a base of at least fifteen miles, and capped by a broad table land, extending back into the country forty miles, terminating a chain of still higher and more broken hills. The Cape and country adjoining appeared to me the most beautiful scene I ever beheld. Like many others, I had regarded that country as a barren and desolate waste ; but I found myself much mistaken on this point, as the whole country was covered with a heavy forest of fine trees, of great variety and excellent quality of timber, springing up from a soil of great fertility. After a run of thirty-six hours, we reached Cape Mesurado, the elevated site of the town of Monrovia, the Capital of the Republic, in the harbor of which we cast anchor on the 19th of December, making a passage of thirty-five and one-half days from Norfolk to Monrovia.

The passage was an agreeable one to me, as I was not disturbed with the sea sickness, and the termination of the voyage found me in as good health as I have ever enjoyed—this was fortunate, as I wished to improve the opportunities of the visit to the utmost. I am much indebted to Mr. Wingate, the captain of the ship, for his kind attention and respect, for which I shall ever feel grateful.

I remained in the country eighty-three days, and sailed for

New York in the Brig Harp, from Sierra Leone, on the 11th of March, in which we had rather a tedious passage of fifty days, owing to adverse winds. We have been informed that ocean steamers can make the trip in fourteen days or less.

I had expected to see a respectable town in Monrovia, as it is the capital of the Republic; but my expectations were more than realized, for I found it making just pretensions to the character and position of a commercial city; containing a population of about 2,000 inhabitants—its buildings, presenting rather an imposing appearance, consisting of stone, brick and frame edifices, of excellent style and workmanship. The inhabitants are contented and happy; and whilst many of them are quite wealthy, they are all, as a general rule, doing well. They are decidedly a religious people, a greater proportion of them being adherents of the different churches than are usually found in any other community. And the state of morals is superior to that of any other place I have ever been in. I heard no profane swearing among the Monroviens, nor did I witness any intemperance.

On landing in company with our emigrants, I was introduced to President Roberts, and other citizens, who received me with much cordiality. I took the first occasion to state the object of my visit, in regard to the proposed settlement of colored persons by this State, and presented the communication relating thereto, with which I had the honor of being intrusted by the State Board, the answer to which we herewith submit.

I visited Milesborough, on the St. Pauls River, White Plains, Clay, Ashland, and the adjoining settlements; likewise Grand Cape Mount, and the settlement and city of Sierra Leone, in which I spent one week. Sierra Leone is a well built city of at least twenty thousand inhabitants, of which a small fraction are white, but that fraction are the privileged class, who hold the offices of government and control the lucrative professions and pursuits, to the partial exclusion of the man of color. On seeing this state of society, I was enabled to understand the reason why the people of Liberia, by a constitutional regulation, deny the privileges of citizenship to white men.

In the rapid survey that we made, we became convinced that the most desirable location for a settlement is Grand Cape Mount; which is very correctly described in your Colonization Report of 1852. I submit herewith a further description, by an old citizen of

Monrovia, Mr. R. Moore, who has traded a great deal at Grand Cape Mount, and who is desirous to aid in the settlement.

REV. MR. MCKAY,

MONROVIA, February, 1854.

DEAR SIR :—According to your request, for definite information, with a view to establish a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, I unhesitatingly furnish you with the following description of the aforesaid place.

As regards the locality, I conceive it to be in many respects superior to Monrovia, from the fact of the promontory being considerably more elevated than Monrovia, and the fecundity of the soil being equal to any in the Republic. The land is mountainous, well timbered and watered, with a fine lake of ten or more miles in width, abounding with every variety of fish. The harbor is an excellent one for vessels to lie in safely.

In addition, Mr. Mitchell permits me to use the following extract from a letter of Wm. W. Findley, dated Feb. 22d :

SIR :—I am much pleased to hear from you, and to learn that you are still laboring for the good of Liberia. The friends sent out are doing as well as could be expected ; and they much desire to go to Grand Cape Mount. I hope you will do all you can in regard to having that place settled as soon as possible. I do think the emigrants should be landed at that place at once, and let them go through the acclimating process there, and by the time the public supply of provision is ended, they will have something raised to eat ; but if they should be brought to this place to be acclimated, a second move would be disadvantageous. There is a physician here who desires to settle at the Cape, so the sooner you commence the better.

The writer of the above was the first emigrant your State Society sent out, and should you conclude to accommodate the slight misunderstanding which exists between this Board and the Government of Liberia, in regard to territory, so as to follow your first intentions of settling Grand Cape Mount, in that event Mr. Findley is the best person you can select to superintend the location of the settlement. He has shown his capacity for enterprise, by acquiring, since his emigration in the spring of 1850, a good farm of 40 acres of fine land, on which he has now a neat frame house erected, two stories high, surrounded by a young grove of tropical trees. This farm is on the bank of the St. Paul river, and the pretty white house surrounded by green trees, presents a beautiful appearance as you sail towards it. He has had no deaths in his family, and but little sickness—indeed but few deaths have taken place among the emigrants from Indiana, and I am convinced that the mortality has not been much greater than if they had remained in this country. Mr. Findley's property I consider worth about \$3,000, and he is said to be out of debt. This rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of enterprising emigrants, was almost unaccountable to me, at first, but when I had a little leisure to observe, I discovered that the commercial advantages of the country are unprecedented, and its tropical productions command the gold in every market of the world.

Before closing this statement, I should mention that the chiefs of the Vay Vay nation, who live at Grand Cape Mount, learning

that your State had it in contemplation to form a settlement somewhere in Liberia, sent a deputation of two of their number to Monrovia, whilst I was there, to express their desire and willingness to have such a settlement effected amongst them.

As to the state and circumstances of the Republic, permit me to present the comprehensive view, found in the last annual message of President Roberts to their Legislature, a copy of which we herewith submit.

We will notice briefly the state of agriculture in Liberia. The soil, although differing in degrees of richness and quality, must be classed with the richest soils—and not excelled by that of this country, and a man who makes a change of location from this country to that, loses nothing on this point, but, in my opinion is the gainer.

The productions are very numerous, and many of them are valuable as articles of exportation. Amongst these coffee, rice, cotton, sugar, tea, arrow-root, ginger, pepper, and ground-nuts, (from which an excellent oil is extracted) are the most valuable as articles of commerce, and some of them are now produced in considerable quantities, and will, in a short time, be produced in very large quantities, for the Liberians are giving renewed attention to agriculture, in which will consist their greatest wealth.

I have seen thousands of coffee trees, and large quantities of coffee of the first quality, which meets with ready sale. The manufacture of sugar was yet in its infancy, but that produced is a superior article. Being raised in one of the southern States, we claim some little knowledge of the quality of cotton, and we must say that the Liberian cotton is a fine quality, and more abundant in quantity than the cotton in the southern States, and I am convinced that an equal amount of labor bestowed in the cultivation of this article in the respective countries, will give a yield of raw material, of more than fifty per cent. in favor of Liberia.

Rice and Indian corn or maize, are produced in large quantities, and are mainly consumed by the inhabitants; nevertheless the exportation of rice is gradually increasing.

The tea tree or plant, can be grown in any quantity, and the quality of the article produced is superior.

But one of the most important articles of production is the palm tree, and the oil extracted from the nut. Palm oil is the

leading article in the commerce of Western Africa at this day, and the Liberians will soon command the most of that trade.

The croton-oil nuts, castor oil plant, and india rubber tree, are likewise sources of wealth.

The forest trees of Liberia are valuable for many uses, timber for building ships and houses, dye woods that command a ready market and high prices, and such timber as is used by cabinet makers for the finest furniture; amongst such may be named the cam-wood, teak, ebony, *lignumvitæ*, rosewood, mahogany, &c.

Spices, aromatic drugs, and valuable gums, are the common products of the country.

Indigo is found as a common weed, and may be manufactured in any quantity. The fruits are numerous and delicious. I have seen oranges of the finest flavor, pine apples of a large size, guavas, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, tarmarinds, rose apples, pomegranates, cherries, cocoa-nuts, paw-paws, monga-pums, alligator pears, patango, melons, sour-sop, chota, and ohra ale in great abundance.

The vegetables are equally numerous and well flavored. We have seen and used sweet potatoes of the finest quality, and likewise cabbages, turnips, tomatoes, cassadas and yams; and the beets, radishes, carrots, cymplings, butter beans, snap-beans, peas, cucumbers, and melons are superior.

The domestic animals and barn yard fowls, are the same as those of this country, excepting the difference caused by the improvement of American stock, and a little attention to this matter will enable the Liberians to raise in any desired quantity, a good class of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, hogs, and the various kinds of fowls now found in this country.

The wild game is abundant, including deer of several varieties, which are very plentiful. The rivers and lakes abound with fish; in those, and along the coast, an abundance of salmon, mackerel, perch, &c. are found, whilst the water, flowing from the springs, and found in the wells of the country, is pure and good.

From this brief review it will be seen that Liberia is a land of plenty, and the industrious citizen may with ease secure, not only the necessaries of life, but its luxuries; and with no more exertion than is used in this country, by the man of color, to procure a scanty subsistence, he may become a man of wealth.

The mineral wealth of Liberia, is yet unknown, but we may safely suppose that from the indications of mineral found scattered over the surface of the country, that copper, iron, and coal abound. I secured and brought home with me, a few specimens of copper and iron ore, and gold is known to abound in Africa, of which I was shown several specimens. Those undeveloped mines of wealth may be made to yield their treasures with ease to the well directed efforts of the miner.

Mechanics are in good demand in Liberia, house builders, bricklayers, carpenters, ship builders, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c., &c., and such will receive from \$1 50 to \$2 00 per day.

The climate to me was pleasant and agreeable, and I presume the following statement of Dr. Lugenbeel, who resided in that country a number of years is strictly correct:

“On the whole, I regard the climate of Liberia as decidedly pleasant. The extremes of the thermometrical state of the atmosphere may be set down at 65° and 90°. The average height of the mercury, during the rainy season, is about 76°, and during the dry season about 84°. The mean temperature for the year is about 80°.

“The only recognized division of the year into seasons is the wet or rainy, and the dry season, or in common parlance, the ‘rains’ and the ‘dries;’ the former of which answers nearly to our summer and autumn, and the latter to our winter and spring. During the half of the year commencing with May, much more rain falls than during the other half, commencing with November. As a general rule, however, it may be stated, that some rain falls during every month in the year; and in every month there is some fine, clear, pleasant weather.”

The acclimating fever has been regarded by many as one of the great hinderances to the rapid growth of Liberia, and a cause of terror to emigrants. From our observation and experience, we are convinced that the terrors of this disease have been magnified, and we know that it is neither so painful nor so dangerous as represented. Like others, we had to pass through this ordeal, but we were not incommoded by it more than ten days, nor were we confined to the house more than one third of that time.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McKAY.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATE DEPARTMENT, }
MONROVIA, February 15th, 1854. }

His Excellency, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

Governor of the State of Indiana, United States of America:

SIR:—I am directed by President Roberts, to inform you, that your favor of September 27th, 1853, has been received, and its contents particularly noticed.

As President Roberts expressed to your Excellency, the Government and people of Liberia will do all in their power, consistently with their interests, to further the views of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, and of the State Colonization Board, for colonizing the free colored people of the State, in Liberia, but, for reasons explained to your Excellency in President Roberts' communication of 5th of July last, the Government does not think it politic to swerve from the usages which have always regulated its intercourse with respect to emigrants coming to Liberia.

The President laid before the Legislature at its last session the correspondence he had on the subject with you; and I now have the honor of enclosing a copy of the resolve of the Legislature, which, you will discover, sustains the view at first taken in the premises.

The Rev. Mr. McKay, agent of the Indiana Colonization Board, now in Liberia, and who proposes to return to the United States in the vessel which conveys this letter, will be able to give your Excellency full information with respect to the views and feelings of this government, in regard to a settlement at Grand Cape Mount.

I beg to enclose to Your Excellency a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. McKay by President Roberts' upon this subject, which embraces the views of this Government, and which I trust will meet the concurrence of the Indiana Colonization Board.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS, *Secretary of State*,

B.

[COPY.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
MONROVIA, February 7th, 1854. }

SIR:—I have had the honor of your favor of the 26th ultimo, communicating the desire of the Indiana State Colonization Board to obtain, by purchase from this Government, a grant of land, forty miles square, bordering on the sea, at Grand Cape Mount, for the use of emigrants from the State of Indian, &c., &c.

In reply I have the honor to inform you, that during the last session of the Legislature, I availed myself of the occasion to lay before that body the correspondence had between His Excellency

Governor Wright and myself, on the subject of your letter. Accompanying is a copy of the resolve of the Legislature, sustaining as you will observe, the view I had taken of the question, in my letter to Governor Wright.

The subject has been one of anxious thought; and I scarcely need remark, sir, that the government and the people of Liberia are sincerely desirous of meeting, as far as appears to them compatible with their interests, the wishes of the Indiana State Colonization Board. But for reasons already stated in my communication to Governor Wright, July 5th, 1853, and which I need not repeat here, as also in view of other considerations which I have had the honor of stating to you verbally, the Government feel that the proposition of the Indiana State Colonization Board, for the purchase of a tract of land at Grand Cape Mount, for the exclusive use of emigrants from that State, cannot consistently be entertained.

It is earnestly hoped, however, that some arrangement may be concluded to secure co-operation between the Government here and the Indiana Board, in the object contemplated.

If I understand correctly, the object of the Indiana State Colonization Board is to hold out additional inducements to the colored people of the State to emigrate to Liberia, by granting to each family so emigrating, one hundred acres of land. Now sir, it strikes me that this might be effected in a manner agreeable to all parties.

The government of Liberia will readily allot a section of land in the Grand Cape Mount district for the location of emigrants from the State of Indiana; and will assign to such emigrants town or farm lots, under existing regulations of this Government, which may be increased in quantity, at the pleasure of the Indiana Board, by purchase from the Government at the established rates for public lands, or at prices agreed on between this Government and the Indiana Board; and the title from the Government, vested immediately in the citizen immigrant.

Grand Cape Mount is a desirable location for a settlement. But I may not omit to remind you, sir, of the necessity, in forming a new settlement there, of taking proper precautions against the treachery of the natives.

I have now, sir, only to add—waiving the proposition for a grant of land—that the Government of Liberia will be most happy to co-operate with the Indiana State Colonization Board, in any measures it may think proper to adopt for carrying out its benevolent objects, in reference to securing a home in Liberia for the colored people of that State.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Most respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

(Signed)

C.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the President has laid before the Legislature for its consideration certain documents, a request of His Excellency Joseph A. Wright, Governor of the State of Indiana, United States of America, for a grant of the territory of Grand Cape Mount, in favor of said State, for a location for settling the free people of color, emigrating from said State to Liberia, it is therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled, That we concur in the proceedings of His Excellency the President in his reply to the correspondence of His Excellency Joseph A. Wright, Governor of the State of Indiana, United States of America.

Further, That it would be impolitic for this Government to grant to any Government, Society or parties, land with an exclusive right to apportion said land or territory as they may deem proper,

to the exclusion of any company of emigrants emigrating to Liberia, or to give any Government, Society, or parties jurisdiction of whatever nature, over any portion of our territorial limits.

Further, That the President be, and he is hereby requested to extend every facility and favor he may deem justifiable in the premises, to the request of His Excellency Governor Wright, for carrying out the act of the State of Indiana for the colonization of the free people of color from that State in Liberia.

B. V. R. JAMES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. D. WILLIAMS,

Vice President Republic Liberia.

Approved 28th December, 1853.

J. J. ROBERTS.

A true Copy,

J. N. LEWIS, *Secretary of State.*

[D.]

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:*

It is my duty on the present occasion of your meeting to inform you of the condition of the Republic. And I cannot, perhaps, commence in a manner more appropriate than by erecting another Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Every revolving year brings with it cause of congratulation and thankfulness to God that the great work in which we are engaged, of rearing up on these barbarous shores a Christian State, is onward in its march, by gradually developing its practicability and excellence.

During the year that has just passed, a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the government and people, seems to bear the marks of Divine favor and approbation. No pestilence has afflicted our land; but, on the contrary, an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time—in no year of the Republic have the labors of the husbandman been more abundantly rewarded. The mercantile interests of the country seems to be in a healthful state; our merchants are extending their operations by opening up new sources of commerce; and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending these branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging. Our educational interests have also been blessed—the educational facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprise and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several communities—who, I am glad to say, are

availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But above all, God has been pleased to bless the people with a gracious visitation of his churches—inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undefiled religion—thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.

These blessings, gentlemen, are not fortuitous, but sure indications of Divine protection and favor, and should create in the minds of our fellow-citizens, generally, as I doubt not they do, feelings of devout gratitude and praise to that beneficent Being, who, in his goodness, continues to favor us with such distinguished mercies. And in this connection I am impressed with the belief, and there is certainly nothing in it presumptuous or extravagant, that the prosperity of our country, resulting from these blessings of Providence, has a relation to something out of it, and beyond itself. Its meaning, evidently, is subservience to the good of Africa; and to my mind is sufficient proof that God is forming this people for himself; that He has raised up Liberia to exert a special agency in the great work of redeeming this vast peninsula from barbarism, superstition, and idolatry.

I maintain fully the doctrine that "God has just as really a work for nations to do as he has for individuals;" and that there may be just as much of speciality in one case as there is in the other. If diversity of position, gifts, and social relations, lays the foundation for a difference of action and influence as it respects individual persons, why may not the same diversity, existing as it does among the great masses of men, present a reason for special exertion and influence, as it respects particular nations? And this appears to me to be consistent with the history of nations in all ages. In the wise economy of God each nation has its particular work assigned it, and is responsible for its performance. Many considerations lead to this conclusion. And, in relation to Africa, it would seem that the past history of Liberia clearly indicates some special design in Providence, some intimation that through her the conflict between truth and error, between freedom and slavery, is to be decided, and the victory given to eternal righteousness in the elevation of down-trodden Africa. A single glance at the past and we readily see there was something in the first planting of these settlements, something

in the character of the men who formed the nucleus of this Commonwealth, which is altogether peculiar, and seems plainly to indicate some special design. Perhaps no other nation began its existence under circumstances so peculiarly embarrassing as ours. But the men who laid the foundation of Liberia's existence were chosen and precious. They were not men of extensive learning, or of great wealth, but enterprising, conscientious men, imbued with the principles of freedom. Keenly alive to the wrongs they were suffering, they fled from grinding oppression to this, their fatherland, to establish and enjoy, in government and religion, what is set forth in the Bible as the birthright of all men and the foundation of all advance in human well-being.

The settlement of Liberia by such a class of men was a great event in the Providence of God, and seemed most clearly to point out his purposes, and to our election for some special and mighty agency in the work of rescuing this continent from the iron grasp of ignorance and sin. And, gentlemen, do we not see indications also of the same design in the training to which the infancy of Liberia was subjected. Means and ends have a connection; by the character of one we are led to look for something answering to it in the other. A remarkable antecedent in the Providence of God foreshadows to us peculiarity of design in the sequence. And this is clearly illustrated by the strange facts in the early history of Israel. The wonderful providence in reference to that people must have made a deep impression on all reflecting minds that God was forming them for some great end, that He was training them for some mighty agency in the work of His mercy to man.

The beginning betokened the design. And so we may reason in reference to Liberia. In the annals of no other country, Israel alone excepted, is there to be found such a series of trials, such a wrestling with difficulties, such scenes of imminent peril, and of signal deliverance. At every step we have been made to see our danger, and the hand of God in our rescue from it.

And, gentlemen, what could be more remarkable than that Providence which, notwithstanding our feebleness, advanced us so rapidly to the position of acknowledged nationality? and gave to our institutions a character so simple and free, at the same time wholesome and efficient, admirably calculated to develop the energies of the people, and to exalt them in intelligence and virtue; institutions whose influence, like the congenial atmosphere we breathe, pervades

all, sustains all, and yet interferes with no act that is right; allows the fullest, freest exercise of thought and feelings, of everything compatible with the existence of virtue, the foundation of all freedom.

Here government is purely a benevolent arrangement, looking to the good of Africa, affording encouragement to the process of civil, social and religious improvement among her children, leading them to the elevation where, in the Providence of God, I believe they are destined to rise—"that they may see good days wherein they have seen evil."

That Liberia has been trained in the school of a particular providence, and has been raised up for a particular work, in my mind scarcely admits of a doubt. And the character and extent of that particular work seems to me equally clear. And, gentlemen, those wonderful providences towards us should lead us to feel secure in God while we walk in the path which He hath marked out for us.

I am sensible, gentlemen, that this subject has long engaged your attention, and that you are deeply interested in the welfare of the heathen around us, and especially those, in the Providence of God, placed under our immediate care; and I doubt not you will adopt such additional measures within your reach as will bring them more speedily to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

Considering the state of these people—so debased and degraded through long ages of neglect and misery—it is exceedingly gratifying to observe the great and important changes which are now so rapidly being wrought in the social and moral condition of many of them. And these changes are steadily going forward, affecting not only the tribes immediately within the bounds of the government, but their influence is penetrating into the interior, and will ultimately and speedily be felt by those at the remotest distance. So far, certainly, the end has been commensurate with the means. And it is a matter of great encouragement to know that there is still an increasing willingness, on the part of the natives, to accept the benevolent offers of instruction held out to them by the government, and by Christian associations. "Do good and communicate to all men as you have opportunity." I may repeat here is a divine command, and strictly applies to us in reference to the improvement of the aborigines of this land. And I know this to be your most earnest desire.

Gentlemen, I feel great satisfaction in being able to inform you

that since the last meeting of the Legislature nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations happily subsisting between this government and foreign powers. No cause of complaint seems now to exist, on the part of foreign merchants and traders, in relation to our commercial regulations; but their intercourse with the citizens of the Republic, as far as have come to my knowledge, is harmonious and conciliatory.

We continue to receive from her Britannic Majesty's Government assurances of friendly concern for our welfare. From the French Government we are also receiving tangible proofs of the interest his Imperial Majesty feels in the future prosperity of this infant State. As a present to this government, the French Minister of War has forwarded, recently, one thousand stand of arms, to be followed shortly—as advised by our agent in Paris—by an equal number of equipments for our militia. I am happy also to inform the Legislature that, during the year just passed, the independence of Liberia has been formally recognized by his Belgian Majesty—accompanied with expressions of friendship, and warmest wishes for our success and happiness. By recent intelligence from the United States, I am assured that the cause of African Colonization, and of Liberia, is rapidly growing into public favor in that country. I regret, however, to have to acquaint the Legislature that the contemplated exploration by Commander Lynch, of the country lying east of this Republic, is, for the present at least, given up.

I am aware that our fellow-citizens entertained encouraging hopes that this benevolent enterprise, on the part of the United States Government, would be carried into immediate execution. I know of no project—whether considered in relation to the development of the resources of the country, and the extension of commercial enterprise, or whether with a view to the spread of civilization and Christianity—that promises more real good to Liberia and to Africa in general, than an exploration of the interior just at this juncture. Unfortunately for us, our limited pecuniary resources will not allow us to undertake the work. We will, therefore, hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the government of the United States.

I am gratified in being able to inform the Legislature that, with one or two exceptions, the public peace among the native tribes within our jurisdiction, has been steadily maintained, and among

the tribes by whom we are surrounded, I am happy to say, the best feeling towards this government prevails.

I have to state, and it is a matter of regret, that the efforts of the government to produce a reconciliation between certain Vey and Golah Chiefs, and restore peace to the country bordering on our northwest frontier, have not been as completely successful as could be wished. Notwithstanding every effort on the part of this government to accommodate the differences between them, in the early part of the present year their affairs grew worse, and assumed an aspect which threatened the most fearful consequences. The Vey Chiefs were obstinated—received our commissioners coldly—and disregarded every overture made to them for an amicable adjustment of the disputes and difficulties which were distracting the country. Nothing but war could satisfy their claims. Indeed, one of their chieftains, Boombo, encouraged by George Cane, of Grand Cape Mount, became so emboldened as to extend his depredations into the Dey country—sacking and burning towns and villages—murdering scores of the inhabitants, and carrying off hundreds of others into captivity.

Matters being driven to this extremity, no alternative was left the government but to take immediate, decisive, and coercive measures to check—nay, to put an end to these acts of aggression and cruelty. Therefore, in conformity with a resolution of the Legislature, adopted at its session in December last, “authorizing the Executive to employ the most feasible, and if necessary, forcible measures, for the purpose of bringing about a speedy termination of the existing difficulties and wars in the vicinity of Grand and Little Cape Mount;” early in the month of March a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel McGill, was ordered to proceed to Little Cape Mount—to afford protection to the peaceable inhabitants of that district—to maintain the authority of the government—and to apprehend the offending chiefs, that they might be brought to answer for the gross violation of their solemn engagements with this government, to abstain from all wars; and that they be required to make reparation for the wrongs they had committed on unoffending tribes.

On the arrival of the troops at Little Cape Mount—after some delay—all the principal Chiefs on both sides—except two—were assembled, and an investigation commenced of the matters in dispute

between them, and of the chiefs who were implicated in the outrages committed on the Dey tribe. These matters, however, were found to be exceedingly complicated, and likely to consume much time in their adjustment. It was, therefore, thought advisable that the chiefs, who readily consented, should repair, at a time fixed, to Monrovia, where the investigation would be resumed, and a final settlement of all the difficulties between them. In the meantime the atrocious criminality of Boombo being clearly apparent, he was arrested, and conveyed to this place, and handed over to the civil authority for judicial examination.

He has been tried and found guilty, on the fullest testimony, of all the charges alleged against him, and is now in prison, undergoing the penalty of the law. With apparently deep humility and contrition he acknowledges the enormity of his crime, and admits the justice of the punishment awarded him. Several Dey Chiefs have recently joined, under assurances for his future good conduct—believing, as they say, he was influenced wholly by George Cane, who has now abandoned his interest—to ask the clemency of the Government in his behalf. I submit their request to the consideration of the Legislature, simply remarking, gentlemen, that perhaps, under all the circumstances, some commutation of his sentence might possibly be a matter of policy consistent with prudence.

I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the measures taken by the Government in reference to the Vey Chiefs, residing at Little Cape Mount, though not producing all the good effects desired, proved very beneficial, by restoring peace to that neighborhood, and enabling the natives—especially of the Dey country—to resume their agricultural pursuits, which, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, had for some time been neglected; and but for the timely interference of the Government, another year would have found them almost wholly destitute, and in great distress.

George Cane failed in his promise to meet the other chiefs here in April last, and I have reason to believe he has united with the Chief of Gorrnamra, and has recently made one or two predatory incursions into the eastern section of the Golah country. The intelligence, however, is not certain. I shall nevertheless be able, doubtless, during your present session, to give you further and more definite information in regard to him. With George Cane war seems to

be a ruling passion. No persuasion, I fear, will restrain him from shedding the blood of his defenseless brethren. But that he must be checked, gentlemen, is certain. Common safety requires it, justice and humanity demand it, and these claims are not to be resisted.

If, therefore, it shall be established that George Cane is yet carrying on his predatory wars, some measure should be speedily adopted to restrain him. I am happy to inform the Legislature that, with this exception, no serious discord seems to exist among the tribes within the jurisdiction of the Republic.

The state of affairs in relation to Trade Town remains unchanged—excepting, which was very desirable, that a reconciliation between Boyer and Jim Floo, of Trade Town Point, has recently been effected. Boyer, however, has not yet fulfilled all his engagements with the Government—especially in not having secured and delivered up for trial the person of Grando, whom he aided in the attacks upon our settlements in the county of Grand Bassa, in the year 1851. He has paid five hundred dollars in consideration of his misconduct on that occasion, but protests his inability, in consequence of Grando having escaped out of the country, to apprehend him. In every other respect he promises implicit obedience, and is constant in his assurances of fidelity to the Government, and earnestly entreats that its ban upon him, in relation to commercial intercourse, may be removed. And perhaps it is due to him that I should state that, notwithstanding the dubiousness of his motives, in one instance, certainly, he has demeaned himself in a manner which entitles him to some credit. A few months since a Portugese slaver attempted to revive the slave trade in that district, and Boyer, with some others, engaged to deliver him, within a certain number of days, two hundred slaves, and received in advance a portion of the purchase money. In the meantime, however, Boyer communicated to the authorities at Grand Bassa information of what was going on, which enabled the Government to take measures to frustrate the whole design.

But, gentlemen, with respect to Boyer, I may also state that hitherto, than he, no chief within the bounds of the Republic, George Cane and Grando perhaps excepted, has been guilty of grosser deception and unblushing duplicity in all his intercourse with the Government. For this reason, in connection with his failure to arrest Grando, whose escape from Trade Town there were good reasons

to believe, he favored, indeed advised, I have not thought proper to withdraw the interdict prohibiting trade and intercourse with that territory.

It will now rest with the judgment of the Legislature to decide how far his recent conduct merits future confidence; also to determine whether any other demand shall be made in lieu of the stipulation for the delivery of Grando—which was a covenant of the first importance—and also whether the interdict, in reference to trade, shall be raised.

I am gratified in being able to state, gentlemen, that no measure hitherto adopted by this government for the punishment of gross misconduct on the part of native chiefs, especially those residing near the coast, has produced more satisfactory results than the interdiction, and the firmness with which it has been maintained, of commercial intercourse with Trade Town. I am satisfied it has given a stability to the authority of the government which no other measure could have produced in so short a time. And I am clearly of opinion that a similar policy, in reference to Grand Cape Mount, or the establishing of a settlement there, will have to be adopted to restrain George Cane from indulging that indomitable propensity for war which seems to possess him. The natives of that neighborhood report that he boasts of his intention to continue the war, and should the government send troops to chastise him, he has only to retire for a few weeks into the interior, beyond their reach, and when the troops shall have left the country he will return to prosecute his designs. Such, doubtless, are his reasonings, as he is aware of the impracticability of maintaining a military force in the country for any length of time. The antidote, however, is an interdict of commercial intercourse with Grand Cape Mount.

Close up the channels through which he obtains his supply of arms and other munitions of war, and in a very short time he will be powerless, and, like Boyer, will return to his allegiance to the government.

In this connection, gentlemen, I am happy to state that the successful attack, by the troops of the Republic, in 1852, on Boyer's fortified town, which was supposed by the natives to be impregnable, has, I am persuaded, fully established, in regard to the natives, the invincibility of our arms, and that in future the authority of the government is not likely to be opposed by open force.

Nevertheless, I beg to remind the Legislature of the importance

of continuing a well organized militia, which, in reference to the natives, seems to be the only thing that can give them an idea of the power of the government. And, gentlemen, this is not the only consideration which should draw the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of cherishing and maintaining an efficient military force. We have settlements remote and weak, surrounded on all sides by savage tribes who delight in war, and whose cupidity is easily excited, and which, in many instances, is only restrained by a knowledge of the readiness and power of the government to punish their temerity. It becomes us, therefore, to be prepared for any emergency. Our citizens should be thoroughly trained in the use of arms, and for acting together if called into the field. But to effect this satisfactorily, our present militia system requires revision. And I would recommend it, gentlemen, to your careful attention, with the hope that you will adopt such improvements as shall give promise of greater efficiency to this arm of public defense.

It has been suggested, gentlemen, in respectable quarters, that the Legislature, at its present session, should take into serious consideration the necessity of recommending to the people some amendments to the Constitution, which the times seem to demand.

An amendment to the 11th section of the 1st article, which defines the right of suffrage, is suggested as being particularly desirable. The object of this amendment, it appears, is to provide against abuses of the elective franchise; as also against evils which it is supposed are likely to arise in the event of a large influx of immigrants on the eve of an election, who, according to existing regulations, are permitted, immediately on their arrival in the Republic, to draw lands under a certificate; which certificate, as expressed in the law, gives only an "imperfect right" in the land until certain improvements shall have been made on it, when said certificate may be exchanged for a deed in fee simple.

The section of the constitution referred to provides that "every male citizen of twenty-one years of age, possessing real estate, shall have the right of suffrage." By some it is held that persons holding land under certificates come within the meaning of this section; others maintain that the word possession, as employed in this connection, was intended to imply absolute right or title—a freehold estate in one's own right, subject to no conditions; therefore the party holding land by certificate only, cannot claim under it the privilege of voting. This subject, by some means, came up before

the Legislature at its last session, when the following bill, entitled "An Act defining the right entitling male citizens to suffrage," was adopted, viz :

"That from and after the passage of this Act all male citizens of twenty-one years of age, who have drawn lands, and holding a certificate, showing the time at which said lands were drawn, thereby giving the drawer possession, shall be considered possessors of real estate, and allowed the right of suffrage during the term which is allowed by law for the improvement of said lands." This definition of the Legislature, however, though observed at the late general election, does not settle the question at issue. Indeed, instead of satisfying the objections that had been raised, it has given rise to new grounds of complaint, and has also excited no little animadversion among the people. It is contended that the act of defining is in itself unconstitutional, and though adopted possibly as a fiction of policy, it is calculated to establish a precedent of a most dangerous tendency, at once repugnant to and subversive of the first principles of the Constitution. And, gentlemen, it must be admitted that the arguments carry with them some weight. It is too well known scarcely to require mention that in forming the Constitution no one principle was kept more prominently before the Convention than a division of the three great powers of the Government—legislative, judicial and executive; that they should be independent of and separate from each other—each confined to the discharge of the proper and legitimate functions assigned it. Under this wise and judicious arrangement it is for the Legislature to make laws, not to interpret them—those even of the least importance, much less the fundamental law of the Constitution. To weigh words and sentences, to define their distinct and legal meaning, especially in reference to the provisions of the Constitution, is for another department of the Government, not the Legislature.

However, it was this action of the Legislature principally, I believe, that suggested the idea of amending the Constitution. But, gentlemen, while I confess that in my opinion some amendments to the Constitution, consistent with the interests of the people, and perhaps at the present time demanded, are desirable, I am also of opinion that no such necessity exists for the purposes contemplated, in regard to the section referred to. It is, nevertheless, quite plain that the subject which has led to these reflections is one of much importance, and is entitled to the serious and candid consideration of

the Legislature. The abuses complained of, and the evils likely to arise from the causes to which I have alluded, are such, gentlemen, as should be remedied and provided against. And the remedies to be applied are clearly within the scope of the powers of the Legislature. A slight revision of the law regulating elections will correct the one, and the passage of a naturalization law will secure the object desired in regard to the other.

Gentlemen, in a young and prosperous State, where with each revolving year the power and resources of the Government and the energies of the people are being rapidly developed, it becomes frequently expedient to make new laws, or modify old ones, to meet the exigencies of affairs growing out of these changes; hence the frequent recurrence of your meetings.

And coming, as you do, from all parts of the Republic, it is presumed that you are acquainted with the particular wants of the people, having learned from them the practical operations of old laws, and the expediency of enacting new ones. It is therefore expected, gentlemen, that your attention will be drawn to a review of the present code, in all its branches, and that you will make such additional laws or amendments as the general good may require or that circumstances may justify. I may, however, be permitted to invite your particular attention to the navigation, commerce, and revenue law, which, in view of the extension of trade, requires, in my opinion, some alterations, which I will take occasion at an early day to lay before you, necessary to its efficiency, and at the same time will be affording greater facilities and encouragement to commercial enterprise.

I am not aware, gentlemen, of any very important changes necessary to be made in the Judiciary. The present system, though susceptible of improvement, works well, except, perhaps, so much as relates to the Probate Court, whose power should be increased, to enable it to act with more promptness in the settlement of estates. I recommend the whole system, however, to the careful attention of the Legislature. Nothing certainly is more interesting to the public happiness than the faithful administration of justice. To this branch of the political organization the citizen looks with confidence for the protection and security of his rights, and for the redress of grievances. Before the court he presents himself, with full assurance that just recompense will be awarded him for wrongs which he may have suffered from the hands of others. It is, therefore, important

that every facility for carrying the laws into prompt and faithful execution should be provided. And I may also add, that it is equally important that the rules of legal proceedings before the several courts should be made as simple as possible, stripped of all unnecessary technicalities, and brought within the comprehension of every citizen.

I beg also, gentlemen, to draw your attention to the subject of education, than which no subject is more vitally important to the future welfare and prosperity of our infant State. The government being immediately under the influence and control of the people; wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among them, are as absolutely necessary to the support and stability of the government, as for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, it is the duty of the Legislature to cherish and sustain, by every possible effort, this great interest. I am sensible, gentlemen, of the deep solicitude you feel in regard to this subject; I am well aware that the limited state of the public finances, at the present time, will not allow you to appropriate much money to this object. I doubt not, however, that you will encourage, to the extent of your ability, those missionary societies and other institutions which are promoting among us the means of education, as well as true religion; and are preparing many of the youth of the Republic for useful employment both in Church and in State. I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the Act of incorporation for "Liberia College" has been accepted by the gentlemen therein named as Trustees; that they have organized themselves into a body corporate; and though their plans, I believe are not fully digested, we may hope that they will be able soon to carry the contemplated college into operation. It has been suggested, however, that some of the provisions of the charter are not as clear and as well defined as could be wished, therefore doubts might arise in regard to their true meaning, which it would be well to prevent by an amendatory act—a draft of which has been handed to me, and is herewith submitted for your consideration.

Another object of general interest which deserves the fostering care of the government, and which cannot fail to suggest itself to your attention, is agriculture. There are but few subjects that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of the Legislature than a consideration of the best means of promoting, es-

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pecially among the native tribes, the agricultural interests of the country. This source of national independence and wealth I recommend to the constant guardianship of the Legislature.

The land along the banks of the St. Paul River, as far as Millsburg, having been all taken up, it has occurred to me, gentlemen, that great advantages might be secured by opening an avenue or road from the river, at some suitable point, leading into the interior; on each side of which farm lots may be laid out for the accommodation of new settlers. I have conferred with the gentleman who has charge of the Colonization Society's affairs, and the location of immigrants coming out under its auspices to this country upon this subject. He approves the plan, and thinks the society would not object to defray a portion of the expense thus incurred. I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

Perhaps, gentlemen, of all the evidences of the prosperity of the country, the increase of population is the most unequivocal. And with respect to Liberia, the constitution requiring that the first enumeration under it shall be ordered by the Legislature, this has not been ascertained since the year 1843. I beg, therefore, to recommend to the particular attention of the Legislature the propriety of making provision, at the present session, for taking a census of renumeration of the whole inhabitants of the Republic, including the entire aboriginal as well as the Americo-Liberian population.

Gentlemen, I have the honor of laying before you a communication from Governor Wright, enclosing an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, in reference to the purchase of a tract of land in Liberia, as a location for emigrants from that State. You will, observe, gentlemen, that one of the provisions of the Act is opposed to the existing regulations of this government with regard to the allotment of lands to emigrants, and which, in my opinion, it would be impolitic to adopt. I have communicated to Governor Wright my views respecting that provision, and have stated some of the reasons which make it inexpedient for this government to entertain it, and at the same time suggested a plan which I thought might meet the wishes of the General Assembly. Accompanying is a copy of my letter. No further communication from Governor Wright, however, has been received. Nevertheless, in the meantime, I would ask an expression of the Legislature in regard to this subject, that the Executive might be prepared to act definitely, should the question be revived.

I have an intimation, gentlemen, that a subject of much delicacy will probably be submitted to your consideration during the course of the present session. I allude to a petition which I understand will be laid before the Legislature by Mr. Jacob Vonbrum and others, his relatives, of Grand Bassa, who claim the right of property in a certain tract of land in the aforesaid county, lying along the beach between the old settlement of Bassa Cove and Fishtown Point. They rest their claim on a purchase alleged to have been made many years ago of King John, by their father, to secure the right of way to the coast. This being a subject of much importance, I may state, for the information of the Legislature, that a portion of the tract claimed was purchased—whether before or after the purchase alleged to have been made by Mr. Vonbrum's father is uncertain—of King Joe Harris, by the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies;* and was occupied in the year 1834 by the immigrants landed from the ship Ninus, whose melancholy fate forms a part of the history of Liberia. And subsequently, in 1836, a council of the chiefs of the whole country, attended by Governor Buchanan and Dr. Skinner, was assembled at Fishtown, when, as appears from the document executed on the occasion, not only the purchase made of King Joe Harris was confirmed, but the remaining portion of the territory lying around the sweep of Bassa Cove was ceded to the Commonwealth. It also appears, from what I can learn, that Mr. Vonbrum's father was represented in this council, but no claim was set up in his behalf, or any reservation made in his favor. I beg, however, to add that while the rights of the government should be strictly guarded and looked after, individual rights are no less sacred, and that justice to Mr. Vonbrum and those connected with him in the claim referred to, demands that a candid and careful investigation of the whole matter be had by the Legislature, and if the claim can be established, that their rights be secured.

I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the progress of repairs and improvement of public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted. For want of funds, no measures have yet been taken to commence the building ordered to

*This territory was negotiated for by Robert McDowall, M. D., on the part of the "YOUNG MEN'S COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA." The Deed bears date December 2, 1834. The first settlement on said land was made by the Pennsylvania Society, with moneys contributed principally by citizens of Philadelphia. The New York State Colonization Society was not known in the purchase or the purchase considerations.—EDITOR COL. HERALD.

be erected in this city for the Executive residence. I am happy to say, however, that the prospects are now more favorable, and that the work may be commenced during the present season, under a fair prospect of being prosecuted to completion within a reasonable time. I would also invite your attention to the dilapidated condition of the light-house on Cape Mesurado, which is almost entirely unfit for use. I recommend that provision be made for the erection of a new house, more suitable to the purpose, and for supplying a camp better adapted to the wants of the mariner. A further appropriation for the erection of the prison in the county of Grand Bassa is found to be necessary, and to which I would ask your particular attention. Your consideration is also invited to the accompanying communication from Mr. Edward Hall, of Greenville, Sinon, requesting, on behalf of the proprietors of the saw-mill in that county, that the Government will extend to them such aid as will enable them to carry forward more successfully their operations.

The estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the receipts and expenditures at the treasury will be laid before the Legislature at an early day. In the account, gentlemen, you will observe that the expenses of the year have been greatly, though unavoidably, increased by the necessity of maintaining, for several months, a garrison at the new settlement of Buchanan, as also by the expedition to Little Cape Mount, and other measures which the Government has been compelled to adopt for the purpose of settling disputes and difficulties among certain native tribes, and putting an end to their cruel and destructive wars. But we may reasonably hope that the harmony now so generally subsisting between the several tribes will continue, and that in future there will be no occasion for expending any considerable amount of money to maintain this good understanding and preserve peace.

I may not omit to mention in this place, also, that we are under renewed obligations both to the American and to the New York State Colonization Societies for pecuniary assistance rendered the Government during the year, and which arrived very opportunely to relieve it of some pressing demands.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the state of the public finances will be fully shown. I have great pleasure, however, of stating here that the condition and prospects of the revenue are decidedly encouraging—indeed, quite equal to our most sanguine expectation.

During the year just passed the revenue has been more considerable than during any former year. And from the increased, and still increasing trade, and commercial facilities, bringing into the Republic large quantities of merchandise, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the treasury from that source during the present year, will considerably exceed the amount of receipts of the year just ended. It is, therefore, confidently hoped that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, during the year, not only its ordinary expenses will be met, but all its present liabilities will be discharged, and that such public improvements may be made as are thought to be particularly necessary.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources, for the fiscal year ending 30th September last, have been \$35,093, while the public expenditures to the same period have amounted to \$32,072; leaving in the treasury on that day, exclusive of sundry merchandise in public warehouse, \$2,695. I may also add, there is now due the treasury, from various sources, the sum of \$7,963; and the present liabilities of the Government, including \$5,738 due to foreigners, amount to \$13,925: leaving a balance against the Government, at the period above named, of \$6,062.

It is my duty to inform the Legislature that the strictest accountability has been observed by the officers who have been charged with the management of the fiscal concerns of the Government. No delinquency has been discovered. And as the period for which many of the officers who have been associated with me in the administration of public affairs, during the present Presidential term, expires with the current year, I avail myself of this occasion to assure the Legislature that the officers, generally, have manifested their best endeavors in the discharge of their respective duties, and I am greatly indebted to them for their cordial support and co-operation in everything which has been suggested for the advancement and benefit of the public interest. But, gentlemen, in the afflicting dispensations of Divine Providence, during the year, two of our most distinguished fellow-citizens and public servants, have been removed by death. To say that Hon. H. Teage and James Brown are no more, is but to open afresh the fountain of public grief. But while we bow in humble submission to the afflicting hand of Divine Providence; the earnestness of language, the force of arguments, and the commanding eloquence of our late Secretary of State, can

never be erased from the memory of those who have listened to his patriotic appeals in this Chamber, in advocacy of Liberia's rights and national interests. Superior genius and talents were his, and his mind endowed by nature with a lively imagination and a remarkable degree of logical strength, admirably fitted him for the many reponsible public stations, which through the course of many years he was called to fill.

And (except that his public career numbered fewer years) less may not be said in reference to the public services of the late ex-Senator Brown, whose love of country knew no bounds, whose ardor increased in proportion to the difficulties which surrounded it, and when danger threatened, no personal sacrifice was too great for him to make for the public weal. It is not for me, however, to pronounce here a eulogium on the public life and character of these eminent men. Their public deeds are identified with, and belong to the history of Liberia, and will be recorded on its pages.

Gentlemen, in the above I have submitted for your information, and have recommended to your consideration such objects of public concern as occurred to me worthy your particular attention and serious deliberation. I may, nowever, during the course of your session, have occasion to invite your intention to other matters of interest connected to the common weal. In the meantime, gentlemen, I am fully persuaded that your own zeal for the interest of your fellow-citizens will readily suggest to you other subjects of importance which will claim your immediate attention.

It is a matter of congratulation that the views which I have been able to lay before the Legislature of our affairs—foreign and domestic—presents gratifying and indubitable proofs of the continued prosperity of our country.

And in conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I am deeply sensible of the arduousness as well as of the importance of the labors in which you are now about to engage. To your guardianship are committed the rights and interests of the whole people of this Republic; and your first care is to preserve and foster these by good and wholesome laws, thereby laying deep the foundation of Liberia's future happiness and prosperity. And, gentlemen, I scarcely need remind you that the prosperity of a nation depends much upon the purity of its patriotism—especially of its legislators. If this be founded on the broad and solid basis of right, political economy, as well as moral philosophy, pledges to it the possession

of every object which lies within the grasp of national desire. If we desire to seek our country's good; to see her people prosperous and happy; her government permanent and just, and her national character high and commanding, this is true patriotism—a passion which, if controlled by virtuous principles, leads to much that is generous in sentiment, elevated in purpose, and noble in action. Men, however, do not always distinguish between the popular and the true notion of patriotism. Local attachment is a radical principle in the constitution of man, and often leads him to that popular notion of patriotism which is selfish in its objects, and in its domestic relations devoted to sectional interests. But this is not true patriotism—that patriotism which, unbounded by county lines or sectional prejudices, is founded upon the law of benevolence; and, when exercised, extinguishes a thousand jealousies which are ever ready to interrupt public harmony. True patriotism is, in its very nature, virtuous—doing right, which is virtue itself. It aims by equal legislation, extending to the remotest angles of the country, to encourage and support the interests of all.

Acting ourselves, gentlemen, upon these principles of a pure and high-minded patriotism, and inculcating them in the rising generation, then shall our patrimony be also that of our children—and Liberty, having here found a home, shall abide forever.

Gentlemen, I have now only to assure you of my cheerful concurrence and assistance, where required, to promote the discharge of your present duties. And my earnest prayer is that your minds may be drawn to that Almighty Being, the source of all wisdom and knowledge, and from whence comes all earthly blessings, that He will enlighten your understandings, and so direct your deliberations that whatever measures you may adopt they shall tend to the perpetuity of our institutions, the improvement of society, and the spread of civilization and christianity among the barbarous tribes of this continent.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia, Dec. 6th, 1853.

It may not be out of place to republish the appeal of William W. Findlay, in connection with this report, as he is referred to therein, and as some of his friends may wish to review it and again consider its sober truths :

Appeal of Wm. W. Findlay to the Colored People of Indiana.

DEAR FRIENDS:—The writer being a colored man, it may be supposed that he desires the well-being of his race—not a part of the colored race, but of the whole race of Africans, in this land and in Africa. Nor do I consider myself guilty of affectation when I say that I ardently desire their elevation, and am willing to contribute all I can to that end. It has long been an inquiry with me, how can our race be elevated? *How can colored men be made truly independent?* After much anxious and painful inquiry, I have concluded that to be *truly* independent, we must enjoy rights and privileges *as broad and as liberal* as those enjoyed by the white citizens of the United States. In other words, have the right of electing our law-makers and our magistrates; and all the offices of State should be accessible to our color; and *not* only so, but we should be free to move in such circles of society as we may be entitled to by our moral worth, character and talents; and likewise free to form alliance with those classes of society. These, in my humble opinion, are the rights and privileges *we must possess* before we can be *independent*.

But now let us inquire in candor, do we, as a people, enjoy such independence? Do colored men, in the most liberal of the Northern States, enjoy such independence? You all know that they do not—the sad reverse is the case. And will the time soon come in the history of American society when the colored man will be permitted to enjoy such independence—independence not only in civil things, but independence in all the more delicate matters of social equality? I must honestly confess I think not. And further, I am bold to confess that anything short of the above described independence will not satisfy me, nor should anything short satisfy the man of an independent spirit.

But such independence we cannot obtain in the United States; therefore I will seek it outside of the United States. *I will seek it where I know I can find it*, and that is in the Republic of Liberia, which is the only christian republic where the colored man can find

a quiet and secure home. Nor do I act dishonorably in thus escaping from civil and social oppression, for I am only doing what thousands of the first and best settlers of the United States did, and I think it an honor to follow their example, in seeking liberty, though like them I be compelled to seek it in a wilderness. And the object of this appeal is to invite you who love true independence, and are willing to endure some toil to obtain it, to go with us to that land of liberty, where we may likewise aid in the elevation and enlightenment of our whole race, *which duty is more obligatory on us* than upon the white race, many of whom are willing to *sacrifice* their lives and property in the work of converting Africa.

Some of you may blame us for not staying in this land and contending for all the above rights of man. Our answer to all such complaints is this: We believe that civil slavery in this land will be abolished by Divine Providence, without the co-operation of the free colored man; he requires not our aid in this work; he can and will, in his own way, sweep slavery from the civil institutions of America. But I honestly doubt whether it is the will or order of Providence to grant us perfect social equality *with the white race at this time*, nor am I disposed to strive or quarrel with them for this favor, but would follow the example of Abraham, who disliked the strife that had sprung up between him and Lot, and religiously proposed separation as a remedy for the quarrel, and a means of perpetuating peace: so we should separate from the white race, that we may be free and they enjoy peace; for, doubtless, God has given this land to them. Acting from the above religious and honorable views, we confidently expect that God will bless us in our movements.

It is the design of the writer and some of his friends to go out to Liberia about the month of October or November next, and it is desirable to have as many emigrants from Indiana as we can muster. Liberia holds out many attractions for the man of color—but the greatest is that of liberty and independence. Thousands have gone from this land to that, and all who have been industrious have done well; many of them are becoming wealthy, but what is best, *they are all free!* Come, let us go and cast our lot in with them, and be free likewise. If any of you have been cherishing the spirit of independence, and long for such freedom as the free Republic of Liberia offers, and if you desire a passage to that land, just let your wishes be known to the Agent of the American Colonization Society in this State. Address Rev. J. MITCHELL, at Indianapolis, who will

be pleased to book your name as an emigrant, and procure for you a passage out, and send you all the information that you may want. No time should be lost—*act now*, act for yourselves, your children, and your race.

WM. W. FINDLAY.

COVINGTON, IND., April 6th, 1849.

[E.]

PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

At a public meeting of the State Board of Colonization held on the 29th of May, 1854, the foregoing report and accompanying documents were submitted to the Board, and after consideration, we submitted the following statement, founded thereon, which being considered was adopted, together with the appended resolutions :

From all the evidence we can gather relating to this subject, we believe that Grand Cape Mount is the most desirable location for the Indiana settlement. "Africa would be preferable to Europe," said the French navigator, Villault, in 1667, "*if it were all like Cape Mount.*" He launches out with delight on the beauty of the prospects and the richnesss of the country. He says, "There you find oranges, almonds, melons, pumpkins, cherries, plumbs," and the abundance of animals was so great that the flesh was sold "for almost nothing." An unvarying line of favorable testimony has been rendered, from the above date to the present time, by voyagers, visitors and residents in regard to that point of the African coast, and this delightful country is the location now put at our disposal for the use and benefit of our colored people who may desire to change their place of residence.

And to secure this place for them, prompt measures have been adopted by the Board. Finding the Government of Liberia disposed to accommodate the slight difference that exists in relation to lands, by selling them at prices agreeable to this Board, the following resolutions were adopted at its last meeting :

"*Resolved*, That we will select the locality at Grand Cape Mount, on the African coast, as the point for our Liberian settlement; and instruct the Secretary to make an appeal to the public, and to the churches, to raise the sum of *three or four thousand dollars* to meet

the wants of the case until such time as our existing law can be changed.

“Resolved, That the communication of President Roberts be so answered as to state the above determination of the Board, and direct him to call Wm. W. Findlay to his aid in the work of making said settlement.”

To carry out the intentions of the Board it will be found necessary to adopt a plan of settlement.

A town or village should be planned, containing the following essential buildings :

A large house for the reception of emigrants, where they can be cared for during the short period of their acclimating.

A strong public store-house, so constructed as to furnish a protection to the settlers, if such should be needed.

And a large school-house which could be used as a church ; for schools and churches are indispensable to American civilization, and our colored friends in Liberia are not disposed to move one step without them—to them they give their earliest and greatest attention.

Such necessary structures will cost at least \$3,000, and to erect such, we have no State appropriation ; that on hand being for the transportation of emigrants and the purchase of lands. This being the case, the Board, as stated above, having directed us to make a prompt appeal to the friends of colonization in the State, and place the proposition to secure the means for the erection of those necessary buildings at once before the public as an object of benevolent effort and contribution.

We therefore design asking our friends who have the means, and who love to see the spread of our Christian civilization, to aid in this good work ; nor do we expect to ask in vain in thus laboring to give Africa an additional American colony, and in making the noble appropriation of our State available.

A town must be planted at Grand Cape Mount, and such public buildings as those named above are indispensable to the beginning of a new settlement on the African coast ; for when erected they form the nucleus of a town, around which the houses of the settlers are built. The first, or temporary houses, for residence, are cheap structures, not costing over \$30 or \$40 each, yet notwithstanding they afford a safe and comfortable residence until such time as the emigrant has ability to erect better.

We thus, for the first time, publicly express the hope that there are a number of men in Indiana who will give \$100 each to this object ; and we hope there are a larger number still, who will freely contribute \$50, and others \$30 and \$20. Will not the friends of Findlay, who aided him to go to Liberia, aid him in doing lasting good to posterity ? We think him a true and trustworthy man, and just such a one as will succeed in his enterprise.

With these preparatory remarks, we now submit the following resolutions for consideration and adoption :

Resolved, That a correct list of all who contribute to the foundation of this settlement be preserved ; and that such as contribute sums over five dollars, shall have their names recorded on a parchment record, and forwarded to the Government of Liberia, to be placed among the future records of the town of Grand Cape Mount. Adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend this enterprise to the favorable consideration of a benevolent public. Adopted.

The following resolution was submitted for reflection, to be considered at the next public meeting of the Board, which will be called for that purpose by the call of the President :

Resolved, That we invite the churches of Indiana to unite in the establishment of a mission school at Grand Cape Mount, for the benefit not only of the children of the settler, but likewise of the Vey nation. And to this end name a receiving committee of — persons to receive from their respective denominations such sums as may be forwarded to them for this object.

The Vey nation, who reside in the Grand Cape Mount country, are an intelligent tribe, capable of much improvement. They are Mohammedans, and consequently are not degraded by the errors of paganism. They recognize the unity of the Deity ; and in this age, when the delusions of the false prophet are about to be swept away, it will be an easy and agreeable work to inspire them with a love for our Christian civilization.

J. MITCHELL,
Secretary of the Board.





RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE MILITIA

OF

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

THE MILITIA LAW
OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA,
AND THE
RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE,

ADOPTED BY THE COURT MARTIAL, HELD FOR THAT
PURPOSE, AT INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER
17 AND 18, 1853.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1853.

ORDER NO. 2.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Indianapolis, November 1st, 1853. }

In pursuance of an order issued to Brigadier-Generals of the State, a Court Martial convened at Indianapolis, in the Supreme Court room, on the 17th and 18th days of October, 1853, for the purpose of adjudicating all questions that may arise under the Militia Law, approved June 14th, 1852, as follows, to-wit:



AN ACT

To organize the Militia, providing for the Appointment, and prescribing the Duties of certain Officers thereof.

[APPROVED JUNE 14, 1852.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That each Congressional district of the State shall be also a military district for brigade purposes, in which the Governor shall appoint and commission a resident citizen thereof Brigadier General; and each county in such district shall form and constitute one regimental district.

SEC. 2. Such general shall appoint his staff officers, not exceeding the number allotted to an officer of his rank by the law of the United States, or as the necessities of the service require; and recommend to the Governor suitable persons in each of the counties in his brigade to be commissioned colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, in each county—and the persons thus recommended shall be so commissioned.

SEC. 3. Such colonel shall appoint such staff officers as he may deem necessary, and one captain and two lieutenants in each township of his county for every one hundred white male inhabitants thereof, liable to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five—to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by the regimental court martial.

SEC. 4. Such captains shall appoint four sergeants and four corporals in each company, who shall continue in office one year.

SEC. 5. All such officers, except sergeants and corporals, shall continue in office for the term of six years, unless bodily infirmity or unsoundness of mind, prevent them from discharging active duty, or they be removed for other good cause.

SEC. 6. Any such brigadier general may be removed from office after a reasonable notice and trial by a State court martial, composed of a majority of brigadier generals of the State.

SEC. 7. Any such colonel may be removed after a reasonable notice and trial by a brigade court martial, composed of a majority of the colonels of the brigade.

SEC. 8. Any such lieutenant colonel, major, captain or lieutenant may be removed after reasonable notice and trial by a regimental court martial, composed of a majority of all the commissioned officers of such regiment.

SEC. 9. Any person aggrieved may appeal from a regimental court martial to a brigade, and from a brigade to the State court martial, under such regulations as may be prescribed by such courts.

SEC. 10. Such brigadier generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, on receiving their commissions, shall take an oath, to be indorsed on the back thereof, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, that he will support the constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office according to law.

SEC. 11. On receiving his appointment, and once every year thereafter, every captain shall make out a list of all the persons in his township liable to bear arms, and forward a copy thereof to the colonel of the regiment, who shall thereupon form companies in such townships of not less than one hundred privates each, except the number of persons liable to bear arms in such township be less than one hundred, in which case such company shall be composed of all persons in such township liable to bear arms.

SEC. 12. Such captain, after giving ten days' written notice, posted up in five public places of the township, may assemble his company once every year, at a time and at a convenient public place in such township, and drill them according to the tactics of the United States Army.

SEC. 13. Such colonel shall divide his county into two or more districts, in each of which, after thirty days' written notice, posted up in ten public places therein, there may be a battallion drill, at a time and place to be designated in such notice.

SEC. 14. On presiding at courts martial and drills, in the absence of the superior, the duties to be performed shall devolve upon the next highest officer present.

SEC. 15. The colonel of each regiment shall forward to his general of brigade an enumeration of the militia of his regiment, and such general that of his brigade, to the Governor, before the first day of January of each year.

SEC. 16. Such courts martial shall prescribe all the regulations not herein provided, necessary to an efficient organization of the militia.

SEC. 17. Volunteer companies may be formed within the bounds of any regiment, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the colonel thereof and approved by the brigadier general.

SEC. 18. On application by the Board of Commissioners of any county, on a certified copy of their order therefor, the Governor shall cause to be sent to such county, at its expense, its quota of the public arms.

SEC. 19. Such Boards of Commissioners shall have the care of all public arms within their respective counties, and may transfer

them, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to such volunteer companies, battalions, or regiments, on having the safe-keeping and return thereof, when demanded by the authorized agent of the board, secured by bond and approved by sureties.

SEC. 20. The Governor shall appoint an adjutant, quarter-master, and commissary general, and such quarter-master general shall have the custody of all public arms not distributed among the several counties, and shall preserve the same in good order, in some suitable room belonging to the State, at the seat of government, until they are legally disposed of; for which he shall receive a reasonable compensation, to be allowed by the General Assembly.

At which time the following rules and regulations were adopted for the government of the militia of the State.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Adopted by the State Court Martial, assembled at Indianapolis, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, on Monday and Tuesday, October 17th and 18th, 1853.

WHEREAS, The 16th section of an act entitled "An act to organize the Militia," &c., approved June 14th, 1852, vests in this Court, full and comprehensive authority to constitute all needful regulations, to a complete and efficient organization of the militia of the State of Indiana; therefore, by virtue of this vested right, we do ordain the following supplement to the act herein before referred to, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. The commander of each brigade shall, at least once in every year, call at a convenient time and place, an officer drill, which shall be attended by every commissioned officer in the brigade, and by privates at their option. Provided, that the camp, field and drill duties, conducted at the discretion of the officer in command, shall not exceed six days in duration.

ART. 2. The colonel of each regiment shall, at least once in every year, call at a convenient time and place, an officer drill, for general camp duty, which shall be attended by every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, in the regiment, and conducted in accordance with the discretion of the officer in command.

ART. 3. At such brigade and regimental officer drills, each person shall appear at the time and place ordered, fully equipped as officer and private, (with musket and side arms,) in complete uniform, and shall perform camp and field duties, and drill duties of every grade, from the lowest to the highest.

ART. 4. The uniform of all officers, and the police regulations generally of the militia when on drill or duty, shall be such as prescribed in the U. S. Army regulations.

ART. 5. Every person failing to attend drills, unless granted a leave of absence by the officer in command, shall be tried by a court martial, called for that purpose by the commanding officer, and if not excused, discharged in disgrace from the service, and fined; a commissioned officer not to exceed \$25, and a non-commissioned officer not to exceed \$10; or be liable to any other punishment at the discretion of the said court martial.

ART. 6. There *may* be a regimental drill once in every year, called and conducted at the option of the colonel.

ART. 7. There *shall* be battalion drills at least once in every year, conducted in accordance with the law to which this is supplemental.

ART. 8. There *shall* be company drills at least once in every year, conducted as required by law.

ART. 9. Each and every person failing to attend at such regimental, battalion, or company drills, shall for such disobedience of orders be fined; commissioned officers not exceeding \$10, non-commissioned officers not exceeding \$5, and privates not exceeding \$1, or be liable to other punishment at the discretion of the court martial.

ART. 10. The field officers of every regiment shall constitute an administrative council for the following purposes, viz:

1st. They shall have the directory care of all public property in the possession of the regiment.

2d. They shall delegate a person to receive and collect by action at law, or otherwise, all fines or other moneys due the regiment.

3d. They shall decide upon the disposition to be made of such funds, appropriating them to the use of independent companies, or otherwise, at their discretion.

ART. 11. Independent companies may be organized within the limits of any regiment, under the following regulations:

1st. When not less than forty-five qualified persons associate themselves for such purpose, under a thorough and binding organization, they may proceed to the election of officers, who shall be of like number and rank with those of the militia, and report the same forthwith to the colonel of the regiment. Whereupon the said colonel shall procure the commission of the captain and lieutenants, present the said captain with an order on the county commissioners for an equipment of arms, and enroll the company so organized as a part of his regiment.

2d. The said organization shall prescribe the rules of government for the company, the times of holding company drills, the uniform, the fines for non-attendance of members, and such other regulations as may be necessary. Four or more of such companies may constitute a battalion or regiment under the command of one or all

the field officers, as often as the majority of commissioned officers of such companies may think proper.

3d. All members of independent companies are relieved from service in militia companies; but independent companies shall be considered as part of the militia, and are subject at all times to the command of the colonel of the regiment—and the officers of such independent companies are not exempted from service in the brigade and regimental officer drills.

ART. 12. The enrollment required in Section 11 of the Act to which this is supplemental, shall apply alike to captains of independent companies, and those of the militia; and the report in full of the names of members of independent companies, and of the militia, shall be made to the colonel on or before the 1st day of December in each year; any officer failing to discharge this duty faithfully and correctly, shall be subject to the trial and fine, or other punishment prescribed in Article 4 of these regulations.

ART. 13. The following classification shall be observed in considering the relative grade of the officers of the militia: 1st, the general of the 1st brigade shall rank as No. 1; of the 2d brigade as No. 2; of the 3d brigade as No. 3; of the 4th brigade as No. 4; of the 5th brigade as No. 5; of the 6th brigade as No. 6; of the 7th brigade as No. 7; of the 8th brigade as No. 8; of the 9th brigade as No. 9; of the 10th brigade as No. 10; of the 11th brigade as No. 11; and all officers of a brigade shall rank according to the number of their regiment and the letter of their company. And the relative rank of all officers of the State shall depend upon the number of the military district to which they respectively belong—those of the 1st district out-ranking the 2d, &c. *Provided*, that the rank of all persons hereafter commissioned shall depend upon the date of such commission.

ART. 14. The commissioned staff officers of a brigadier general shall be as follows: An aid-de-camp with rank of captain; an assistant adjutant general with rank of major; a brigade inspector with rank of major; an assistant quartermaster general with rank of major; a judge advocate with rank of major; an assistant surgeon general with rank of major.

ART. 15. The commissioned staff officers of a colonel shall be as follows: An adjutant with rank of captain; a quartermaster with rank of captain; a surgeon with rank of captain; a judge advocate with rank of captain; an assistant surgeon with rank of 1st lieutenant; a sergeant major with rank of 1st sergeant, who shall severally be commissioned by the Governor. The non-commissioned staff officers shall be a quartermaster, sergeant, and a drum major.

ART. 16. The commander-in-chief shall cause to be published in pamphlet form a register of all the commissioned officers of the militia of the State, to be distributed among the several brigades.

ART. 17. The adjutant shall cause to be prepared and distributed to the proper officers such printed blank forms as may be necessary in making up the returns of the enrollments.

ART. 18. The rules and regulations adopted by this court martial shall take effect when issued by the commander-in-chief, in connection with the law to which they are supplemental, as a general order, to the commissioned officers of the State.

ATTEST,

J. P. CHAPMAN,

Clerk of said Court.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

Governor, &c.

Now, as the validity of the above proceedings depends upon their publication in connection with the law to which they are supplemental, I hereby direct that they be issued in the present form, and that four thousand copies be printed and circulated, for the use of the officers of the State.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

S. D. TOMLINSON,
Adjutant General Indiana Militia.



ACTS IN RELATION

TO THE

OPENING, CHANGE

AND

VACATION OF HIGHWAYS,

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF BRIDGES,

AND THE ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS; TOGETHER
WITH THE ACTS OF THE SESSION OF 1853, AMENDATORY THERETO.

MARCH, 1853.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1854.

CHAPTER XVI.

[R. S. 1852—vol. 1.]

A N A C T

To provide for the Erection and Repair of Bridges.

APPROVED MAY 22, 1852.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. The township trustees of any township, if the public convenience require it, shall cause bridges to be built over water courses in such township, after having caused surveys and estimates thereof to be made; and for this purpose on a day designated, of which notice shall be given to the supervisors of such township, may call out all the persons liable to work on highways in such township, and require them to erect such bridge; and when such supervisors shall receive such notice, they shall forthwith notify such persons thereof.

SEC. 2. But instead of such labor, such trustees may expend any money in the township treasury, not otherwise appropriated, in the erection of such bridges; and after having obtained the consent of a majority of the voters of the township thereto, may assess a tax on all the real and personal property of such township, to erect such bridges; and for the purpose of obtaining such consent, such trustees shall cause the clerk of such township to give twenty day's notice that a poll will be opened on a day mentioned, at one of the places of holding elections in such township, to be designated in such notice, when and where the qualified voters of such township may vote for or against a tax for the erection of such bridges, such election to be conducted by the officers of elections of such township and in the manner in which elections of such townships are held; and if a majority of the votes polled at such elections are in favor of such tax, the same shall be assessed by such trustees,

and collected by the treasurer, who for this purpose may procure from the tax duplicate of the county an authenticated transcript of the taxable property of such township, and such treasurer in collecting such tax shall have the same power and be governed by the same regulations provided by law for county treasurers and collectors in collecting the county revenue.

SEC. 3. When such tax is so collected, after having given thirty days' notice thereof by posting up notices in three public places of such township, or by publication in a newspaper of such county, shall receive sealed proposals for the erection of such bridges; but such trustees shall require the contractor to give bond and surety for the due performance of his contract; and shall make such regulations in reference to payments, and kinds of bridges, as to them shall seem proper.

SEC. 4. Such trustees shall receive and appropriate all donations for the erection and repair of bridges, and when any such bridge is of general importance to the county, such trustees may petition the board of commissioners of the county for an appropriation to erect such bridge, and if such board shall make such appropriation, the amount thereof shall be paid over to the treasurer of such township, who shall appropriate the same under the direction of such trustees.

SEC. 5. Whenever the stream over which any such bridge is to be erected, is the boundary between two counties, upon application therefor to the board of commissioners of either county, such board may make an order for calling an election as hereinbefore provided, in the township of such county in which such stream is situate, to determine whether a tax shall be assessed for the erection of such bridge, or such board may make an appropriation from the treasury of such county therefor, to be expended as provided in case of bridges within such township; and such board shall cause notice thereof to be given the board of commissioners of the other county interested, who shall cause like proceedings to be instituted in such county; and whenever it is ascertained that the commissioners of both counties have made an appropriation, or the voters of both townships interested have decided in favor of a tax, the erection of such bridge shall be let out under the direction of the trustees of the township in the county where such application is first made; but the tax levied or the appropriation made shall be equal in both counties, and payments to the contractor shall be made equally by such counties; such taxes to be collected in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 6. If the water course over which a bridge is to be erected is the boundary between two townships of the same county, the tax shall be levied in each township, but the contract shall be made under the direction of the trustees first applying therefor to the board of commissioners; and on any such application such commissioners may cause an election to be held in each township to determine whether a tax shall be levied, and if a majority of the voters

in each township shall decide in favor of it, such tax shall be collected by the treasurer of each township in the same manner as hereinbefore provided; and such commissioners may make an appropriation out of the county treasury for the erection of such bridge, which shall be disbursed under the direction of the township first applying for such bridge.

SEC. 7. Such trustees may authorize any person to build any such bridge, and to charge toll thereon in payment; but they shall reserve the right to purchase such bridge by paying the sum expended in its erection with ten per centum thereon; but in all such cases the toll shall be regulated by such trustees.

SEC. 8. The trustees of any township may charge toll on any bridge erected in such township to pay the cost of erecting the same; but in no case shall such tolls be continued after the sum expended in such bridge shall have been derived from such toll.

SEC. 9. The trustees of such township shall cause all bridges therein to be kept in repair, and shall cause the supervisor of the proper road district, to keep up in a conspicuous place at each end of any bridge in his district, whose chord is not less than twenty-five feet, the following notice in large English characters: "One dollar fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk." And if any person shall drive or ride over any such bridge faster than a walk, for any such offense he shall forfeit and pay one dollar, to be recovered by the proper supervisor before any justice of the peace of the county, and to be paid into the treasury of the township.

SEC. 10. If any person shall wilfully injure any such bridge, he shall for every such offense forfeit treble the damages legally ascertained, to be provided by the supervisor as recovered in the preceding section.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

[R. S. 1852—vol. 1.]

AN ACT

To provide for the opening, vacating and change of Highways.

APPROVED JUNE 17, 1852.

HIGHWAYS RUNNING INTO MORE THAN ONE COUNTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That if twenty-four freeholders of any county shall petition the board of commissioners of such county for the location, change or vacation of any highway running into more than one county, six of which freeholders shall reside in the immediate neighborhood of such highway, setting forth in such petition the beginning, course and termination of the highway proposed to be located or vacated, or of the change desired to be made, together with the names of the owners and occupants or agents of the lands through which the same may pass, the auditor of such county shall notify the auditors of all the counties in which such highway is to be run, vacated or changed, of the filing of such petition, accompanying such notice with a copy of such petition, which shall be by such auditors laid before their respective boards of commissioners at their next session thereafter, when such boards shall appoint commissioners according to the regulations hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Upon the board of commissioners of the county in which such petition is first filed being satisfied that notice thereof has been given at least twenty days before the session of such board at which such petition is to be heard, by publication in a newspaper of each county in which such highway is to be run, vacated or changed, for three weeks successively, or by written or printed notices posted up

in three of the most public places in the neighborhood of such highway, in each of such counties, such board shall appoint a commissioner to examine such highway.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the appointment of such commissioner, the auditor of such county shall notify the auditors of all the counties interested, specifying in such notice the time and place when such commissioners shall meet to commence the examination of such highway; when such last mentioned auditors, and the auditor of the county where such petition is first filed, shall issue precepts to the sheriffs of their respective counties, directing them to notify such commissioners of such appointments, and the time and place of their meeting.

SEC. 4. Each of such boards shall appoint one commissioner, and in case the number is equal and cannot agree, the commissioners thus appointed shall appoint another, who shall perform the same duties, and receive the same fees as those first appointed.

SEC. 5. At the time and place designated in the notice given by the auditor of the county in which such petition is first filed, such commissioners shall meet, and having first taken an oath, to be administered by some authorized officer, to faithfully perform their duties, shall proceed to examine the highway proposed to be located, vacated or changed, and in such examination may employ a surveyor and a necessary number of chain carriers and markers.

SEC. 6. After such commissioners shall have completed their examination they shall draw up a report of their proceedings, setting forth the highway proposed to be located, vacated or changed, by course and distance, and recommending therein, according to the opinion of the majority of such commissioners, either that the prayer of such petition shall be granted or rejected, a copy of which report shall be returned to the board of commissioners of each of the counties interested, at their next session thereafter.

SEC. 7. Upon the return of such report the board of commissioners shall proceed to determine the prayer of such petition, and if there be no remonstrance against the same, and it is recommended in such report, such board shall declare it granted, and shall direct the auditor of such county to notify the auditors of all the other counties interested thereof; when, if there be no remonstrance pending in either county interested, the auditor of each of such counties shall notify the supervisors of the road districts in his county through which such highway passes, or the change is made, when such supervisors shall open so much of such highway as lies in their respective districts, provided that in case of a highway declared vacated, no notice to supervisors shall be necessary.*

SEC. 8. If such commissioners do not recommend the prayer of such petition to be granted, the boards of commissioners of the counties interested shall order it to be dismissed; but such order of

* In opening a road established by county commissioners, the supervisors cannot deviate from the course of the road so established.—*Phipps vs. The State*, 7 Blackf. 572.

dismissal shall not be a bar for other petitions thereafter, concerning the same subject matter.

SEC. 9. If, at the session of the board of commissioners at which the report of the commissioners appointed to examine such highway is presented, any person shall remonstrate against granting the prayer of the petition, setting forth in writing that he is damaged in a sum mentioned by the location, vacation or change of such highway, to the truth of which he shall take and subscribe an oath, such board shall appoint three persons, residents of such county, to review that part of such highway whereof such complaint is made, and shall direct the auditor of such county to notify all the auditors of the other counties interested, of such remonstrance, when further proceedings touching such petition shall be continued until the ensuing term of such boards.

SEC. 10. Such reviewers, at the time and place designated by the board of commissioners to whom such remonstrance is presented, shall meet, and having taken an oath before some officer authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully perform their duties as such reviewers, shall proceed to examine that part of such highway, or the change thereof, complained of, and having done so, shall at the next term of such board, report their proceedings to such board, in which report they shall specify the amount of damages sustained by the person remonstrating, if any; whereupon such board shall determine whether the damages assessed are greater than the utility of the proposed highway or change, and if they shall be of opinion that the prayer of the petition should not be granted, they shall direct the auditor of such county to notify the auditors of the other counties interested thereof, and continue further proceedings in the premises until the next term thereafter, but if they shall be of opinion that the damages should be paid and the prayer of the petition granted, they shall direct such auditor to notify the auditors of the other counties interested, of the amount of such damages, and shall continue further proceedings to the next term thereafter.

SEC. 11. If more freeholders residing along the highway proposed to be located, or vacated, or change to be made, than those of the same county petition therefor, remonstrate against granting the prayer of such petition therefor, the board of commissioners of such county shall decide against such petition, and shall direct the auditor of such county to notify the auditors of all the other counties interested thereof, and continue further proceedings in the premises until the ensuing term.

SEC. 12. At the next term after the reception of notice of any remonstrance, and the proceedings thereon, the auditors of such counties shall lay the same before their respective boards of commissioners, who shall determine whether the prayer of the petition ought to be granted, and shall notify the auditor of each county interested thereof; and if the boards of commissioners of a major-

ity of such counties decide in favor of such petition, at the term of such boards when the same is ascertained, such highway shall be declared located, vacated, or changed, and such supervisors notified thereof, as hereinbefore provided, but if a majority of such boards decide against such petition, it shall be declared dismissed whenever it is so ascertained; and all damages declared assessed shall be paid equally by the counties interested; and if such reviewers shall fail to assess any damages, the person asking the same shall pay the costs of such review.

SEC. 13. Such commissioners appointed to examine such highway, and such reviewers shall receive each one dollar and fifty cents for every day they may be necessarily employed, and such surveyor, chain carriers and markers shall receive such compensation as the board of county commissioners where such petition is first filed, shall deem reasonable, to be paid equally by each county interested.

SEC. 14. Whenever a highway is located, vacated or changed, the order therefor shall be entered of record in the order book of the board of commissioners of each county interested, in which county such highway or change thereof shall be particularly described by course and distance.

ROADS RUNNING IN BUT ONE COUNTY, AND THROUGH MORE THAN ONE TOWNSHIP.

SEC. 15. Whenever twelve freeholders of the county, six of whom shall reside in the immediate neighborhood of the highway proposed to be located, vacated, or of the change to be made, shall petition the board of commissioners of the county in which such highway is situate for the location, vacation or change of any highway, such location, vacation or change running into more than one township, such board, if they shall be satisfied that notice of such application has been given by publication three weeks successively in a newspaper published in the county, or by posting up notices in three of the most public places in the neighborhood of such highway or change, at least twenty days before the meeting of the board at which such petition is to be presented, shall appoint three persons to view such highway.

SEC. 16. The auditor of such county shall issue a precept to the sheriff thereof, commanding him to notify such viewers, of the time, place and object of their meeting, and such viewers, at such time and place, after having taken an oath, before some officer authorized to administer oaths to faithfully perform their duties, shall proceed to view the highway, or such change; and if they shall deem the highway to be located, or the change to be made, of public utility, they shall lay out and mark the same on the best ground, not running through any person's enclosure of one year's standing, without the owner's consent, unless, upon examination, a good way

cannot otherwise be had: *Provided*, That where the road is laid out upon the line dividing the land of two individuals, each shall give half the road.

SEC. 17. Such viewers, or a majority of them, shall make a report of their proceedings at the ensuing session of the board of commissioners of the county in which such location, change, or vacation may be made, giving a full description of such location, change, or vacation, by routes and bounds, and by its course and distance, except that in case of the vacation of a road, or any part thereof, such description only as will designate it clearly shall be required; and in such case a copy of the order vacating such highway shall be transmitted by the proper auditor to the trustees of the townships in which such vacated highway is situate, who shall cause the supervisors thereof to be notified accordingly.

SEC. 18. If no objection be made to such proposed highway, vacation, or change, such board shall cause a record thereof to be made, and shall order the same to be opened and kept in repair, which order shall be transmitted to the trustees of the townships in which such location or change is made; and such trustees shall cause a copy of such order to be entered at length on their record book, and notice thereof to be given to the proper supervisor, to work such location or change.

SEC. 19. If any person through whose land such highway or change may pass, shall feel aggrieved thereby, such person may at any time before final action of the board thereon, set forth such grievance by way of remonstrance, and the said board shall thereupon appoint three disinterested freeholders, as reviewers, and assign a day and place for them to meet.

SEC. 20. Such reviewers, having five day's notice, to be given by the party remonstrating, shall meet at the time and place designated, and take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties assigned them, and shall then or on any other day, to which a majority may adjourn, prior to the next session of such board, proceed to review the proposed highway and assess the damages, if any, which such objector may sustain from such highway or change being opened, vacated or continued through his lands, and shall report the same to the ensuing session of such board.

SEC. 21. If a majority of the viewers assess and report damages in favor of the objector, and the board shall consider the proposed highway, vacation, or change, to be of efficient importance to the public, they shall order the costs and damages to be paid out of the county treasury; but if a majority report against the claim for damages, the objector shall pay the costs, and when payment of damages is made as herein provided, such highway shall be recorded and ordered to be opened and kept in repair, as hereinbefore provided, after notice to the proper trustees.

SEC. 22. If it shall be made to appear to the board that the damages assessed are unreasonable, they may set aside such assess-

ment and order another review, under the same regulations as provided in case of the first review.

SEC. 23. If any one or more freeholders residing in such county, along such proposed highway, vacation, or change, shall object to the same at any time before final action thereon, as not being of public utility, other viewers may be appointed, who shall proceed, on a day to be by them designated, after having taken an oath faithfully to discharge the duties assigned them, to examine the proposed highway, and shall make report to such board at their next session, whether or not, in their opinion, the said highway, vacation, or change will be of public utility.

SEC. 24. If a majority of the viewers last named report against the public utility of such highway, the same shall not be established, unless the petitioners will open and maintain the same at their own expense; but if they report favorably thereto, the objector shall pay the cost of the review, and the highway shall be recorded and ordered to be opened and kept in repair; but in no case shall a highway be opened, vacated, or change be made, if a majority of the freeholders residing along such proposed highway, or along such change, or along the highway proposed to be vacated, shall remonstrate against the same.

SEC. 25. No such highway shall be opened, worked, or used, until the damages assessed therefor shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto, or deposited in the county treasury for their use, or they shall give their consent thereto in writing, filed with the auditor of such county.

SEC. 26. Any person aggrieved by any decision of any board of commissioners, may appeal therefrom to the circuit or common pleas court of such county, upon his filing a bond, with surety and penalty, to be approved by the auditor of such county, conditioned for the due prosecution of such appeal, and the payment of costs, if costs be adjudged against him; and in case proceedings shall be had in more than one county, the auditors of each county, on being notified of such appeal by the auditor of the county in which the appeal is taken, shall transmit to the clerk of the court to which the appeal is taken, all the proceedings in such county; and upon the determination of such appeal, such clerk shall notify the auditors of all the counties interested thereof.*

HIGHWAYS AND CHANGES AFFECTING BUT ONE TOWNSHIP.

SEC. 27. Any person may have a highway laid out, or a change

* The persons appointed by the board of commissioners to view part of a State road, &c., reported in favor of a change, and at the same time remonstrances against the change were presented to the board and rejected. The report was admitted to record and filed. *Held*, that an appeal would lie to the circuit court in such case, and that it might be prosecuted by persons who had appeared before the board, and objected to the change. *Held*, also, that the circuit court, on such appeal, should have before it the original petition and report, and try the cause, not as a court of errors, but as a court of original jurisdiction — *Beeler et al. vs Hantsch et al.*, 5 Blackf. 594.

Same points decided in case of *Reddington vs. Hamilton et al.*, 8 Blackf. 62; also, in case of *Taylor vs. Lucas et al.*, 8 Blackf. 289.

of a highway in any township, on the petition therefor of twelve freeholders residing in such township, six of whom shall be of the immediate neighborhood of such proposed highway or change, to the trustees of such township, after having given twenty days' notice thereof, by posting up written notices in three of the most public places in such township.

SEC. 28. Such trustees, on being satisfied of the insufficiency of such petition, and notice thereof, shall appoint three disinterested residents of the township to run such proposed highway or change; and the township clerk shall direct a constable of such township to notify such viewers of their appointment, and in such notice the time and place of their meeting, and a brief description of the proposed highway or change shall be given, which notice such constable shall serve on such viewers.

SEC. 29. At the time and place designated, such viewers shall meet, and having taken an oath before some officer authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully perform their duties as such viewers, they shall proceed to examine such proposed highway or change, and make report in writing at a time to be fixed in their appointment, to such trustees, in which report they shall state whether such highway or change is a work of public utility; and if so, they shall describe the highway or change by course and distance.

SEC. 30. Such trustees, if such report declare such highway or change of public utility, shall order the supervisor of the proper road district to lay out and work the same; but if such highway or change is reported as not of public utility, such petition shall be dismissed at the cost of the person applying therefor.

SEC. 31. If at any time before such highway is ordered to be laid out or made, a majority of the persons residing along the same remonstrate against granting the prayer of such petitioner, such board shall dismiss it; and if before final action on such petition, any person through whose land such highway or change runs, shall remonstrate against the same, such trustees shall appoint three disinterested persons to examine the same and assess the damages, if any, which such person sustains by reason of the running of such highway or change through his lands.

SEC. 32. Such viewers, after having been notified of their appointment, as in case of the appointment of viewers, and after having taken an oath to faithfully perform their duties, shall proceed to examine such highway or change, at a time to be fixed by such trustees, and shall report their proceedings to such trustees.

SEC. 33. If such reviewers assess damages, and such trustees consider that the road is of sufficient importance, they may order such damages to be paid out of the township treasury, or, if no damages be assessed, they may order such highway or change to be opened and kept in repair; but if such damage be greater than the utility of the highway or change, such petition shall be dismissed at the cost of the person presenting the same.

SEC. 34. Such township highways shall not be less than twenty-

five feet wide; but such changes, if made in a highway running into more than one township, shall conform to the width of such highway.

SEC. 35. Any person may have swinging gates put on such township highways on his own land under such regulations as such trustees shall prescribe, but in such case he shall keep the same in a condition to be opened by persons on horseback; and any person leaving any such gate open, for every such offense shall be liable to a fine of one dollar, to be recovered before a justice of the peace.

SEC. 36. Such township roads may be vacated under the same regulations as to the petition, notice and appointment of viewers, and assessment of damages, as is provided in case of laying out such highway.

SEC. 27. Appeals may be taken by any person aggrieved to the board of commissioners of such county, upon filing a bond with surety and penalty, to be approved by such township clerks, conditioned for the due prosecution of such appeal, and the payment of costs, if costs be adjudged against him, such bond to be filed within thirty days after such decision is made.

SEC. 38. And after the determination of such appeal, such board shall cause the proper auditor to notify such trustees thereof, who shall conform thereto.

GENERAL PROVISION CONCERNING HIGHWAYS.

SEC. 39. No county road shall be less than thirty feet wide, and no township road shall be less than twenty-five feet wide; and the order for laying out any highway shall specify the width thereof.*

SEC. 40. Public highways established on a county or township line shall be opened and repaired by the supervisors of the proper road districts on each side thereof, and by the joint labor of the hands in each of such districts in each county or township.

SEC. 41. Whenever any public highway shall have been laid out through any inclosed land, the supervisor shall give the occupant of such land, or the owner, if a resident of the road district, sixty days' notice in writing, to remove his fence; but such owner or occupant shall not be compelled to move such fence between the first day of April and the first day of November; and if such fence is not removed pursuant to such notice, such supervisor shall cause the same to be done.

SEC. 42. If the owner or occupant shall not have been allowed damages for the laying out of such highway upon his land, the supervisor shall give the person removing such fence credit on his highway tax for any amount that the supervisor shall deem just.

SEC. 43. Every public highway already laid out, or which may hereafter be laid out, and which shall not be opened and used within

* The board doing county business is not empowered to establish a road of undefined width—*White vs. Conover*, 5 Blackf. 462.

The establishment of a road whose width is not defined, is void.—*Carlton vs. The State*, 8 Blackf. 208.

six years from the time of its being so laid out, shall cease to be a highway for any purpose whatever; but if any distinct part thereof shall have been opened and used within six years, such part shall not be affected by the provision of this section, nor shall this section be applied to streets and alleys in any town; *Provided, however*, that the trustees shall decide that public necessity does not require such road kept open, which decision shall be recorded by the clerk, whereupon said vacated highway shall vest in the rightful owner who may have the title thereof according to law, of the property on each side of said highway.

SEC. 44. In all applications for the location, change, or vacation of any public highway, actual settlers upon any public lands in any county in this State shall have and possess all rights in this act granted to freeholders.

SEC. 45. All public highways which have been or may hereafter be used as such, for twenty years or more, shall be deemed public highways.*

SEC. 46. No person owning lands, or who is related by consanguinity to any person owning lands, along any proposed highway or change, shall be competent to act as commissioner, viewer, or reviewer thereof.

SEC. 47. Viewers and reviewers appointed under this act shall receive one dollar for every day they shall be necessarily employed as such.

SEC. 48. The township board of any township, on petition of an individual desiring to plant a hedge on his land adjoining a public highway, may grant such individual the privilege of placing his fence seven feet on such highway: *Provided*, said fence will not be an obstruction to the highway.

SEC. 49. Any person may have a private road laid out, changed, or vacated, upon presenting a petition to the trustees of the township in which such petitioner may reside, under regulations hereinbefore provided for roads running through one township only. If such private roads shall extend into more than one township, such petition shall be presented to the county board under the same regulations as is provided in case of highways running into more than one township: *Provided*, that such board or trustees may order such private road to be laid out, changed, or vacated, without any view, if there be no remonstrance against such petition; shall open and keep in repair such road at his own expense: *And provided further*, that such road may be either dirt, plank, McAdamized, gravel, or railroad.

* No presumption of dedication of uncultivated land belonging to the United States for a highway can be raised from the use of such land as a highway by the public.—*Phipps vs. The State*, 7 Blackf. 512.

CHAPTER CII.

[R. S. 1852—vol. 1.]

AN ACT

Providing for the election or appointment of Supervisors of Highways, and prescribing certain of their duties, and those of county and township officers in relation thereto.

APPROVED JUNE 18, 1852.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the qualified voters in each township of the several counties in this State, shall elect a supervisor in each of the road districts in their respective townships at the annual township elections, held on the first Monday in April in each year, who shall hold his office for one year thereafter; and each supervisor shall receive, for all necessary service, the sum of one dollar per day, to be paid out of the township treasury.

SEC. 2. If, upon counting the votes at any election provided for in the next preceding section, any ticket shall be found with more than one person voted for as such supervisor, it shall be deemed an illegal vote as far as relates to such officer, and shall not be counted to such person for that office.

SEC. 3. When there shall be a failure to elect a supervisor for any district, and in case a vacancy shall occur in said office from any cause, the clerk of the township in which such district is situate shall appoint such supervisor as soon as he is informed of such failure or vacancy, who shall hold his office until the next annual election; and in case such clerk shall fail to make such appointment, upon information thereof, after ten days from and after such April election, the treasurer of such township shall appoint such supervisor, and cause him forthwith to be notified thereof in writing by a constable of the township; and when an appointment of supervisor is made by such clerk or treasurer, he shall make out a notice

thereof, and deliver the same to a constable of such township within three days after such appointment, and such constable shall serve the same on the person appointed, and make return thereof to such clerk within seven days thereafter; but any person may be exempt from serving as such supervisor by paying into the township treasury the sum of six dollars; and in such case the vacancy shall be filled as hereinbefore provided: *Provided, however*, that no person shall be compelled to serve oftener than once in four years.

SEC. 4. Any person liable to perform highway labor, who shall fail to accept the office of supervisor in his district, and to qualify and serve as such when duly elected or appointed, or to pay the sum in the next preceding section specified as a commutation therefor, within twenty days after his appointment or election, shall forfeit the sum of six dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the township, for the benefit of the township in which such district is situate; and in case of such failure, the township clerk, if there be one, shall bring suit for such penalty in the name of such township; and if there be no such clerk, the auditor of such county shall bring such suit, and in case of recovery of such penalty, it shall be paid into the treasury of such township.

SEC. 5. Such supervisor shall take an oath before entering upon the discharge of his duties, for the faithful performance thereof; he shall carry into effect all the orders of the trustees of the township in which the road district is situate, touching the highways and bridges therein, and keep the same in good repair; he shall also call out all persons in such district liable to work on highways therein, superintend the labor thereon, and see that the same is faithfully performed; sue for and collect all fines and commutation money due such district.

SEC. 6. Such supervisor shall call out all the male persons except insane, idiots, deaf and dumb, and blind persons, in such district, who are residents of this State, and over the age of twenty-one and under fifty years, and not exempt from such labor, during two days in the months of May or June of each year, and shall require each of such persons to work on the highways in such district eight hours each day, and to furnish in such labor any tool the supervisor may direct, if the demand therefor be a reasonable one.

SEC. 7. Such supervisor may require any person liable to work on such highways, who may be the owner of an ox or horse team, and a plow, cart or wagon, to furnish the same and a driver in such labor upon such highway, and such person shall receive credit for three days' labor therefor, and be receipted accordingly by such supervisor.

SEC. 8. The supervisor of such district shall make out, within ten days after he is qualified, a list of all the persons in such district liable to work on the highways thereof, and present the same to the clerk of such township, who shall enter the same on the record book therefor. Such supervisor shall notify each person within his road district, liable to work on the highways thereof, by verbal or written

notice, and if written, to be left at the residence of such person, of the time and place of working on such highways, at least three days prior to the time designated for such working.

SEC. 9. On application to the township trustees, any person liable to work on highways may be exempt therefrom, if it be shown that he is unable, from bodily infirmity, to work thereon, and that he is too poor to pay the commutation therefor; also, any person belonging to any legally organized fire company; and in such cases the clerk of such township shall execute to such person a certificate thereof, which shall, on being presented to the supervisor, entitle him to such exemption.

SEC. 10. Any person may be exempted from working on highways, by paying to the township treasurer seventy-five cents for every day he is liable to work thereon, and in such case he shall be receipted therefor by such treasurer; and on presenting such receipt to the clerk of such township, such clerk shall give such person a certificate thereof, which, on being presented to the supervisor, shall exempt him from such labor during the time specified in such certificate, in accordance to the sum paid. Such supervisor, within ten days after warning the hands liable to work in such district, shall bring suit in the name of the township in which such district is situated, against such persons as fail to work or pay over the commutation money therefor, before any justice of the township; and in such suit it shall only be necessary for an account stating the number of days which each of such persons so failed, and charging one dollar per day each therefor, to be filed as a cause of action; and in case of recovery by such supervisor, the judgment shall be rendered for one dollar for every day the defendant so failed, and costs of suit, and no stay of execution, or benefit of valuation or appraisal laws, shall be allowed on such judgment, and in case such supervisor shall fail to bring such suit he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the township in the name thereof, upon complaint of the treasurer thereof; and all money so recovered under the provisions of this section, shall be paid into the township treasury by such supervisor; and in case he shall fail to pay over such money within ten days after the receipt thereof, he shall be prosecuted by such treasurer under the statute regulating the punishment of those guilty of neglect of official duty, and shall be liable to its penalty.

SEC. 11. All money collected by virtue of the preceding section shall be credited on such clerk's books to such road district; and shall be applied to the improvement of the highways thereof, under such regulations as such trustees shall adopt.

SEC. 12. Any person liable to perform labor on the public highways, when notified for such purpose, may appear in person, or by an able bodied substitute, and the person or substitute so appearing shall actually work eight hours in each day, under a penalty of twelve and a half cents for every hour such person or substitute

shall be in default, to be deducted by the supervisor from the price of the day's labor.

SEC. 13. If any such person or his substitute after appearing, shall remain idle or not work faithfully, or shall hinder others from working, such offender shall, for every such offense, forfeit the sum of one dollar, to be collected as other fines and forfeitures herein specified, and he shall be discharged by the supervisor without credit for any part of the work he may have done.

SEC. 14. Such supervisor, within ten days after the receipt of any money, which he is not required to pay over to the township treasurer, or of any money ordered by the township trustees, to be paid to him for the repairs of highways, shall proceed to employ laborers to repair the highways in his district, but shall not pay more to such laborers than is customary in his district for similar purposes; and such supervisor shall attend such repair, but in no case shall such supervisor neglect to repair such highways. And if such labor and tax, or labor where no tax has been assessed, shall be insufficient therefor, he shall call out the hands in his district to complete such repairs.

SEC. 15. When such extra labor provided for in the next preceding section, shall not require all the hands in the district, or an equal amount of labor from each, the supervisor may assess upon the same, upon such number of the hands as he may deem sufficient, and for the excess of work performed by any one over the average amount performed by all, he shall give to each person performing such excess a certificate of the amount thereof, which shall be a good credit to the holder thereof, on account of any subsequent labor to be done by him on the highways in said district.

SEC. 16. The supervisor, or any other person by his order, may enter upon any land adjoining or near to any highway in his district and thereupon construct such ditches, drains and dams, and dig and remove any gravel, earth, sand or stone, or cut and remove any wood or tree that may be necessary for the proper construction, repair, or preservation of such highway; and any person aggrieved may petition the township trustees for an assessment of damages occasioned thereby; and in such case such trustees shall appoint three disinterested persons in such township to view the locality where the grievance was committed, and assess such damages within twenty days after such appointment, they having first taken an oath to faithfully discharge their duties, before some officer authorized to administer oaths; and such viewers shall make report thereof within ten days after such assessment, to such trustees, having first given notice thereof to the complainant, and such trustees shall order the damages assessed to be paid out of the township treasury, unless they should deem them unreasonable, in which case they may reduce the amount.

SEC. 17. When a public highway, running through or bordering on any plantation, shall become obstructed, the owner or occupant

of such plantation shall remove such obstruction as soon as the same has come to his knowledge, for which the proper supervisor shall allow him a reasonable credit on his liability to work on the highways, except such obstruction is caused by the act of the owner of such plantation—in which case he shall be required to remove the same, without any such credit.

SEC. 18. All trees standing or laying on the land over which any highway shall be laid out, which it shall be necessary to remove in the opening of such highway, shall belong to the owner of such land, if he shall avail himself of the same before the supervisor is required to open such highway; but all such trees or down timber, or other material found on such premises, may be taken and used by the proper supervisor, for the construction or repair of the highway or bridge on such land.

SEC. 19. Every supervisor shall erect and keep up, at the forks of every highway, and at every crossing of roads within his district, guide posts and boards, with proper inscriptions and devices thereon, the expense thereof to be paid out of the township treasury.

SEC. 20. The township trustees, upon petition therefor of a majority of the qualified voters of any township, shall assess annually a road tax of not less than five nor more than twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, to be levied according to the amount of real and personal property owned in said township subject to taxation, to be collected as provided in the bill defining the duties of township trustees: *Provided, however*, that the tax so assessed on real estate may be worked out in the road district in which such real estate lies, and the tax assessed on personal property in the district where the owner thereof resides, at the rate of seventy-five cents per day. The supervisor shall obtain a list of all road tax assessed on each individual, and his certificate for the amount worked out shall be taken by the treasurer of the county in payment of said tax.

SEC. 21. When a majority of such voters have so petitioned, such township trustees shall continue annually to assess a tax, as herein provided, each year, unless a majority of such voters shall, after the first year, at any time remonstrate against the same.

SEC. 22. In case such tax be assessed, such trustees shall order the expenditure thereof in the improvement of the highways thereof, under such regulations as they may deem most expedient for the public interest, and for this purpose shall order the payment of such sum by the township treasurer to each supervisor of the township as the highways in their respective districts may require; but before paying any such sum to such supervisors, such treasurer shall take from him a bond, with penalty and surety to be by him approved, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office in the disposition of such funds, which bond such supervisor shall give to the treasurer, to be by him filed with the township clerk.

SEC. 23. Such trustees may let out the same to the lowest re-

sponsible bidder, and for this purpose they may cause notices to be posted up in three of the most public places in the township, that proposals will be received under such regulations as they may prescribe, at a time and place to be by them designated, for the repair of all the highways and bridges in such road district; and in all such cases such trustees shall adopt such regulations as to the extent of the repairs, terms of payment, superintendence of the work, and the time of the commencement and completion thereof, as they may deem proper.

SEC. 24. Such trustees shall divide their townships into such road districts as they may deem convenient; and in case they shall fail so to do, the board of commissioners of the county shall divide such township into such road districts as they may deem proper; and in case any such township shall not be organized under the provisions of the law providing for the electing of trustees of such township, all duties required to be performed by, and all the rights accruing to such trustees, shall be performed by and accrue to the board of commissioners of the county.

SEC. 25. Any person who shall injure any drain, dam, embankment, ditch, or other construction, made for the protection of any highway or bridge, or who shall willfully destroy any guide-post, or deface any inscription or device thereon, or who shall unnecessarily, and to the hindrance of passengers, obstruct any highway or bridge, and who shall, when driving any vehicle, fail to keep to the right when meeting another vehicle, so as to allow it to pass without injury; for every such offence such person shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace of the county, in the name of such trustees, by the supervisor of the district; and in case of such obstruction, for every day the same is continued, such sum shall be recovered; and in all such cases such supervisor, within three days after receiving information of any such forfeiture, shall commence such suit, and the sum recovered thereon shall be paid to the treasurer of the township for the benefit of the highways of such district.

SEC. 26. All such suits commenced by one supervisor may be continued by his successor in office, and no costs shall be taxed against him therein; and in case such supervisor shall fail to use due diligence in keeping the highways of his district in good repair, under the regulations herein prescribed, or who shall fail to call out the hands of his district to work on the highways thereof, the number of days herein prescribed, unless a tax has been assessed for the repair of such highways, or who shall fail to bring suit for any of the forfeitures herein provided, when required so to do by this act; or who shall fail to perform any other duty enjoined upon him by this act, for every such offence, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered before any justice in the county, in the name of the township trustees, by the treasurer of such township; and all sums so recovered shall be for the benefit of the district for which such

supervisor was elected or appointed; and such treasurer shall bring such suit within three days after receiving any information of any such forfeiture.

SEC. 27. The successor in office of any supervisor shall collect and receive all delinquencies, accruing under the term of his predecessor or predecessors, and all judgments that may have been rendered in his or their name, remaining uncollected; and shall hand over all books, papers and moneys in his hands to the township clerk on the Saturday before the first Monday in April, at the expiration of his term of office; also, all tools shall be delivered to his successor in office, when called for.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause ten thousand copies of this act, together with the acts concerning the laying out of highways, and the construction and repair of bridges, to be printed in pamphlet form, under one binding, and cause the same to be distributed with the general laws of this session to the several counties in this State, in such proportion as each county will be entitled to receive; one copy of which shall be by the county auditors of the respective counties delivered on demand to each supervisor of highways in such county.

SEC. 29. Every clerk of the board of township trustees in this State is hereby empowered to administer oaths in all cases touching, and necessary in the prosecution of the business of the township of which he is clerk.

SEC. 30. The board of trustees may levy an additional tax for road purposes, in said township, not to exceed one and three-fourth cents on each and every acre of land lying and being within the limits of said township, subject to taxation, if a majority of the legal voters of the township there voting, shall vote at the April election in favor of said tax: *Provided, however,* that persons so assessed may work out the amount of said tax at the rate of seventy-five cents per day, under the direction of the supervisor, in the district in which it lies.

SEC. 31. All money in the treasury of any county belonging to a road district thereof, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the township in which such district is situate on the warrant of the proper auditor, and shall be applied to the benefit of such district; the money so paid to the township treasurer, shall be by him paid out on the order of the supervisor or supervisors of such township: all moneys and labor intended for the improvement of roads shall be expended thereon, on or before the fifteenth of September in each year.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, /
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,)

I, NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, Secretary of State for the State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing are true, full and complete copies of chapters 16, 48 and 102 of the first volume of the Revised Statutes of 1852, which chapters are correctly printed from the enrolled acts now on file in my office.

[L. s.]

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1853.

N. HAYDEN, *Secretary of State.*

ACTS AMENDATORY
OF
THE LAWS FOREGOING.

A N A C T

To amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the erection and repair of bridges," approved May 22, 1852.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:
SECTION 1. That section 3 of an act entitled "an act to provide for the erection and repair of bridges," approved May 22, 1852, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to wit: When such tax is so collected, after having given thirty days' notice thereof by posting up notices in three public places of such township, or by publication in a newspaper of such county, such trustees shall receive sealed proposals for the erection of such bridges; but such trustees shall require the contractor to give bond and surety for the due performance of his contract; and shall make such regulations in reference to payments and kind of bridges, as shall to them seem proper.

OLIVER B. TORBET,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ASHBEL P. WILLARD,

President of the Senate.

APPROVED March 1, 1853.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

A N A C T

In relation to the construction of bridges over certain navigable streams, and prescribing the penalty of a violation of the permission herein set forth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That whenever a bridge has been or may hereafter be constructed across a river in this State navigable by steamboats, it shall be the duty of the owners of said bridge, or the directors of the company having control thereof, to construct a draw upon said bridge of a width not less than five feet larger than the width of the largest steamers that usually navigate said river; and said draw, whether constructed to slide or be raised, shall be so constructed as to admit a steamboat to pass through the same without any unnecessary obstruction or detention.

SEC. 2. Said owners or company shall be liable, upon a prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this act, to a fine to the

State in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and if it appears to the court on trial that said bridge offers a material obstruction to the navigation of said river, and that the interests of the public require its removal, it may form a part of the judgment of the court that the same be abated as a nuisance.

OLIVER B. TORBET,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 ASHBEL P. WILLARD,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED March 4, 1853.
 JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

A N A C T

To amend sections 24 and 31 of an act entitled "an act to provide for the opening, vacation and change of highways," approved June 17th, 1852.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That section 24, of chapter 48, of Revised Statutes of 1852, be amended so as to read as follows: If a majority of the viewers last named report against the public utility of such highway, the same shall not be established, unless the petitioners will open and maintain the same at their own expense; but if they report favorably thereto, the objector shall pay the costs of the reviewers, and the highway shall be recorded, and ordered to be opened and kept in repair.

SEC. 2. That section 31 of said chapter be so amended as to read as follows: If, before final action on such petition, any person through whose land such highway or change runs shall remonstrate against the same, such trustees shall appoint three disinterested persons to examine the same, to assess the damages, if any, which such person sustains by reason of the running of such highway or change through his lands.

SEC. 3. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, and that the same shall be in force from and after its publication.

OLIVER B. TORBET,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 ASHBEL P. WILLARD,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED March 3, 1853.
 JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, {
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, NEHEMIAH HAYDEM, Secretary of State for the State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing are true, full and complete copies of the enrolled acts now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, at the
[L. s.] city of Indianapolis, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1853.

N. HAYDEN, Secretary of State.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL

TO THE GOVERNOR.

DECEMBER 28, 1853.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1853.

C.—52.



REPORT.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, }
Terre Haute, Dec. 29, 1853. }

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, for the year 1853, with the accompanying documents.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES BUTLER,

President of the Board, &c.

To his Excellency,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

Indianapolis.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

TO JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

The Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal have the honor to submit their Annual Report to the Governor.

The navigation on the eastern portion of the finished line was opened on the 28th of March last, and the western portion on the 5th of April, and was continued till near the middle of December; the active business on the Canal is, however, usually closed by the first of December.

The report of the Chief Engineer, herewith submitted, exhibits the general condition of the Canal, and the character of the business for the year, with the material incidents relating to it, and to which the Trustees invite your attention.

The Trustees have received for tolls during the year ending 1st December, 1853.....	\$181,206 98
For the year ending December 1, 1852, the tolls were	187,392 15
Showing a decrease of	<u>\$6,185 17</u>

It should be remarked that the tolls of 1852, up to the first of June, were collected under the higher rates previously charged—the large reduction then made, averaging 40 per cent., not taking effect until that date.

The inferior crop of both corn and wheat, as compared with the previous year, and the smaller export of these staples resulting therefrom, as shown by statements herewith, will further explain the falling off of tolls. It may be added, in this connection, that a small proportion of the produce and merchandise hitherto taking the Canal as its natural channel, has this year been drawn off by newly opened railroads.

The anticipated addition to the revenue from the extension of the Canal to the Ohio River has not yet been realized. The delay in opening the Southern division, and the frequent breaches thereon, with the want of water on the Eel River summit level, all of which are fully explained in the accompanying report of the Engineers, have prevented any material aid to the revenue from the portion of Canal south of Terre Haute. It will be seen, however, that the difficulties heretofore attending this division have been mainly overcome, and that a good and reliable navigation for the future may be expected between Terre Haute and Evansville.

After a thorough revision of the tariff of tolls made in 1852, in conjunction with the Ohio Board, and the reduced rates then adopted, but little alteration has since been found necessary. The joint toll sheet then agreed upon has been extended throughout the entire Canal to Evansville, preparatory to the opening of through navigation, adopting the same general principle of division between the two States.

At the present session of the Board the rates of toll on all through shipments between the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, from the 1st of January to the 1st of June, have been reduced 25 per cent. from the rates established by our local toll sheet of 1852.

An additional Collector's Office has been established at Petersburg, in Pike county, and a Collector appointed at that point.

The Trustees are gratified in being able to state to your Excellency that since their last annual report the Canal has been finished, and the connection between Lake Erie and the Ohio River has been finally established. Boats have passed, during the season, through the entire length of the Canal from the Lake to the river. The report of the Resident Engineer exhibits the facts relating to the progress of the work under his charge, and the difficulties which were experienced during the season, and which operated to delay its final completion.

Confidence is now felt by the Trustees in the stability of the work, and in the supply of water for the several levels south of Terre Haute, and that a good navigation will be maintained as soon as the lands of the Canal become sufficiently settled and consolidated.

Some small balances still remain to be adjusted, appertaining to the construction account, and also some claims for damages. These will be paid as soon as the amounts can be finally ascertained, and will close the construction account.

In the report of the Resident Engineer will be found a statement exhibiting the approximate cost of the work, and it is believed that the entire cost will be found not to vary much from the original estimates of cost made in 1845, notwithstanding the great advance in the price of labor and materials which has taken place since the work was commenced.

In the same report will be found a statement of all the various mechanical structures on the Canal between Coal Creek and Evans-

ville, describing briefly their character and plan of construction, to which the Trustees invite attention.

The balance remaining on hand on the first of December with the accruing income during the winter and spring, will be ample to pay the balances outstanding for the completion of the work, including liberal estimates for the repairs incident to a new line, and also the outstanding claims for damages, and enable the Trustees to make a first payment to the subscribing bondholders on account of the advance of \$800,000 in the course of the ensuing summer.

The following statement showing the amount of the Preferred Canal Debt on the first of January, 1853, was embraced in the July circular of the Trustees to the subscribing bondholders.

PREFERRED CANAL DEBT.

The following statements exhibit the entire Preferred Canal Debt:

1st. The Advance by subscribing bondholders, 6 per cent. Loan.....		\$815,900 00
2d. Preferred Canal Stocks issued to subscribing bondholders on account of Principal and Interest, viz:		
Preferred for Principal on account of Internal Improvement Bonds.....		3,659,500 00
Preferred for Principal on account of original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.....		420,000 00
Special Preferred for Interest, 1841 to 1847, on Internal Improvement Bonds	\$1,090,437 50	
Special Preferred for Interest, 1847 to 1853.....	1,097,850 00	
		<hr/> 2,188,287 50
Special Preferred for Interest, 1841 to 1847, on original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.....	125,075 00	
Special Preferred for Interest, 1847 to 1853.....	126,000 00	251,075 00
		<hr/>
Total issue of Preferred Canal Stocks to subscribing bondholders, drawing interest at 5 per cent., from 1st January, 1853, \$6,518,862 50, and with <i>loan</i> making.....		\$7,334,762 50
3d. If to this be added the Certificates issued for original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, which were surrendered but not subscribed on. the following is the result :		

Deferred Certificate issued for Principal	\$271,000 00	
Special Deferred Certificates issued for Interest, 1841 to 1847.....	\$81,925 00	
Special Deferred Certificates issued for Interest, 1847 to 1853.....	77,400 00	
	<hr/>	159,325 00
		<hr/>
		\$430,325 00
Making an aggregate of.....	\$7,765,087 00	

The State Debt Act contained a special provision in regard to the payment of the interest on the certificates of Canal Stock, issued for original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.

That portion of the Canal between Lafayette and the State line of Ohio, was originally pledged for the redemption of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for its construction, (known as Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds,) and the object of the provision of the Act was to protect that pledge on the one hand, and reduce it in amount on the Canal on the other. The stocks issued for this class of bonds have always been kept separate and distinct from those issued for other bonds of the State in compliance with the act.

The Trustees were, however, unwilling to recognize any liability to pay interest on this class of certificates, until the Canal was completed and paid for, but the holders of such certificates issued for original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds (so called) insist, that by virtue of the provisions of the Act, the Trustees have no discretion, but are bound to apply the net revenues received by them from that portion of the Canal between Lafayette inclusive and the Ohio State line, to the payment of the interest on that class of certificates, from and after the first of January, 1853. As there seemed to be some room for doubt on the subject, the Trustees were anxious to take such course as should best carry into effect the intention of the Legislature; they therefore deemed it proper, as well for their own security as the satisfaction of the bondholders, to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana as to the proper construction of the Act, and they accordingly adopted the following minute on the subject at the June session of the Board:

“Ordered, That no payment of interest be made on the first July, 1853, on certificates of Canal stock issued for original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, nor until a judicial construction be obtained as to the powers and duties of the Trustees in respect to the same.”

It is proper to state that a demand for interest due on the first July last was made by holders of this class of certificates, which was refused under the order of the Board, and that in consequence a suit was instituted against the Trustees by one of the large holders in the courts of Indiana, and the Trustees will be governed in their

action in regard to the payment of interest on this class of certificates by the final decision of the Court.

The election of Trustees on the part of the subscribing bondholders was held, pursuant to notice, on the 13th of April last, a majority in number and value being present in person or by proxy, and Charles Butler, of New York, and Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, were unanimously re-elected Trustees.

CANAL LANDS.

The Trustees have sold at their Land Office, at Washington, of the lands lying in the Vincennes Land District, during the year ending 3d November, 1853, 142,978 66-100 acres, for the sum of \$293,212 97-100. This is an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 66,786 57-100 acres and \$136,101 27-100 in cash.

The same causes that produced the increase of sales of land in 1852 have operated to even a greater extent during the past year, and the advance in the price of lands generally throughout the Western States, has called the attention of immigrants to these canal lands, and created a continual demand for them on the part of new settlers from other States. The Trustees are confident that this demand will continue unabated during the next year at least, and that, in all probability, an equal quantity will be disposed of, thus largely diminishing the area of unimproved lands in this district, and adding materially to the taxables of the State.

Of the lands sold in the past year, over 52,000 acres were in the counties south of the east fork of White River.

There are yet remaining unsold of the grant, in the Vincennes District, 399,933 85-100 acres, of which considerably more than half lies south of White River.

The valuation of lands remaining unsold in this district is \$827,-181 13-100.

The total receipts at the Land Office at Logansport for the year ending 30th November, 1853, on account of lands west of Tippecanoe, have been \$84,216 87-100, of which the sum of \$52,409 64-100 was for sales of lands. The quantity of acres sold was 57,490 43-100, partly for cash and partly on credit of one, two and three years, with interest. The increase over the previous year, from lands west of Tippecanoe, is \$23,649 62-100. Of the amount received the sum of \$125 was paid in scrip. There are still remaining unsold of these lands, 15,762 87-100 acres, the large majority of which lie in Lake county.

The amount due on account of lands sold is \$98,559 31-100, and the valuation of the unsold lands is \$20,803 59-100—making the total value of these lands, \$119,362 90-100.

The total receipts on account of lands east of Tippecanoe, for the

year, are \$37,978 98-100, of which \$2,308 61-100 was for new sales, leaving \$35,650 37-100 as payments on account of old indebtedness. Of this sum there was received in scrip, of principal, \$175, and interest on same, \$129 58-100.

The indebtedness, on account of lands east of Tippecanoe is being rapidly paid out, and the Trustees indulge the hope that during the next year all these dues will be liquidated and the accounts closed.

The quantity of lands yet remaining unsold east of Tippecanoe is 1,350 43-100 acres.

The amount due on account of lands is \$56,948 10-100, and the valuation of the unsold lands is \$4,051 29-100—making the total value of these lands, \$60,999 49-100.

Questions have been raised in regard to the effect of the Reservoirs upon the health of the surrounding country, and suits having been instituted against the Trustees to restrain them from the construction of these indispensable works in the counties of Clay and Gibson, the General Assembly, at its last session, passed an act requiring the Governor to appoint a commission of five physicians to examine personally the several localities, investigate the subject carefully, and report the result to the Governor, which report is to be received by the Courts before which the prosecutions are pending, as evidence. The Commissioners having completed their examination, the Trustees have been furnished with a copy of their report, which is hereto appended.

The Trustees have, until recently, occupied leased premises in the city of Terre Haute, for the purposes of their business. The building occupied by them having, during the present year, been sold, it became necessary to make other arrangements for the proper transaction of the business and the preservation of the papers of the trust. Considering the magnitude and the value of the records contained in the office of the Trustees, and the importance of making the most careful arrangements for their preservation against fire and other accidents, they deemed it best to erect a building suitable to the business of the trust, with proper fire-proof vaults. This has been done, and the business and records removed to it. The building is of a character, and its location so eligible, that it will always command the full cost of the same when it ceases to be used for its present purposes.

The Trustees transmit herewith the report of the Chief and Resident Engineers; also, tabular statements, showing the amount received for tolls and water rents at the various offices during each month of the year, and the tunnage and kind of shipments; also, statements exhibiting the sales and receipts at the Land Offices for each month of the year; also, a statement of receipts and disbursements during the year ending on the first day of December, 1853:

The balance on hand on the 1st day of December, 1852, was.....	\$265,376 42
Add to this the amount received from all sources dur- ing the year.....	600,064 23
Making	\$865,440 65
The amount paid out during the year is.....	642,272 52
Leaving balance on hand December, 1, 1853.....	\$223,168 13

A portion of which is on deposit in New York, and the remainder
in the Banks of this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES BUTLER,
W. R. NOFSINGER,
THOS. DOWLING,

Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Dated at the Office of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal,
TERRE HAUTE, December 28, 1853.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, }
Terre Haute, December 19, 1853. }

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Of the Wabash and Erie Canal:

GENTLEMEN.—I submit the following as my Annual Report of the condition of the Canal, and the operations and expenditures thereon during the past season, in the repair service, and in the maintenance of navigation.

The total expenditures for repairs on the entire Canal, from State line to a point five miles below Newberry, amounts to \$71,572 95, including salary of Superintendent and Engineer, which is properly classified under the several heads as follows:

Expense of Repair Boats, with their regular force.....	\$22,872 06
Repair of breaches in embankments, aqueduct, culverts, &c.....	5,253 66
Cleaning out Canal in the spring.....	7,168 87
Rebuilding wooden locks, dam abutments, &c.....	14,284 76
Adding new works and raising guard banks.....	6,020 73
Rebuilding and repairing bridges for State and county roads.....	4,435 86
Lock tending, &c.....	4,694 60
Salary of Superintendents.....	6,842 41
	<hr/>
	\$71,572 95
Of which there belongs to the general head of "Extraordinary repairs,"	24,741 35
	<hr/>
Leaving as the cost of "Ordinary repairs," the sum of...	<u>\$46,831 60</u>

The portion of this expenditure due to each of the several districts, with the proportion performed under written contracts entered into by the Chief Engineer in behalf of the Board, may be seen by reference to the appended tabular statement, marked A.

Including navigable feeders, the distance embraced is 305 miles, showing an average expenditure, per mile, for "ordinary repairs," of \$154, or, including both ordinary and extraordinary repairs the average, per mile, is \$235.

In my last annual report an increase for this year over the usual average for repairs was anticipated as a probable consequence of the number of wooden structures then under contract for renewal, with other repairs in progress, but the excess over other years seems to have been inconsiderable.

Six lift locks constructed of timber, and over forty lock gates, have been renewed during the year. A second paddle gate, designed to facilitate the lockage of boats, has been inserted in eighty-two of the lock gates. The rebuilding of the Wea Aqueduct Trunk, and other repairs to this structure, proposed in my last report as the work of last winter, was deferred, and will form a part of the repairs of the ensuing season.

An examination of the steamboat lock, at Delphi Dam, resulted in the conclusion that, with certain repairs, which have been made, it will still admit of the free passage of rafts and steamboats, in case these should navigate this portion of the river, and the entire rebuilding of the lock was, therefore, postponed to another summer.

The towing-path bridge over Deer Creek has been placed under contract for rebuilding during this winter.

At the period when the Canal was received from the State by the Trustees, the numerous wooden structures had reached that period in the process of decay requiring a general and speedy reconstruction or repair. This work was commenced in 1847, and has steadily progressed until all these structures, with very few exceptions, have been renewed, either in whole or in part, as the exposure to decay in each case seemed to require.

Between the State line and Coal Creek, the point to which the Canal had been finished by the State, 19 lift locks, 5 guard locks, 9 dam abutments, and 65 bridges have been rebuilt. There are a few bridges, and 4 large wooden arched culverts yet to be rebuilt. One of the culverts, an arch of 24 feet cord, over Silver Creek, situated 5 miles below Huntington, I propose placing under contract during the ensuing spring. These large arches, from their situation under heavy embankments, and the consequent difficulty attending a reconstruction, should now be built of stone, in the most permanent manner. The work will be expensive.

The navigation for the season may be said to have opened at Fort Wayne on the 28th of March, and at Lafayette on the 5th of April, the difference in time resulting from the lock repairs in progress.

Between Terre Haute and the State line the interruptions from

breaches have not been frequent, nor of long duration. A heavy breach in the embankment at Wea Bluff, occurring on the 3d of April, soon after the introduction of the water, and another of less magnitude at Attica, on the 27th of October, are the casualties of this nature most worthy of note. In each case boats were detained about seven days, including the time required for refilling the Canal.

On the division between Attica and Terre Haute the convenience and value of the navigation was somewhat impaired during the dry season, as in previous years, by the scarcity of water, more especially on the Portland level, with which the Williamsport side-cut connects, and the drain of which work is a principal cause of the low water in the main line. Due vigilance is believed to have been exercised by the Superintendents, in cutting grass, and other means to make up the deficiency by passing water from the Wabash feeder at Delphi.

Some inconvenience and delay of boats was experienced by the transportation interests during a part of the dry season, from low water on the Fort Wayne summit division, and more especially in the level next above Huntington. It resulted mainly from the thick and increasing growth of grass, which so checked the flow of water, notwithstanding the frequent use of the grass-cutter, that with five feet depth, ten miles above, but three feet can be maintained at Huntington. It is proposed to employ a heavy force of men during the present winter, whenever the weather will permit, in deepening the Canal and enlarging the water section on the lower part of this level. The plan involves the taking down and replacing on a depressed level of a small aqueduct trunk just above Huntington, for which a contract has been made.

The collector's books, at the Fort Wayne office, show the number of boats navigating the eastern section of the Canal during the whole, or a part of the season, to have been 299, being an increase of 50 boats over the number reported for the previous year.

As anticipated in my last year's report, the export of corn has not quite equalled that of 1852, amounting this year to 2,166,003 bushels against 2,315,043 bushels reported for 1852. Of wheat, the aggregate cleared from all points for Toledo, amounts to 1,335,770 bushels, against 1,686,107 bushels last year. Of pork and other products of the hog, the export by Canal this year has been 27,363,461 pounds, against 17,702,983 pounds in 1852.

As to imports, the collector's books, at Fort Wayne, show a total, under the head of merchandise, of 11,423,567 pounds. Last year the import under this head was 9,700,638 pounds. Of salt, coarse and fine, 59,609 barrels have been brought into the State this year, against 88,191 barrels last year. Of bar iron, (chiefly rails for railroads under construction,) the large amount of 32,940,038 pounds have been brought into the State this year by the Canal, against 19,609,539 pounds reported last year.

The diminution of the salt importation may have been the result, in part, of the advance in price at the works, but is attributable in

no small degree to the very large shipments of railroad iron in the same direction, furnishing full back freight from Toledo, and lessening the inducements for boats to load with salt at low rates. The opening of the railroad from Lake Michigan to Lafayette may have diverted a portion of the supply for that point.

The southern division, from Terre Haute to Evansville, was not opened for navigation as early in the season as was expected at the time of the last annual meeting of the board. Two prominent causes have contributed to this disappointment. First, and mainly, I may refer to the very great and unprecedented flood in White river and its tributaries, occurring near the close of last December, only a few days after the adjournment of the board, by which an aqueduct and a large culvert between Newberry feeder and Maysville were entirely swept away, and in localities so unfavorable that their reconstruction before the dry season was extremely difficult. The great aqueduct over the east fork of White river, by the accumulation of drift wood, and the force of the current, also received serious though not fatal damage. The repair of these structures, and other damages caused by the same flood, (more particularly described in the report of Mr. Ball,) were not fully accomplished until the 1st of June, and the entire cost was little, if anything, less than \$25,000.

A second difficulty in the way of an earlier opening of the navigation in the southern division, has been found in the peculiar character of the material of which the high embankments were necessarily formed, on the fifteen mile division between Maysville and Petersburg rendering these banks liable for a time to frequent and very large breaks. Of the peculiarity of this division, and the exposure and delays to be expected as attending the first season's navigation thereon, I have conferred freely with the board during its construction. The delay in consolidating these embankments has been materially extended in consequence of the great flood before alluded to, for, by the destruction of the works above Maysville, the supply of water for the Petersburg division was cut off, defeating and postponing, thus, our plans for lining and puddling these high sand banks during last winter and spring with clay brought from a distance in boats, for which full preparation had been made. By the month of September these banks were so far puddled and consolidated as to bear water sufficient for filling the Canal to Evansville, and on the 22d of that month the first through boat from Lake Erie reached the Ohio river.

I may add, that with the exception of the subdivision described, of 15 miles, no part of the entire Canal is formed of safer or more water-tight material, nor will any be less liable to breaches, or more cheaply kept in good repair, than that between Terre Haute and Evansville.

The Birch Creek Reservoir, designed to make up the deficiency of water on the Eel River Summit Level, having been fully completed, a good navigation on this portion of the Canal can hereafter be

maintained. With the three artificial reservoirs, Birch creek, Splunge creek and Pigeon creek, and the two natural feeders from White river and Eel river, full confidence may be felt in the sufficiency of water at all seasons for the entire Canal between Terre Haute and Evansville.

The report of Mr. Ball, herewith submitted, contains a minute description of the numerous mechanical structures on that portion of the Canal constructed by the Trustees from Coal creek to Evansville. Accompanying my report submitted to the Board on the 1st of November, 1847, was a like description of the various structures on the portion of the Canal constructed by the State, between the State line and Coal creek. The two in connection makes a complete description in detail of the entire work, which for reference will be found valuable, especially to those who in future years may be charged with its preservation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Chief Engineer.

A.

Classification of Repair Expenditures for 1853.

Work performed by the Superintendents and paid for on their Abstracts		Ordinary Repair.	Repair of breaches in embankments, dams, aqueducts, etc.	Cleaning out canal in the Spring.	Lock tending.	Rebuilding wooden structures other than bridges.	Increasing height of guard banks and adding new works.	Renewal and repairs of bridges.	Total.
On District No. 1, from State line to Huntington, O. Bird Superintendent.....		\$2,159 00	\$10 00	\$1,086 00	\$438 00	\$455 00	.....	.....	\$4,148 00
On District No. 1, from State line to Huntington, B. H. Tower Superintendent.....		446 99	291 59	.....	132 00	.....	.....	.....	870 58
On District No. 2, from Huntington to Peru, Wilson Smith Superintendent.....		2,600 18	.....	750 00	694 45	706 95	.....	.....	5,582 75
On District No. 3, from Peru to Delphi, C. Carter Superintendent.....		3,070 06	579 93	1,291 73	720 50	2,602 98	852 93	\$60 00	9,216 19
On District No. 4, from Delphi to Shawnee Feeder, A. J. Morley Superintendent.....		3,178 70	1,341 70	1,476 25	817 65	278 08	35 00	109 50	7,937 88
On District No. 5, from Shawnee Feeder to Clinton, J. Johnston Superintendent.....		2,334 62	455 23	855 50	733 50	103 30	516 66	.....	5,027 81
On District No. 6, from Clinton to Splunge Creek Reservoir R. Strout Superintendent.....		3,102 18	1,548 85	1,273 50	828 00	405 00	273 60	619 00	8,402 03
On District No. 7, from Clinton to Splunge Creek Reservoir to Newberry, K. B. Osborn Sup't.....		2,770 43	1,027 06	435 89	331 50	19 00	694 70	.....	5,278 53
Work performed by contract, and paid for on the certificate of the Chief Engineer.....		\$19,662 06	\$5,253 66	\$7,168 87	\$4,694 60	\$4,569 61	\$3,173 06	\$887 96	\$45,409 82
		3,210 00	.....	.....	.....	9,715 15	2,847 67	3,547 90	19,320 72
Add salaries of Superintendents.....		\$22,872 06	\$5,253 66	\$7,168 87	\$4,694 60	14,284 76	\$6,020 73	\$4,435 86	\$64,730 54
Total cost of Repairs.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$71,572 95

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF RESIDENT ENGINEER, }
Terre Haute, December 15, 1853. }

To J. L. WILLIAMS,
Chief Engineer:

SIR:—It is my unpleasant duty at this time, to report a series of disasters on the Canal that prevented the opening of navigation through to the Ohio river, until late in the season, and greatly increased the cost of construction.

About the 20th of December last, we had a flood south of Worthington, that raised most of the streams to an unusual height. The west fork of White river, at Newberry, was not up to extreme high water mark, but it was still high enough to do a considerable amount of damage to the tow path along the river, above the Newberry dam. The smaller streams, down as far as the east fork of White river, Smother's creek, Prairie creek, Palmer's creek, and Veal's creek, were much higher, it is said, than they had ever been before.

At the Owl Prairie lock, the water broke round the tumble, undermined and washed it down the Canal. A deep hole was washed in the sand, at the site of the tumble, and all this material carried into the Canal, making a long bar below the lock, as much as two feet above bottom at the upper end. This was very difficult and expensive to remove.

Smother's creek culvert, a timber arch of 20 feet chord, was entirely washed out. But although the flood in the creek was unusually high, I am satisfied from information obtained in the country, and from all the circumstances, that the embankment over the culvert, was cut by some malicious and misguided person.

There are peculiar difficulties in putting in a culvert at this point. The level of the canal bottom is so low, that a culvert of sufficient capacity must be sunk much below the bed of the stream, which is of quick sand, and at any season of the year, it is very difficult and

expensive to pump out the water, whilst the excavation is being made. In the spring of the year, when the streams are swollen and the earth full of water, the difficulties are, of course, greatly increased. In order to reduce the depth of excavation below water, the new culvert was built in a rectangular form instead of the arch, and its location changed. Bills of timber were immediately made out, and operations commenced on the new work, but the severity of the weather, scarcity of laborers, and numerous other hindrances, prevented the completion of the culvert, and the passage of water down the Canal until the 1st of June. Immediately after the December freshet, I rode down the line, and made a personal examination of all the breaches caused by the flood, but the water was still so high, that a very accurate estimate of the extent of the damage could not be made. At Smother's creek, I determined if practicable upon further examination, to build the culvert on the surface of the water at the site of the old culvert, and having prepared the foundation with brush and stone, sunk the whole structure to the bottom, by loading it with earth. I suggested this plan with a view to an early completion of the work, without waiting for low water in the creek. But it was found by measurement that the breach through the Canal at the site of the old culvert was not wide enough, and some considerable excavation would have to be made below water, to admit a structure of sufficient capacity for the passage of the stream. Our only alternative then, was to adopt a plan, and select a location for the culvert, requiring the least excavation below water, and proceed in the usual way, with coffer-dams and horse-power pumps. The new culvert being of considerable greater capacity than the old one, and having been put in with great care, it is hoped we may not have any more trouble at this point.

The next breach occurred near the lock on section 141. The water on the berm side of the Canal, rose so high as to break over the embankment, and wash a large quantity of sand into the bottom of the Canal. The great difficulty of draining the water out of the Canal at this place, rendered the work of removing these bars very tedious and expensive. No drainage of importance was sustained from section 141 to Prairie creek.

At Prairie creek, the middle bent of the aqueduct was undermined and washed out. Two spans of the trunk were destroyed, and the adjoining trunk considerably impaired. The abutments were uninjured. At the site of the middle bent a very deep hole was washed in the bed of the stream. In repairing, it was determined to build a timber crib at this point, and fill it with stone. The crib was put together on the surface of the water, and sunk on to a foundation of brush and stone. It is five feet thick, and after being filled with stone, has not settled any of importance. The pier foundation has been surrendered with brush and stone, and I think is now entirely secure.

On section 162, there were breaches in the tow-path amounting to about 5,000 cubic yards. The embankment becoming thoroughly

saturated with water from within and without, did not possess sufficient strength to sustain the water in the canal, although it was only about three feet above bottom of canal.

On section 167, at Veal's Creek, about 4,000 cubic yards of embankment slid out and was washed down by the action of the creek; and on section 174, breaches were made to about the same extent; on section 178 there was a breach in the heavy full embankment of about 3,000 cubic yards.

The east fork of White River rose to the *unprecedented height of twenty-nine and a half feet* above low water. Immense quantities of drift wood came down the stream, amongst which there were trees from 90 to 100 feet long. Some effort was made to keep the drift from lodging against the piers, but this was almost impracticable in the day time, and the first night during the height of the flood, several spans of the aqueduct became choked up with drift. Before an efficient force could be got to work, (as the situation was dangerous, and the weather extremely inclement,) nearly the whole channel of the river had become choked up with a vast accumulation of drift wood, extending as much as two hundred feet up the river, and not less than 20 feet in thickness next the piers of the aqueduct. So great a portion of the channel of the river being obstructed, the velocity of the water was greatly accelerated, and acted with immense force on the bed of the river, and against the embankment surrounding the north abutment. When the river fell sufficiently, it was ascertained that a very deep hole had been washed at the foot of the slope of the embankment at the north end of the aqueduct, and as the water subsided a large quantity of the embankment slid down, and was carried off by the river. Between the third and fourth, and fourth and fifth piers, numbering from the south side, the bed of the river had washed out from ten to eighteen feet deep, below low water, and the foundation of the fourth pier was greatly endangered. Around these foundations, there had been a large quantity of stone protection put in, and as the sand between the piers washed out, the stone slid down protecting the slope, and thus the foundations were saved from undermining and total destruction. The fourth pier settled at the upper end a few inches, but the masonry having been placed upon a very strong platform consisting of four courses of timbers 12 inches square, the settling was so regular that the masonry was but slightly cracked, and the superstructure of the aqueduct sustained no serious damage. As soon as practicable a force was set to work to fill up with stone the deep water at the head of the piers, and near the north abutment, and this operation together with the rebuilding of the embankment and protecting it with stone, has been continued all the season. We may never have such a flood again in this stream; if there should be, it is hoped its waters may not bear down such immense quantities of drift wood; but in any event the foundations are now so strongly protected, that no fears can be entertained for the safety of the structure. The repairs at this point amounted to several thousand dollars.

On sections 184, 185, 186 and 192, below the White River aqueduct, there were breaches, in the aggregate amounting to 11,000 cubic yards.

South of Petersburg, the embankments, culverts, and aqueducts sustained some damage, but not in the aggregate exceeding \$2,000. A part of this occurring on unfinished sections on the Evansville division was repaired by the contractors, Messrs. Forrer, Sturges & Hosmer, at their own expense.

I have now described the immediate effects of the great flood of December 1852, and have adverted to some of the difficulties that were encountered in making the repairs. To mention them all and go fully into details, I presume to be unnecessary in this report.

These repairs were completed and the water got into the canal again as far as the White River aqueduct, by the 8th of June last, but in the heavy embankments between Maysville and Petersburg, breach after breach has occurred during the whole season, in such rapid succession, that it would be quite too tedious to attempt a description of them. The last two occurring in the heavy tow-path on section 193, amounting to about 14,000 cubic yards, are just now repaired.

On the 25th of June last, the Evansville division was so far completed as to admit of the passage of water through to the southern termination of the canal, and on the first of July, a final settlement was made with Messrs. Forrer, Sturges & Hosmer, on all their work, except the clearing of the Pigeon Creek reservoir, which has since been completed.

Although the last division of work on the canal was finished before the 1st of July of this season, the Pigeon Creek reservoir not having been completed in time to be filled with water last winter and spring, and the embankments of the Petersburg division not being sufficiently consolidated to bear a full head of water, it was found impracticable to get down a sufficient supply of water to admit the passage of boats until late in the season.

On Thursday evening, September 22, the "Pennsylvania" in charge of Capt. Sharra, arrived at Evansville, having made the first trip through the entire canal. Since that time, a number of trips have been made by different boats, but the water has been so low, and there have been so many interruptions from breaches between Maysville and Petersburg, that the use of the canal has been of little profit to the Trust, south of Newberry, and still less to the enterprising boatmen who have pressed forward to its southern termination.

The following statements exhibit the payments made on the several divisions of the canal :

EEL RIVER DIVISION.

Payments on contracts.....	\$279,043 33
Payments on repairs charged to construction.....	8,973 40
	<hr/>
	\$288,016 73

NEWBERRY DIVISION.

Payments on contracts.....	\$161,334 27
Payments on repairs charged to construction.....	1,830 64
	<hr/>
	\$163,164 91

MAYSVILLE DIVISION.

Payments on contracts.....	\$162,960 45
Payments on repairs charged to construction.....	12,251 36
	<hr/>
	\$175,211 81

PETERSBURG DIVISION.

Payments on contracts.....	\$375,997 78
Payments on repairs charged to construction.....	26,662 89
	<hr/>
	\$402,662 89

EVANSVILLE DIVISION.

Payments on contracts.....	\$558,600 56
Payments on repairs charged to construction.....	1,277 89
	<hr/>
	\$559,878 45

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total payment Eel River division.....	\$288,016 73
Total payment Newberry division.....	163,164 91
Total payment Maysville division.....	175,211 81
Total payment Petersburg division	402,662 89
Total payment Evansville division.....	559,878 45
	<hr/>
	\$1,588,934 79
Total payment Birch Creek reservoir.	17,012 18
	<hr/>
Total payment south of Terre Haute.	\$1,605,946 97
Coal Creek division.....	371,674 16
Balance on division above Coal Creek.....	4,154 50
	<hr/>
Total payment	\$1,981,775 63
Balance to be paid on the Birch and Pigeon Creek reservoirs.....	13,800 00
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	<u>\$1,995,575 63</u>

In the above statement it will be seen that \$50,998 44, are charged to repairs on the several divisions of canal south of Terre Haute. The charge under the same head, on the Coal Creek division was about \$20,000, making a total of nearly \$70,000. This large sum has been expended in repairing damages by extraordinary floods at the dams, culverts and aqueducts, in repairing breaches in the embankments *incident to filling the canal with water*, and in *keeping the same in order on the several divisions, until navigation was fairly opened*. It may be quite proper to charge these expenditures to construction, but they were not so considered in making the original estimates of the probable cost of the canal.

The enlargement of the canal through Evansville and Lamasco, and building of a number of extra bridges of double width, have added to the cost of the canal about \$10,000. To this should be added about \$26,000; the advance over the estimate that had to be given on the Evansville division, in consequence of the necessity of paying for the work on that division in bonds instead of cash.

During the past season the navigation has been greatly impaired by the want of sufficient water on the Eel River summit. For three months it was found impossible to keep more than from 18 inches to two and a half feet of water on that level. The lower division of the canal has suffered in like manner. But it is believed this difficulty is now entirely overcome, as the Birch and Pigeon Creek reservoirs will be filled during the coming winter and spring, affording an ample supply of water for next year's business.

The hazardous character of the work on the Petersburg division,

has been frequently adverted to in former reports, but the practicability of making a good canal through that district, has never been doubted. We have been laboring for two years to accomplish this object, having necessarily to expend large sums of money, and I am happy now to say, that the main difficulties have been overcome. It is believed that the navigation hereafter, south of Terre Haute, will be good, and the cost of repairs, taking the whole length of the line, will not exceed the average north of this place.

Appended hereto will be found a description of the locks, aqueducts, dams, culverts, road bridges, and other structures on the canal, from Lodi to Evansville, which, in connection with the statement published in 1847, will furnish a fair account of all the mechanical structures on the entire canal within the State of Indiana.

It will be seen that there are 73 locks, 19 aqueducts, 16 dams, 239 culverts, 178 road bridges, and 15 waste weirs. The lockage from Fort Wayne, eastward, to the State line, is 20.5 feet; from Fort Wayne, westward, to Terre Haute, is 285.70 feet; from Terre Haute up to the Eel river summit is 79.20 feet; and thence, to the Ohio river, the lockage is 163.50 feet; showing a total over the whole canal in Indiana, of 548.90 feet.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM J. BALL.

In your report to the Trustees, made December, 1847, you gave a description of the mechanical structures from the State line down to Lodi. The following statement is made in continuation of that report, and will embrace all the structures from Lodi to the termination of the canal at Evansville.

We have, first, the Coal creek dam, which is 202 feet long and $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet high above low water. On each side of this there is a guard lock, with walls 12 feet high, raising them $11\frac{1}{4}$ feet above bottom of canal. At this point there is also a road and tow-path bridge 200 feet long; road-way 14 feet wide in the clear, and tow-path $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide in the clear. The bridge consists of two spans of 60 feet each, and two spans of 40 feet each. The bents are founded on cribs, suitable for stone piers. The Coal creek dam is built on the plan generally adopted north of Lodi, having a foundation of brush and trees.

Culvert No. 141, situated a short distance below the Coal creek dam, consists of one opening of 10 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the clear, being 113 feet long. Top of culvert $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Road bridge No. 72, at Howard.

Millcreek aqueduct, No. 10, consists of one span of 40 feet clear, with timber abutments, resting on a foundation of timber, extending

entirely across the bed of the stream. Top of foundation 13 feet B.; open trunk, with side braces meeting in the center, from which the middle beam is suspended under the trunk timbers.

Road bridge No. 73, at Nugents.

Road bridge No. 74, at Campbell's Ferry.

Road bridge No. 75, West Union to Davis' Ferry.

Sugarcreek aqueduct, No. 11, consists of three spans of 80 feet clear; the chords of the truss frame being $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water. The piers and abutments of this structure are built of cut stone masonry, the foundations of timber being placed about three feet below low water of the creek, and well protected with brush and stone, carefully laid in. The plan of the superstructure is similar to the Shawnee aqueduct, the truss frame being $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the bottom of the lower chord to the underside of the upper chord or plate. The lower chord is 18 inches deep.

Just below the Sugarcreek aqueduct, lock No. 38, of 6 feet lift, is introduced. This is built upon the frame plan, consisting of a double set of bents, one resting upon the top of the other, and secured by iron rods $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter, placed immediately back of the front posts, and extending first from the foundation timber to the cap of lower bent, and then from said cap to the cross tie, connecting the front and back coping timbers of the lock. The foundation consists of timbers from 37 to 47 feet long, 12 inches thick, placed about six inches apart, covered with two courses of 2 inch plank. The posts of the lower bents are framed into the foundation timbers.

Road bridge No. 76, Rockville to Davis' Ferry.

Road bridge No. 77, at Saxton's Ferry.

Road bridge No. 78, one mile above Montezuma.

Road bridge No. 79, upper part of Montezuma.

Road bridge No. 80, lower part of Montezuma.

Culvert No. 142, at Montezuma, length 122 feet 4, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear. Top of culvert 10 feet B.

Culvert No. 143, near Armiesburg, same dimensions as No. 142.

Road bridge No. 81, at Armiesburg.

Raccoon creek aqueduct, No. 12, consists of two spans of 90 feet clear, the top of the pier and abutment being $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water. The pier and abutments are of cut stone masonry, on foundations of timber, protected with stone and brush. The superstructure is similar to that of the Sugarcreek aqueduct, except that on top of the main chords there is a second chord, consisting of three thicknesses of 2 inch plank, 12 inches wide. The truss frame is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the bottom of the chords to the top of the plate. All the aqueducts on this plan are roofed, weather-boarded and painted, to protect the main timbers from the weather.

Road bridge No. 82, at Puntey's.

Lock No. 39, of 6 feet lift, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Raccoon creek, is built upon the same plan of that last described.

Road bridge No. 83, at Justice's.

Culvert No. 144, one and a half miles below the lock, consists of

one span 10 by 2 feet in the clear. Length 94 feet. Top of culvert 2 feet B.

Road bridge No. 84, on road leading to Swan's Ferry.

Road bridge No. 85, at Crabb's Ware-house

Lock No. 40 of 6 feet lift, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Terre Haute, built on the framed plan described above.

Road bridge No. 86 at Numa.

Culvert No. 145 at Spring Creek, an arch of timber, 24 feet chord. Length from face to face of head walls, 86 feet; ring 18 inches deep. First courses on foundation extend beyond head wall on upper side, four feet holding down that extension of foundation. Top of arch 1.50 B., foundation 15 feet B.

Road bridge No. 87, just above Otter Creek.

Otter Creek aqueduct, (No. 13,) consists of 4 spans of 40 feet in the clear. The piers and abutments are built of timber, resting on a timber foundation, extending entirely across the bed of the creek. The foundation is 14 feet below the bottom of the canal; superstructure on same plan as Mill Creek.

Road bridge No. 88, a short distance below Otter Creek.

Culvert No. 146 at Lost Creek, consists of three spans 10 by 3 feet in the clear. Length 134 feet, top of culvert — feet B.

Road bridge No. 89 at Sasseen's.

Road bridge No. 90, a quarter of a mile above Fort Harrison.

Culvert No. 147 at Round Pond, consists of one space 10 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear; length 132 feet; top of culvert 13 feet B.

Road bridge No. 91, at upper end of Terre Haute bluff.

Tow-path bridge at foot of basin, in Terre Haute.

Waste weir in basin at Terre Haute, consisting of a culvert under the tow-path, 40 feet long, 4 by 2 feet in the clear; foundation, 3 inch plank, covering first 2 inch plank, and then 6 inch timbers.

The culvert is joined to a head wall of timbers 18 feet long, planked on lower side. The wing walls on upper side are braced apart to keep the slope of the embankment from running into the mouth of the culvert; foundation of culvert 12 feet B. The water is passed through by one cast iron slide gate, working in cast frame 2 feet square; stem of gate an iron rod $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches round, with screw at top to raise and lower the same. A short distance below the culvert there is a tumble fall about 6 feet from which the water runs into the Wabash River. Lower end of culvert and tumble well protected with stone.

Bridge No. 92, double track, on First street in Terre Haute.

Bridge No. 93, on Second street, at foot of locks.

Locks No. 41 and 42 in Terre Haute, together having 19.2 feet lift, are built of timber on the crib plan, being combined so that three sets of gates answer for both locks.

Bridge No. 94 on Market street Terre Haute.

Bridge No. 95, pivot, on Lafayette road, Terre Haute.

Bridge No. 96 on Fourth street, Terre Haute.

Bridge No. 97, pivot, on Fifth street, Terre Haute.

Bridge No. 98, on Sixth street, Terre Haute.

Bridge No. 99, on county road north of Prairie House.

Bridge No. 100, double track, on Chesnut street, Terre Haute.

Bridge No. 101, double track, on National Road, Terre Haute.

Bridge No. 102, road and tow-path, on Bloomington road, Terre Haute.

Culvert No. 148, old channel of Lost Creek, length 101 feet, one space 10 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, ends of covering and top planked.

Road bridge No. 103 at Dean's.

Road bridge No. 104, on Louisville road.

Road bridge No. 105, half mile south of Louisville road.

Road bridge No. 106, at Ishmael Pugh's.

Waste wier in berm bank, at Church's Run.

Culvert No. 149, Church's Run; length 98 feet, two spaces 10 by 2 feet clear, top of culvert 3 feet B.

Lock No. 43, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet lift, situate four miles south of Terre Haute, is built of timber on the crib plan. The foundation timbers, 12 inches thick, are laid six inches apart on an average. Fifteen and a half feet in length, measuring from the upper end, and 31 feet in length measuring from the lower end, are of timbers 36 feet long. Three sticks in the chamber are of the same height, the remainder being 18 feet long.

The cribs are 10 feet wide from out to out, the front and back walls being connected by round ties dove-tailed at both ends. On each side there are six posts and braces, placed against the back wall to prevent the cribs settling inwards. The second stick from the bottom of the back wall projects inwards 2 inches, on to which the posts are notched and prevented from rising. Back of the back wall there are two courses of round timber connected with the back wall by round ties, more effectually to prevent settling inwards. Within the chamber and about the upper gates, the foundation is covered with two courses of 2 inch oak plank, the sides with one course.—Foundation planking secured with wrought spikes $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square and 10 inches long, sides with 6 inch cut spikes.

Road bridge No. 107.

Lock No. 44, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet lift, a short distance from No. 43. Built on the crib plan as above described.

Culvert No. 150, length 94 feet, one space, 10 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, top 2 feet B.

Culvert No. 151, Little Honey Creek, cut stone arch 15 feet chord, timber foundation extending across the channel of creek and full length of culvert.

Culvert No. 152, length 102 feet, one space 14 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet clear. Top of culvert $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Road bridge No. 108, county road.

Lock No. 45 of 9 feet lift, built of timber on the crib plan.

Culvert No. 153, length 98 feet, one space 10 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Road bridge No. 109, tow-path attached thereto. Louisville road.

Lock No. 46, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet lift, cut stone masonry.

Aqueduct No. 14, Honey Creek, consists of one middle span of 40 feet, and two end spans of 27 feet each. The string timbers of the trunk are supported by two strong bents, and timber abutments at the end; the bents stand on foundation timber extending across the channel of the creek.

Lock No. 47, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet lift, cut stone masonry. This is the best lock in the State of Indiana, it was built by Robert Logan, of Pike county.

Culvert No. 154, 94 feet long, one space 10 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, top of culvert 2 feet B.

Lock No. 48, of 8 feet lift, timber, on crib plan.

Road bridge No. 110, at Lockport.

Lock No. 49, of 9 feet lift, at the north end of Eel River summit, built of timber, on crib plan.

Culvert No. 155, a short distance above lock No. 50, crosses canal on an angle of about 45° . Length 152 feet, one space 12 by 2 feet clear, top of culvert 6 feet B.

Tow-path bridge, half mille above lock No. 50.

Road bridge No. 111, on road across deep cut.

Culvert No. 156, south end Eel river summit, 94 feet long, one space $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 feet clear, top of culvert 2 feet B., covering held down by long bolts.

Culvert No. 157. Large branch running into reservoir; length 116 feet; two spaces 11 by 2 feet clear; top of culvert 8.3 feet B.

Culvert No. 158. Length $111\frac{1}{2}$ feet; one space 10 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear; top of culvert 7 feet B.

Waste wier at mouth of Eel river feeder, to draw water from the canal, and to fill the Splunge Creek reservoir, as occasion may require. This structure is built of timber. It consists, first, of two abutments, 50 feet apart, built in the form of an L—the lower side being stepped off to correspond with the slope of the embankment. The foundation consists, first, of two sticks of timber, 10 inches square, laid in the direction of the tow-paths, 7 feet apart—the lower side of the upper one corresponding with the upper face of the abutments. Along this upper stick there is sheet piling, 4 feet long, extending to end openings of abutments $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet each side.

On these lower sills there are nine cross timbers for sills of bents notched down, leaving the projection above 6 inches. The space between the cross timbers is filled with foundation timber 6 inches thick. The timbers are $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, extending 5 feet above the upper sill, and an additional course of sheet piling is put in all around the upper end of the foundation, connecting with the first course along the wings of the abutment. The joints in the bents are placed at 4 feet A, affording a spill over the waste weir of about 40 feet. There are two gates, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, raised by rollers and chains—gates suspended by iron bars working from centers at upper edge of foundation. Foundation planked, as also abutments. Top of foundation 1 feet B.

Locks Nos. 50 and 51. Near together; a short distance below the mouth of the Eel River feeder, each of 8 feet lift; built of timber on the crib plan. A tow-path bridge is built over the lower end of the upper lock. The next structure is the culvert through which the water is drawn from Splunge Creek Reservoir into the canal. The work consists of a culvert 40 feet long, with two spaces of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet clear. A breast wall 14 feet high, of timbers twelve inches square and 32 feet long. On the reservoir side there are wings framed into the breast wall, stepping off to correspond with the slope, and braced apart to retain the embankment. A course of sheet piling extends along the first stick of breast wall—its entire length connecting with the plank wall in the reservoir bank; and the culvert and breast wall is well planked with two-inch oak boards.

There are four cast iron sliding gates, working in cast frames, raised by wrought iron stems with screws at the top. This structure operates well, and appears to be entirely secure; but a small portion of it is subject to decay.

Road bridge No. 112; near the lower end of the reservoir.

Road bridge No. 113.

Culvert No. 159. Length $111\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Three spaces 12 by 3 feet clear. Top of culvert $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet B. Top and portion of sides of culvert planked with two-inch boards.

Bridge No. 114. At side of Hooker's Mill.

Road bridge No. 115. At Kossuth.

Waste weir. Built on the same plan as that at the mouth of the Eel River feeder.

Lock No. 52. Of 7.10 feet lift at Kossuth; built of timber on the crib plan.

Culvert No. 160. Length 136 feet. Two spaces 10 by 3 feet clear. Covering secured by iron rods through side timbers into the foundations. Covering of culvert and part of sides planked with two-inch boards. Top of culvert 6 feet B.

Road bridge No. 116.

Waste weir of timber, on same plan as that of the mouth of the Eel River feeder.

Culvert No. 161. Prairie Creek. Timber arch 15 feet chord clear. Length 100 feet from face to face. Foundation extending 4 feet beyond at each end. Ring 18 inches deep. Top of culvert 5.80 feet B.

Lock No. 58. Of 6.6 feet lift. Just below Prairie Creek. Built on timber on the crib plan.

Road bridge No. 117. Road to New Brunswick; short distance below lock.

Road bridge No. 118 Road to New Brunswick.

Lock No. 54. Of 7 feet lift. Built of timber on the crib plan.

Culvert No. 162. Lake branch. Timber arch 20 feet chord. Length 93 feet. Ring 18 inches deep. Top of culvert 2 feet B.

Culvert No. 163. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Hubble's Mill. One space 10 by

1½ feet in the clear. Length of culvert 130 feet. Top of culvert 12 feet B. Top and part of sides of culvert planked with two-inch oak boards.

Road bridge No. 119. At Hubble's Mill.

Guard gates, to be used in floods, to prevent the water of Eel River running down the Canal. This structure consists of two short cribs on a foundation of timber and planks. The gate lies flat below bottom of canal when not in use. When required, it is raised and held to its position by the pressure of the water. Paddle gates are provided to draw the water down when the gate is to be lowered.

Waste weir. 2½ miles above Worthington. This structure is built, in all respects, on the plan of that at the mouth of the Eel River feeder already described.

Culvert No. 164. Seaman's Creek. Three spaces 12 by 3 feet in the clear. Length 108 feet. Top of culvert 6 feet B.

Culvert No. 165. Just above West Point Commerce. Length of culvert 98 feet. One space 3 by 1½ feet clear. Top of culvert 3.1 B.

Road bridge No. 120. Road to Point Commerce.

Road bridge No. 121. Across the canal at Worthington. Small culvert in berm bank passing water into canal.

Road bridge No. 122. Louisville road, 1½ miles below Worthington.

Lock No. 55. Of eight feet lift. One and a half miles below Worthington. Built of timber on the crib plan.

Road bridge No. 123. Fairplay road.

Lock No. 56. Of 7 feet lift. ½ mile below Fairplay road. Built of timber on the crib plan.

Culvert No. 166. Lattas Creek. Timber arch 26 feet chord.—Length of culvert 100 feet. Ring 18 inches deep. Head wall on the tow-path side raised extra height to admit of road way over the creek. Top of culvert 2 feet B. Crown of arch planked with two-inch boards. Tow-path over culvert 10 feet A., and berm bank 6 feet A.

Road bridge No. 124. Road from Fairplay to Newberry.

Guard gate, consisting of two short cribs; pair of common lock gates with paddles. This gate is required to keep the floods of White River from running down the canal.

Road bridge No. 125. Road to Bloomfield.

Road bridge No. 126. Road to Bradford's Ferry.

Lock No. 57. Of 7 feet lift. Built of timber on the crib plan.

Road bridge No. 127. Road to Bradford's Ferry.

Culvert No. 167. Timber arch of 16 feet chord. Length of culvert 102 feet. Ring 16 inches deep. Top of arch 1½ feet B, planked over with two-inch boards. Tow-path 10.4 A, and 6 feet A.

Road bridge No. 128. Bloomfield.

Lock No. 58. Of 8 feet lift. Near the entrance of White River, four miles above Newberry. This lock is built on the combined

plan. Against a dry wall of sand stone, studding is secured with iron rods and keys, to which two courses of planking is spiked. The foundation is made in the ordinary way.

Lock No. 59. Of 8 feet lift. A short distance below lock 58, which brings the level down to the pool of Newberry dam. This lock is also built on the combined plan, but there is first a crib raised 4 feet high above the foundation and filled with stone. The top of the crib is covered with timber, the front sticks projecting beyond the face of the wall sufficient to receive the studding. In all other respects this lock is built like that last described.

Tow-path bridge over Doan's Creek 120 feet long; two spans of 60 feet each, with one high bent in the middle. Bridge above high water of White River.

Tow-path bridge, 50 feet long, half a mile above Newberry dam.

Newberry dam. This structure is $444\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 12 feet high above low water of the river. About 290 feet of the dam is on rock, the remainder is on sand and gravel. The foundation is formed by, first, a course of brush about two feet thick with men standing upon it. Then six courses of ties, the first being 60 feet long and stepping off—the last 43 feet long. Upon this, there is built a crib $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high at the lower, and 6 feet high at the upper sides,— $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide measured in the direction of the stream. The upper and lower sides of the crib, to the height above noted, are plumb. Between the first and second and third courses of timbers in the lower sides of the crib, a space of 6 inches is left to admit the free escape of any water that may get into the crib through the dam or apron timbers.

Upon the lower end of the crib are apron timbers $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, securely spiked to the timbers below and closely jointed together. The crib has five courses of lineal timbers in it, held together by round ties, dovetailed at the ends, and securely pinned at the points of bearing. From the apron, leaving a projection of 13 feet, the dam is raised the remainder of its height by 4 sticks of timber laid close together and forming a slope on the lower side of 1 in 4.—These timbers are secured in their position by round ties dovetailed into each other and into the upper stick of the square crib, and also by the covering timber and plank. The covering timber is 16 feet long, having their support in the middle. The first course of timber at the upper and lower side of the square crib is 18 inches square. The apron and timbers connected therewith, are held together by 700 spikes 22 inches long and 1 inch square, and 350, 18 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square. The whole crib is well filled with stone—care being taken to put the largest under the apron and the body of the dam, and the fine material near the upper side. At the upper side there is a course of sheet piling extending about 4 feet below the foundation, or down to the rock. The upper end of this piling is spiked to the upper toe-stick of the square crib. From this point up to the covering timber, the square crib is planked, making a joint with the covering timber.

Above the dam, raised to the height of the square crib, there is a bank of gravel and fine stone, topped off with larger stone. Below the foundation on the north-west side of the river, extending out from the abutment where there is no rock, there has been put a large quantity of brush rock, to protect the abutment and dam from undermining. The comb of the dam was raised 5 feet A on the upper level, or 6 feet A on the level from the guard lock down. The north-west abutment of the dam is a crib of timber 60 feet long, 20 feet wide from out to out, and 31 feet high. The upper four courses of the abutment are stepped off at the lower end. The abutment crib is held together with round ties dovetailed at the ends. The abutment is built on a foundation of hewn timbers laid close together, placed 3 feet below low water of the river.

Below the abutment there is a protection wall of timbers 40 feet long, raised 27 feet high, receding from the river at the lower ends as they rise, secured by round ties extending into the natural bank of the river. In front of this wall there is stone and brush protection.

On the south side of the river there is a river lock, admitting of the passage of flat boats, 105 feet long and 21 feet wide. The lock is built on the crib plan, and is of the same height of the north-west abutment. The crib next the river is filled with stone, and the other also to the height of ten feet. The foundation timber of this lock is placed on solid rock 3 feet below low water of the river.

Near the river lock and a little below the range of the dam is located the guard lock, through which the water is admitted to feed the Canal south from this point. The guard lock consists of buttresses to receive and support the gates and cribs on each side between the same raised 5 feet high. Upon these cribs there are posts and cap raised to the desired height. The cribs of the guard lock are raised to the same height as the river lock—say to 22 feet above bottom of Canal, being about 4 feet above extreme high water of White River.

In the upper gates of the guard lock there are eight paddle gates 2 by 3 feet, for the passage of water into the Canal. Just at the upper end of the guard lock there is a culvert for hydraulic purposes, with 4 sliding gates in it 2 by 4 feet.

Road bridge No. 129. At Newberry, a short distance below the guard lock.

Slinkard's Creek Dam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Newberry. The bed of the structure is fine sand of the most treacherous kind. The foundation of the dam consists, first, of a course of brush about two feet thick, and then three courses of round trees—the first two 35 feet long and the upper course 25 feet. The dam is 100 feet long between the abutments, and is curved up stream, having a versed sine of $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Upon the foundation there are five courses of range timbers, each course consisting of five lengths of timber 21 feet long. To these timbers the apron timbers 13 feet long and 9 inches thick are secured by suitable spikes. The space between the lineal tim-

bers and the foundation under the apron is filled with stone. The top of the apron is three feet above low water of the creek. From the center of the apron the breast of the dam is raised, consisting of seven courses of timbers 21 feet long and 12 by 18 inches, by which the arch is raised 7 feet high. In every alternate course the range is commenced with a short stick so as to break the joints. The whole is well secured with wrought spikes. The brush and trees are cut off smooth at the upper end and two courses of sheet piling 7 feet long driven, the upper ends being spiked to the upper range of timbers under the apron. The piling is extended out to the ends of the wings of the dam 22 feet. Above the dam there has been put in a large quantity of small stone, fine brush, and other material. The foundation of the dam was put in 4 feet below low water, and the comb is raised 5 feet above bottom of Canal, making the dam 10 feet high above low water.

The abutments of the dam are 50 feet long and 14 feet wide from out to out. The wings at the upper end are 22 feet long. The abutments rest upon a foundation of hewn timbers laid close together, and they are raised 18 feet high above the same. The lower ends of the abutments are stepped off—top course 34 feet long; wings, and part of face of abutments, planked.

The boats cross the pool a short distance above the Slinkard's Creek dam by means of a tow-path bridge. This structure consists of one middle span of 60 feet, and two end spans of 40 feet each. The bridge is supported by two high bents resting on mud sills in the bed of the creek. On the caps of the bents there are sub-chords 30 feet long, upon which the chords are placed and securely bolted. The chords of the bridge consist of three sticks to each span 10 by 14 inches, and require no other braces except those extending from the posts of the bents to the ends of the sub-chords. The bridge is 7 feet wide, from out to out. Lateral bracing is introduced in the middle span.

The Slinkard's Creek guard lock is located just below the dam. It is built upon the plan of the Newberry guard lock, having 8 paddle gates in the upper gates of the lock to admit the passage of water down the Canal. The buttresses of the lock are raised 23 courses high, making the top 22 feet above bottom of Canal.

At the Newberry guard lock the level of the bottom of the Canal is depressed one foot, giving five feet water in the Canal from Newberry to the first lock above Maysville.

Road bridge No. 130. One mile below Slinkard's Creek.

Culvert No. 168. Length of culvert 105 feet. Top of same 2 feet B. Top and portion of sides planked over.

Road bridge No. 131. Road leading to White River.

Culvert No. 169. One space 10 by 2 feet. Top of culvert 2 feet B. Length of culvert 101 feet.

Road bridge No. 132, Owl Prairie.

Lock No. 60, of 5 feet lift, walls 12 feet high, built on the crib plan, of timber.

Culvert No. 170. One space, 10 by 2 feet clear. Length 99 feet. Top of culvert 2 feet B.

Waste weir with two large gates, 5 by 6 feet, to be hoisted with chains and rollers. The foundation of the waste weir consists of hewn timbers laid close together, extending ten feet above and nineteen feet below the gates. The stick immediately under the gate is of extra size, and along the upper side of this, and the wings of the side-walls on the same line, there is a course of sheet piling. Into this foundation stick three posts are framed, receiving a cap, the top of which is 5 feet, A. The outside posts are let into the side-walls 3 inches. The side-walls, or abutments, consist of timbers stepped off on the lower side, the lowest stick being $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and the upper $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. From the upper end of the side-wall timbers wings are extended out into the center of the tow-path. Timbers 7 feet long, half topped with the side-wall timbers. The side-wall timbers are prevented from pressing together by round ties running out into the embankment. On the upper side of the wings there are timbers 7 feet long, locked together in L form, which support the tow-path and sustain a bank of earth around the wings. The gates are supported by two rods to each gate, made in U form, of iron 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, secured to a center point at the upper side of the foundation timbers, and to the gates by keys.

Lock No. 61, of 6 feet lift, built of timber on the crib plan.

Road bridge No. 133, just below the lock.

Culvert No. 171. One space 10 by 2 feet. Length 101 feet. Top of culvert 2 feet B. Top and part of sides of culvert planked.

Waste weir just above Smother's creek. This structure is upon the same plan of that described just above lock No. 61.

Culvert No. 172. Smother's creek. Four spaces 10 by 4 feet clear. Length of culvert 101 feet. Top of same 2 feet B.

Road bridge No. 134.

Lock No. 62 of 6 feet lift. Built on crib plan. Walls 13 feet high.

Lock No. 63, of 7.3 feet lift. Walls 14 feet high, built of timber on the crib plan.

Tumble on berm side of Canal, to admit water from Lagoon pond and other branches that could not be passed under the Canal.

Culvert No. 173. Two spaces 10 by 18 inches. Length 98 feet. Top of culvert 1.50 B.

Road bridge No. 135. Road to Edwardsport.

Prairie creek aqueduct, No. 15. This structure consists of 4 spans of 29 feet, the trunk being 24 feet wide in the clear. It is supported by two timber bents, and on crib pier 5 feet thick, in the center of the channel. The abutments are of timber, planked and sheet piled. The abutments and piers are protected with stone and brush.

Road bridge No. 136.

Lock No. 64 of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet lift, built on the crib plan. The difference of level between the bottom of the Canal above and below the

lock, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but the water above the lock is five feet deep, and below only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, consequently actual lift of the lock is 6 feet from surface to surface of the water.

Culvert No. 174. One space 10 by 2 feet clear. Length of culvert 98 feet. Top of culvert 1 foot B.

Road bridge No. 137. Road from Washington to mouth of Prairie creek.

Culvert No. 175. One space 10 by 2 feet clear. Length of culvert 98 feet. Top of culvert 1 foot B.

Culvert No. 176. Palmer's creek. Timber arch of 18 feet chord. Length of arch from face to face, 86 feet. Ring 18 inches deep. Top of arch 1 foot B, covered with two-inch oak plank, extending $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way from the center line of Canal. There is also a short vertical wall of plank in the center of each bank, connected with the planking on top of the arch.

Road bridge No. 138. In Maysville.

Road bridge No. 139.

Lock No. 65, of 3 feet lift. Walls $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Water $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet A above and below the lock. Walls $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Culvert No. 177. Veal's creek. Timber arch 26 feet chord. Length of culvert 125 feet from face to face. Ring 18 inches deep. Foundation 27 feet B. Top of arch $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 178. One space 10 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear. Length of culvert 156 feet. Top of culvert 7.75 feet B. Top and part of sides planked with two inch oak plank.

Road bridge No. 140. Road to Feisel's Ferry.

Culvert No. 179. Wrangling run. Two spaces 8 by 3 feet clear. Length of culvert 143 feet. Top of same 15 feet B.

Road bridge No. 141. Washington and Petersburg road.

White river aqueduct, No. 16. This structure is 557 feet long, consisting of six spans of 85 feet clear space, and sustained by five piers 42 feet high above low water mark. The piers and abutments are of substantial cut stone masonry. The masonry of the abutments extends six feet below bottom of Canal, resting on timber cribs raised from the natural surface of the river bank. The cribs are filled with stone and covered with hewn timber, laid close together, from which the masonry is commenced. The abutments are surrounded with the slope of the embankment, raised up to nearly bottom of Canal under the trunk. The crib timbers being thus covered up and excluded from the air, and being also kept moist, are believed not to be subject to decay.

The two first piers from the south side are founded on solid rock, and the north pier on piles driven about ten feet. The piling consists of a double row all around the pier, so arranged that the outside row comes immediately under the face of the pier all round. The piles are prevented from spreading at top by placing on each side a stick of timber the length of the foundation, and bolting them together with iron rods about thirteen feet long. The space in the middle, surrounded by the piles, is filled with stone to the top of the

piles. The piles are cut square and smooth on top, and receive two courses of foundation timber laid close together, the first course being of short timbers laid crosswise.

The third and fourth piers rest upon platform of timber, the first and last courses in each being laid close together. The intermediate courses are laid about twelve inches apart. The third pier from the south side of the river has six courses of timber, and the fourth pier four courses of timber in the foundation. It was intended to excavate the foundation for the fourth pier so as to admit of six courses of timber, but we found a large log in our way, and the alternative was presented of either risking it at that depth with the log under it five feet below low water, or defer the completion of the aqueduct a whole year. Sickness and other causes having retarded the work so much, that at that late period in the season, the delay incident to removing the log and continuing the excavation would have endangered the whole work, it was concluded to risk the foundation with four courses of timber, the excavation having been made to five feet below low water, and our judgment proved correct in this matter, as we had barely time to get in the foundations and secure them before there was a flood in the river. The position of the log was carefully ascertained, and small stones thrown in along its sides, covering the whole bottom of the pit so that the foundation timber would not rest on the log. All the excavations below water were made without building coffer dams, or pumping out the water, by means of a scraper with long handles worked between gunwales floating upon the surface of the water, and pulled by oxen working in a large boat, anchored in proper position. This proved to be an economical and expeditious mode of excavating below water, and will answer to a depth of ten or even twelve feet. The foundations and slopes of the embankment and the ends of the aqueduct are well protected with stone.

The superstructure of the aqueduct rests on top of the piers and abutments $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the bottom of the Canal, the trunk being suspended from the arch by iron rods $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. The trunk of the aqueduct is 16 feet wide in the clear and is calculated for $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth of water. There are four main chords consisting of five courses of oak plank $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick by 18 inches deep. On top of these are four additional chords composed of four courses of 2 inch oak plank 12 inches deep. There are four arches composed of nine courses of plank $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and 12 inches wide. The truss frame is 18 feet 4 inches high from the bottom of the lower chords to the top of the plate or upper chords, composed of nine posts and braces between each pier, or pier and abutment. The arches are footed into the chord, the versed sine being $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The chord planks are bolted and pinned together, and bolted to the truss frame in center between them. The arch plank are bent to the curve and spiked to each other, breaking joints and the whole are bolted together. The whole structure is roofed and weather-boarded and painted, to protect it from the weather.

Guard gate just below the aqueduct consisting of short cribs, and one large gate swinging entirely across. This gate is suspended by iron rods from a post—the top of which is exactly vertical over the step of the gate. There are two paddle gates for the passage of water. This gate is required to be shut when boats are passing up through the aqueduct to check the strong current. It is to be opened immediately after the boat gets through.

Culvert No. 180. Small culvert to drain water from coal pit.

Culvert No. 181. Small culvert to drain water from coal pit.

Culvert No. 182. Lick Creek. Three spaces 8 by 3 feet clear. Length of culvert 187 feet. Top of culvert $27\frac{3}{4}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 183. One space 5 by 3 feet clear. There being rock in the bed of the branch no foundation timber was put. Length of culvert 156 feet. Top of culvert 18 feet B.

Culvert No. 184. One space 8 by 2 feet clear. Length 142 feet. Top of culvert $14\frac{1}{4}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 185. One space 10 by 2 feet clear. Length of culvert 140 feet. Top of culvert 15 feet B.

Waste weir. This structure consists of, first, three sticks of foundation timber laid three feet apart, and timber abutments, built in the form of Ls. The lower side being stepped off to correspond with the slope of the embankment. The abutments are 60 feet apart. The top of the foundation is 6 feet below bottom of Canal. The dam consists of hewn timber laid close together in a broken curve having a versed sine of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The two end timbers in each course of the dam are $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and the middle timbers 12 feet long. The dam is raised to 3 feet A. In front of the dam there is a course of sheet piling 4 feet long, and thence upwards the face of the dam is planked. In the middle of the dam at the level of the foundation there are posts framed in, leaving an opening of 2 feet square, which is filled by a cast iron sliding gate, having an iron stem and worked by a screw at the top. A crib is built around the gate, raised to the bottom of the Canal, to prevent the earth from obstructing the gate. A large bank of clay and gravel and small stone is put in front of the dam. The foundation below the breast wall is planked, as also the wings of the abutments. The step timbers of the abutments are held out by round ties running into the embankment. Into the foundation and the top of the dam, posts are framed and capped, which support the tow-path bridge.

Road bridge No. 142. Leading from Petersburg Ferry above Petersburg bluff.

Road bridge No. 143. Leading from Petersburg to Wright's Ferry.

Culvert No. 186, at Petersburg. One space 8 by 3 feet clear. Length of culvert 140 feet. Top of culvert 15 feet B.

Road bridge No. 144; Petersburg; double track.

Culvert No. 187. Pride's Creek. Timber arch 22 feet chord. Ring $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Length of culvert $105\frac{1}{2}$ feet from face to face. Top of culvert $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 188. One space 6 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear. Length of culvert 110 feet. Top of culvert $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet B. Top and part of sides planked with two-inch oak boards.

Bridge No. 145. Tow-path changed at this bridge.

Culvert No. 189. One space 10 by 2 feet. Length 108 feet. Top of culvert 5 feet B. Covering and part of sides planked.

Road Bridge No. 146.

Culvert No. 190. One space 10 by 2 feet clear. Length 112 feet. Top of culvert 6 feet B. Covering and part of sides planked.

Culvert No. 191. Summit branch of Pride's creek. Two spaces 10 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Length of culvert 100 feet. Top of culvert $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet B. Covering and part of sides planked with two-inch oak boards.

Road bridge No. 147. Road crossing on Patoka Summit.

Culvert No. 192. Flat creek, first branch south of Patoka Summit. This culvert crosses the Canal at an angle of 60 degrees. The length of the culvert $116\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There are three spaces 10 by 3 feet. Top of culvert 2 feet B. The covering timber is bolted down by iron rods, passing through a timber under the foundation and one on top of the culvert. The top and sides of the culvert are planked. This culvert is not put in where it was located, and will always be troublesome, although there is a deep ditch cut from the lower side to carry off the water.

Culvert No. 193. One space 10 by 2 feet clear. Length 101 feet. Top of culvert 3 feet B. Covering and part of sides planked.

Culvert No. 194. One space 10 by 2 feet.

Lock No. 66 of 7.9 feet lift. Walls $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Above this lock the water is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and below 4 feet, so that the difference of surface is 8.4 feet. Built on the crib plan, of timber.

Road bridge No. 148.

Culvert No. 195. Little Flat creek. Two spaces 10 by 3 feet clear. Length 136 feet. Top of culvert 14 feet B.

Culvert No. 196. One space 8 by 3 feet clear. Length 140 feet. Top of culvert 15 feet B.

Culvert No. 197. One space 8 by 3 feet clear. Length 150 feet. Top 18 feet B.

Patoka aqueduct, No. 17. This structure consists of one middle span of 50 feet, and four other spans (two on each side) of 36 feet. The middle span is supported by two crib piers six feet thick, filled with stone, resting on foundation timber six feet below the water. The remainder of the trunk is supported by double bents, resting on foundation timber, placed in pits dug in the slope of the river bank. The abutments are of timber, resting on foundations six feet below the bottom of the canal, sheet piled and thoroughly planked. The superstructure is an open trunk 18 feet wide in the clear, and calculated for four feet depth of water. The chords rest on sub-chords on top of the piers and bents, supported in the middle by long braces footing in chords, needle beams and suspension rods. The middle span has double chords and double braces, one set of braces meeting in the center, the others being separated by a straining beam, three

needle beams and three suspension rods on each side. The foundations and the slopes up to the abutments are well protected with stones.

On each side of the Patoka there is a guard gate, the gates of the upper one facing up stream, and those of the lower facing down stream. They are to be used in case of accident at the aqueduct, to shut the water off both ways. Slide gates are provided in the side of the aqueduct trunk to let off the water.

Road bridge No. 149, at Dongola. The tow-path changes here, the bridge being provided with additional track.

Culvert No. 198. One space 4 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear. Length 127 feet. Top of culvert $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 199. One space 9 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear. Length 142 feet. Top of culvert $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 200. Hurricane creek. Two spaces 8 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear. Length 169 feet. Top of culvert $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 201. Small.

Culvert No. 202. One space 9 by 2 feet clear. Length 131 feet. Top of culvert $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 203. Buck creek. Two spaces 8 by 3 feet. Length 153 feet. Top of culvert 19 B.

Road bridge No. 150. Dongola and Princeton road.

Culvert No. 204. Key's creek. Four spaces 8 by 4 feet clear. Length 160 feet. Top of culvert 21 feet B. Side timbers secured by bolting post to them on the outside.

Road bridge No. 151. Princeton road.

Culvert No. 205. Small.

Culvert No. 206. East fork of Lost creek. Two spaces 8 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Length 124 feet. Top of culvert $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 207. One space 6 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear. Length 103 feet. Top of culvert $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Road bridge No. 152. Francisco to Princeton.

Waste weir with two large gates, supported by iron bars, working from a center, at upper side of foundation, raised by chains and rollers. This structure is built of timber and plank upon the plan described next before Lock No. 61.

Tumble in berm bank to let in branch. Culvert at this point impracticable.

Road bridge No. 153. Booneville and Princeton.

Waste weir in berm side to pass water to and from the Pigeon Creek Reservoir.

Culvert No. 208. Scaffold Lick. Timber arch of 16 feet chord. Ring 16 inches deep. Top of culvert 2 feet B. Length of culvert 96 feet from face to face. Crown of arch planked. As the water in reservoir rises above the bottom of the Canal on both sides of this culvert, it was necessary to secure it from rising by iron bands. They pass through a stick of timber under the foundation, and are strongly keyed together. The bars are 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, made in pieces from 4 to 6 feet long.

Road bridge No. 154. Port Gibson, at lower end of the Pigeon Creek Reservoir.

Pigeon Creek Reservoir culvert, to admit water into the Canal from the reservoir, is built of timber upon the plan of the culvert for the Splunge Creek reservoir. There are four sliding gates for the passage of water. The foundation is rock, but not being very hard, timber was put upon it on the ordinary plan, and the whole planked on below the breast wall.

Waste weir at the west end of reservoir bank. This structure consists of timber abutments 66 feet apart, in form of L's, with breast wall 3 feet high, and longitudinal foundation timbers 2 feet apart, filled in between and covered over with stone. On the breast wall there are posts against which the plank rest, raising to top water line of the reservoir, and upon which there is a wide cap, on which a man may walk, to remove the plank when a large discharge is required. From the waste weir there is a ditch to convey the water gently down to the level of the creek bottom. Across the Canal there is a road bridge about 30 feet long.

Lock No. 67, at Port Gibson. Lift 7 feet, but the walls are raised 15 feet high, to guard against overflow, in case the reservoir should break into the Canal. The gates are raised to correspond with the walls. The lock is built of timber on the crib plan. Tow path bridge over the mouth of feeder from the reservoir.

Lock No. 68. Near Port Gibson. Lift 7 feet, built of timber on the crib plan.

Culvert No. 209. One space 9 by 2 feet clear. Length of culvert 103 feet. Top of culvert $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet B. Covering and part of sides planked.

Lock No. 69. Lift $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, built of timber on the crib plan.

Culvert No. 210. One space 9 by 2 feet clear. Top of culvert 2 feet B. Length of culvert 94 feet. Covering and part of sides planked.

Culvert No. 211. Snake run. Timber arch of 16 feet chord. Ring 16 inches deep. Top of arch 2 feet B. Length of culvert from face to face, 86 feet. Crown of arch planked.

Road bridge No. 155. Warrington road.

Lock No. 70, of 6.8 feet lift. Built of timber on the crib plan.

Culvert No. 212. One space 10 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear. Length of culvert 103 feet. Top of culvert $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet B. Covering and part of sides planked.

Culvert No. 213. One space 9 by 2 feet clear. Length of culvert 99 feet. Top of culvert $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet B. Covering and part of sides planked.

Culvert No. 214. Smith's Fork. Timber arch of 28 feet chord. Ring 21 inches deep. Length of culvert from face to face 86 feet. Top of arch $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet B. Crown of arch planked.

Lock No. 71, of 6 feet lift. Built of timber on the crib plan.

Road bridge No. 156. Petersburg and Evansville road.

Big Creek Aqueduct, No. 18. This work consists of three spans of 26 feet clear between the bents and abutments. The trunk is supported by two double bents resting on foundation timbers in the bed of the creek, planked up and filled with stone, and two timber

abutments, resting on foundation timber six feet below the bottom of the Canal.

The back, sides, and wings of the abutments are sheet piled and well planked. The foundations are protected with brush and stone. The superstructure is a simple trunk, consisting of string pieces, posts, and caps, being 18 feet in the clear, and adapted to four feet water above bottom.

Lock No. 72, of 6 feet lift; built of timber on the crib plan.

Road bridge No. 157.

Culvert No. 215, one space 9 by 2 feet clear. Length of culvert 96 feet; top of culvert $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Culvert No. 216; two spaces 10 by 2 feet clear. Length of culvert 96 feet; top of culvert $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet B.

Lock No. 73, lift 6.8 feet; built of timber on the crib plan.

Road bridge No. 158.

Head gates to pass water into the Canal from the Pigeon Creek dam.

Pigeon Creek Dam.

Culvert No. 217. Timber, rectangular, submerged.

Culvert No. 218. Timber, rectangular, submerged.

Culvert No. 219. Timber, rectangular, submerged.

Culvert No. 220. Timber, rectangular, submerged.

Culvert No. 221. Timber, rectangular, submerged.

Culvert No. 222. Timber, rectangular, submerged.

Road bridge No. 159.

Waste weir at Newark, built on plan last described.

Culvert No. 223. Timber, rectangular, submerged.

Culvert No. 224. Timber, rectangular, submerged.

Road bridge No. 160.

Culvert No. 225. Arch of cut stone.

Culvert No. 226. Rectangular, timber submerged.

Culvert No. 227. Rectangular, timber submerged.

Culvert No. 228. Rectangular, timber submerged.

Culvert No. 229. Rectangular, timber submerged.

Culvert No. 230. Rectangular, timber submerged.

Culvert No. 231. Rectangular, timber submerged.

Road bridge No. 161.

Culvert No. 532. Rectangular, timber submerged.

Culvert No. 233. Rectangular, timber submerged.

Culvert No. 234, at Division street, in Evansville.

This culvert is an arch of 5 feet chord (springing from abutments $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, to correspond with a sewer in the city leading to the river) of cut stone masonry. The foundation is a pavement of stone 12 inches deep, settled into gravel. The ring of the arch is 12 inches deep, abutments 18 inches thick. The arch is plastered on top with hydraulic cement, and covered over with gravel. The culvert is 100 feet long, connecting at both ends with a brick sewer built by the corporation of Evansville.

Bridge No. 162, one mile above Evansville.

Bridge No. 163, Walnut street in Evansville.

- Bridge No. 164, Locust street in Evansville.
- Bridge No. 165, Main street in Evansville.
- Bridge No. 166, Sycamore street in Evansville.
- Bridge No. 167, Vine street in Evansville.
- Bridge No. 168, Division street in Evansville.
- Bridge No. 169, Ingle street in Stockwell and Ingle's addition to Evansville.
- Bridge No. 170, Second avenue in Lamasco.
- Bridge No. 171, Third avenue in Lamasco.
- Bridge No. 172, Fulton avenue in Lamasco.

FEEDER DAMS AND RESERVOIRS NOT DESCRIBED HERETOFORE.

Sugar Creek Feeder Dam. This dam is 227 feet long and 9 feet high above low water. The bed of the creek is gravel and coarse sand. The foundation of the dam consists of brush and trees. The brush extends up and down the stream 70 feet, and was laid in two feet thick with the weight of a man standing upon it. There are four courses of trees, the first two courses being 62 feet long. The last course is 38 feet long. Upon this foundation the crib of the dam is built, having a base of 30 feet and height of 8 feet, with a slope on the lower side of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and on the upper side 3 to 1. In the first course on the foundation trees there are 4 ranges of timber, hewn on three sides, except the upper and lower sticks, which are 18 inches square. The lineal timbers are held together by round ties, locked at the points of bearing, and securely pinned with tire nails. The courses of round ties are 7 feet apart. The cribs are filled with stone and covered on the lower side with one course of six-inch timber, and on the upper side with four-inch plank, the joints being broken by a second course of two-inch plank, extending about half way down to the upper toe of the dam. The upper end of the tree and brush foundation is cut off smooth, and a course of sheet piling driven in piers about 8 feet long, the upper ends being spiked to the toe stick. Above the dam there is a heavy bank of gravel, covered with a paving of stone, to prevent its washing over the dam. At the lower end of the tree and brush foundation there has been put in a large amount of brush and stone protection, to prevent undermining. The abutments of the dam are of hewn timber, consisting of cribs 50 feet long and 15 feet wide, with wings extending $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet beyond the back wall at the upper ends. Below the abutments there are protection walls, and a large amount of stone protection to prevent the banks washing.

Guard lock at Sugar creek dam, consisting of buttresses at upper and lower gates, built of hewn timber, with a chamber crib about 5 feet high, from which posts rise to the top of the lock, receiving a cap at that level.

There are two road bridges on the Sugar creek feeder.

Eel River Feeder Dam. This dam is 264 feet long and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, from low water. The bed of Eel river at this point, for most

of the distance across, is a loose sand, requiring great care and much expense to build a permanent dam.

A dam of 180 feet in length, with abutments and guard lock of cut stone, was built by the State at this point, but by neglect the water was permitted to wear a hole through the embankment back of the western abutment, which soon let the whole volume of the river pass around the dam, resulting in the total destruction of the abutment and guard lock.

In making the repairs it was concluded to extend the old dam 82 feet, and to modify its form by the addition of a crib and apron at the foot of the lower slope.

The brush and tree foundation is 100 feet wide. In the old part of the dam there are six courses of foundation trees, and in the new four courses. The crib at the foot of the lower slope is 6 feet high to the top of the covering timber of the same, giving a level apron of 13 feet. In other respects this dam is built on a similar plan to that at Sugar creek and also at Coal creek.

The west abutment and the guard lock are of timber, built upon the ordinary plan.

The Birch creek aqueduct, on the Eel river feeder, is a simple structure, consisting of three spans of 27 feet, supported by timber bents and crib abutments. The trunk is 24 feet wide in the clear, and is calculated for 4 feet water. The slopes of the banks are protected with stone. The abutments extend 4 feet below bottom of canal, and rest on a timber foundation.

The next structure on the feeder is a rectangular submerged timber culvert at Pitt's Branch. Two spaces 10 by 2 feet clear. Top of culvert $8\frac{3}{4}$ feet B. Length of culvert $117\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

There are two road bridges on the feeder.

Birch Creek reservoir and feeder from the same to the Eel River feeder.

Culvert for drawing out the water. This structure is similar in all respects to those already described, having four sliding gates for the passage of water. At the west end of the reservoir bank there is a waste weir 300 feet long, consisting of a foundation and breast wall with abutment, same plan as the Pigeon Creek waste weir.

Two road bridges on the feeder, and one small culvert built of timber and submerged.

This ends the account of the mechanical structures on the Canal from Coal Creek to Evansville, including the feeders.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.



STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements by the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st of December, 1852, to the 1st of December, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

FROM WHAT SOURCES.

Balance on hand 1st of December, 1852.....	\$265,376 42	
Tolls and Water Rents.....	181,204 28	
Lands East and West of Tippecanoe.....	124,166 57	
Lands in Vincennes Land District.....	293,212 97	
Interest on Deposits in New York.....	1,480 41	
	<hr/>	\$865,440 65
There was also received for Lands East and West of Tippecanoe:		
In Scrip. East principal \$175, interest \$129 58.....	\$304 58	
In Scrip. West.....	125 00	
	<hr/>	429 58

DISBURSEMENTS.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.

General Expenses.....		\$19,425 98
Ordinary Repairs of Canal.....	\$39,989 19	
Extraordinary Repairs of Canal.....	20,305 49	
Rebuilding Bridges.....	4,435 86	
Cost of Superintendence.....	6,842 41	
Cost of Collection.....	7,375 03	
	<hr/>	78,947 98
Construction from Terre Haute to Point Commerce.....	19,462 11	
Construction from Newberry to Maysville.....	9,828 02	
Construction from Maysville to Petersburg.....	47,984 89	
Construction from Petersburg to Evansville.....	359,101 28	
Expense of Engineering.....	8,303 15	
Damages, Water-Power, &c.....	22,408 58	
Clinton Drawbridge.....	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	473,688 03
Expense of Lot and Office-Building at Terre Haute.....	5,556 94	
Expense of Land Office at Logansport.....	1,844 80	
Expense of Land Office at Worthington.....	1,992 32	
Interest to Subscribers to advance, and to Forrer, Sturges & Hosmer.....	61,416 47	
	<hr/>	642,272 52
Balance on hand, December 1, 1853.....		\$223,168 13

STATEMENT of the amount received for Tolls and Water Rents on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st day of December, 1851, to the 1st day of December, 1852.

OFFICES.	December, 1851, to April, 1852, inclusive.	May, 1852.	June, 1852.	July, 1852.	August, 1852.	September, 1852.	October, 1852.	November, 1852.	Total.
Terre Haute.....	\$652 25	\$589 67	\$760 51	\$806 99	\$537 69	\$715 14	\$1,293 24	\$554 86	\$6,819 68
Covington.....	2,221 53	1,829 74	1,417 65	1,657 58	2,179 79	2,036 15	2,655 28	1,411 66	15,139 38
Lafayette.....	11,830 51	16,416 22	8,952 32	7,970 61	9,936 74	10,213 08	7,199 33	5,336 01	72,113 42
Logansport.....	5,637 49	2,112 00	2,433 39	1,740 53	1,717 22	2,664 39	2,319 05	1,839 31	20,223 24
Lacro.....	2,472 79	1,372 72	1,112 55	907 47	1,574 93	1,079 12	1,434 37	1,891 66	11,565 21
Fort Wayne.....	5,274 89	9,545 52	5,391 71	6,386 63	6,530 33	8,618 33	10,886 76	8,577 65	61,231 92
	\$27,494 46	\$26,235 87	\$20,177 22	\$19,388 51	\$22,886 70	\$25,456 51	\$27,087 73	\$18,900 55	\$187,392 15

STATEMENT of the amount received for Tolls and Water Rents on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st day of December, 1852, to the 1st day of December, 1853.

OFFICES.	December, 1852 to April, 1853, inclusive.	May, 1853.	June, 1853.	July, 1853.	August, 1853.	September, 1853.	October, 1853.	November, 1853.	Total.
Evansville.....		\$263 25	\$287 37	\$181 39	\$39 75	\$76 69	\$151 50	\$182 72	\$110 22
Worthington.....	\$261 65	1,184 47	1,091 60	96 81	715 71	31 93	77 70	312 80	1,395 84
Terre Haute.....	1,131 28	2,851 53	1,391 22	1,488 48	1,015 59	1,015 59	1,156 28	913 30	8,115 04
Covington.....	10,890 18	7,485 54	7,692 21	4,645 30	6,633 93	7,557 87	2,714 92	2,118 27	17,332 34
Lafayette.....	3,893 63	2,132 07	1,601 77	9 0 84	2,159 43	3,765 17	7,192 64	6,712 59	58,413 46
Logansport.....	1,760 44	1,147 28	1,144 11	995 18	1,098 86	1,738 37	3,396 32	1,418 59	19,291 82
Lacro.....	6,898 48	6,044 10	6,798 59	6,196 71	8,395 99	9,883 23	11,640 37	799 67	10,325 28
Fort Wayne.....		\$21,048 24	\$19,469 78	\$15,349 71	\$20,973 73	\$27,364 76	\$11,344 74	10,361 63	\$181,206 98
	\$26,656 82						\$27,074 17	\$22,819 77	

STATEMENT showing the amount received on account of Lands East of Tippecanoe at the Land Office at Logansport, from the 1st December, 1852, to 1st of December, 1853.

MONTHS.	Sales of Land.	Partial Payments.	Final Payments.	Interest.	Penalty.	Advertising.	Total.
December, 1852.....	.....	\$402 25	\$4,826 05	\$450 31	\$23 67	\$8 00	\$5,710 28
January, 1853.....	.....	50 00	1,902 11	458 57	32 77	9 00	2,840 75
February, 1853.....	.....	77 62	725 75	120 34	88	.....	924 59
March 1853.....	400 00	490 00	1,557 81	87 70	.....	1 00	2,745 51
April, 1853.....	.....	140 00	765 58	94 22	.....	.....	629 80
May, 1853.....	.....	.....	620 56	126 77	9 60	.....	756 93
June, 1853.....	745 05	.....	814 29	119 47	.....	.....	1,738 81
July, 1853.....	.....	6,019 21	821 10	393 24	2 34	.....	7,235 89
August, 1853.....	537 01	.....	397 29	98 29	4 27	2 00	1,038 86
September, 1853.....	240 00	2,047 10	1,505 97	540 02	5 12	7 00	4,345 21
October, 1853.....	15 00	2,330 16	2,625 70	649 25	4 28	1 00	5,625 39
November, 1853.....	63 25	136 00	3,504 16	317 98	3 57	2 00	4,086 96
	\$2,328 61	\$11,761 34	\$20,326 37	\$3,386 16	\$86 50	\$30 00	\$37,978 98

NOTE.—Of this amount there was received, in scrip of principal, \$175 00
129 58—\$304 58

STATEMENT showing the amount received on account of Lands West of Tippecanoe, at the Land Office at Logansport, from the 1st day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of December, 1853.

MONTHS.	Sales of Land.	Partial Pay- ment.	Final Pay- ments.	Interest.	Penalty.	Advertising.	Total.
December, 1852.....	\$5,933 17	\$221 08	\$1,038 66	\$181 85	\$5 24	\$3 00	\$6,703 00
January, 1853.....	5,547 79	645 33	2,911 22	555 15	11 30	5 00	8,975 79
February, 1853.....	4,166 89	981 87	1,972 67	364 53	54	.....	6,746 50
March, 1853.....	6,964 19	1,440 62	1,601 08	776 60	23 38	9 00	10,807 87
April, 1853.....	4,492 45	147 75	990 79	251 18	1 53	.....	5,883 70
May, 1853.....	16,610 24	1,427 35	2,810 52	333 83	.....	.....	21,171 94
June, 1853.....	2,157 38	231 87	2,586 52	309 66	4 76	3 00	5,393 19
July, 1853.....	1,499 19	701 27	769 02	328 75	8 47	5 00	3,304 70
August, 1853.....	458 87	357 14	649 91	261 71	9 10	2 70	1,738 73
September, 1853.....	4,265 91	323 66	2,537 83	636 52	14 26	9 00	7,787 18
October, 1853.....	495 00	315 33	3,013 45	504 36	8 12	2 00	4,338 26
November, 1853.....	518 56	165 50	580 87	147 54	5 54	2 00	1,426 01
	\$52,409 64	\$6,958 77	\$20,081 54	\$4,641 68	\$92 24	\$33 00	\$84,216 87

NOTE.—Of this amount there was received in scrip, \$125.

STATEMENT of the quantity of Lands sold at the Land Office, at Washington, of the Lands in the Vincennes Land District, from the 1st day of December, 1852, to the 30th day of November, 1853, inclusive, with the purchase money therefor.

MONTHS.	Acres. 1st Class.	Acres. 2d Class.	Acres. 3d Class.	Total Acres.	Total Pur- chase money
December, 1852.....	2,297.07	11,037.21	941.28	14,375.55	29,269.27
January, 1853.....	3,767.84	16,775.61	1,919.60	22,463.05	45,407.46
February, 1853.....	3,257.35	10,653.83	877.53	14,788.71	30,547.44
March, 1853.....	2,997.78	10,134.59	1,235.81	14,368.18	29,311.39
April, 1853.....	1,984.01	6,869.94	880.00	9,733.95	19,810.63
May, 1853.....	2,542.69	6,860.18	1,442.51	10,845.38	21,880.22
June, 1853.....	1,754.86	4,162.38	536.20	6,453.44	13,382.16
July, 1853.....	2,090.09	2,662.81	439.58	5,142.48	11,105.10
August, 1853.....	2,399.25	7,759.86	961.38	11,120.49	22,732.37
September, 1853.....	2,743.22	6,350.14	1,018.40	10,111.76	20,846.13
October, 1853.....	2,886.70	6,583.65	862.64	10,332.99	21,462.34
November, 1853.....	3,514.84	8,722.08	1,005.76	13,242.68	27,458.46
Total	32,285.69	98,572.28	12,120.69	142,978.66	293,212.97

STATEMENT of all Articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Evansville, from 1st of August, to the close of navigation in the year 1853.

ARTICLES.	Arrived. 1853.	Cleared. 1853.	ARTICLES.	Arrived. 1853.	Cleared. 1853.
BARRELS.			Eggs	150	.....
Beer .....	.....	6	Feathers	50	.....
Flour	154	6	Glass and Glassware .....	.....	6,454
Lime .....	.....	14	Iron, pig	94,000	.....
Oil .....	.....	5	Iron, bar	510	4,346
Salt, fine .....	.....	372	Iron, cast .....	.....	5,183
Whisky .....	.....	56	Leather .....	.....	200
Spirits .....	.....	2	Lead .....	.....	252
Tar .....	.....	4	Molasses	500	28,200
Vinegar .....	.....	4	Merchandise .....	.....	21,587
Green Apples	97	.....	Marble, wrought .....	.....	3,185
BUSHELS.			Nails and Spikes .....	.....	6,700
Meal	45	.....	Potters' ware .....	.....	7,212
Oats	4,674	.....	Powder	2,944	30
Potatoes	139	.....	Paper .....	.....	245
Seeds	29	.....	Rice .....	.....	1,192
Wheat	3,305	.....	Rags	910	.....
POUNDS.			Saleratus .....	.....	47
Agricultural implements	450	2,075	Soap .....	.....	165
Baggage and furniture	5,580	7,636	Starch .....	.....	115
Animals, domestic, other than live hog	2,300	.....	Sugar .....	.....	16,652
Butter	1 275	.....	Tobacco	65,149	1,583
Cheese .....	.....	125	Woodware .....	.....	1,105
Coffee	160	16,414	White Lead .....	.....	400
Cordage .....	.....	435	Wagons .....	.....	600
Cotton Yarn .....	.....	270	Miscellaneous	9,886	32,420
Clocks .....	.....	150	Hay	73,600	.....
Crockery .....	.....	1,155	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Dye Stuffs .....	.....	123	Barrels, empty, number	21	.....
Dried Fruit	1,240	150	Brooms, number .....	.....	57
			Staves and headings, No.	12,330	.....
			Shingles, number	5,000	28,500
			Timber, feet	75	.....
			Lumber, feet	4,579	3,700
			Wood, cords	261	.....

STATEMENT of all Articles arrived and cleared on the Wabash and Erie Canal, at Worthington, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the year 1853.

ARTICLES.	Arrived, 1853.	Cleared, 1853.	ARTICLES.	Arrived, 1853.	Cleared, 1853.
BARRELS.			Furs and Peltries.....		341
Ale and Beer.....	33	2	Feathers.....		12
Flour.....	142	34	Flask and Glassware.....	2,231	234
Fish—fresh water.....	34	8	Grindstones.....	863	863
Fish—salt water.....	4	.....	Hides and Skins.....	18,000	.....
Lime.....	85	14	Iron, pig.....	.....	795
Oil.....	1	.....	Iron, bar.....	29,708	.....
Pork.....	.....	2	Iron, cast.....	15,109	.....
Salt—fine.....	783	61	Lard.....	.....	800
Salt—coarse.....	43	.....	Leather.....	1,272	3,130
Whisky.....	121	19	Lead.....	183	.....
Spirits—other domestic.....	4	5	Machinery.....	1,725	860
Tar.....	4	1	Molasses.....	42,000	5,225
Vinegar.....	6	.....	Merchandise.....	72,160	23,281
Green Apples.....	.....	9	Marble, wrought.....	1,200	1,170
BUSHELS.			Marble, unwrought.....	3,800	2,000
Corn.....	.....	9,655	Nails and Spikes.....	14,750	600
Oats.....	.....	186	Powder.....	1,590	2,944
Potatoes.....	.....	277	Paper.....	1,975	2,390
Rye.....	.....	32	Saleratus.....	999	248
Seeds.....	.....	521	Soap.....	376	366
Wheat.....	.....	20,763	Starch.....	114	30
POUNDS.			Sugar.....	18,735	3,247
Butter.....	.....	100	Tobacco, leaf.....	.....	7,445
Baggage and furniture.....	5,886	3,330	Tobacco, manufactured....	1,092	8,757
Bacon and Pork, in bulk	64	.....	Wood ware.....	1,461	420
Cheese.....	145	59	West India fruit.....	75	.....
Coffee.....	12,992	2,201	White lead.....	1,100	.....
Cordage.....	161	200	Wagons.....	1,400	600
Cotton yarns.....	295	350	Miscellaneous.....	36,734	21,197
Candles.....	75	232	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Clocks.....	150	.....	Bricks, number.....	.....	7,500
Crockery.....	3,069	.....	Brooms, number.....	.....	150
Dye stuffs.....	167	.....	Pos's and Rails, number..	550	550
Eggs.....	97	1,200	Shingles, number.....	26,000	.....
			Lumber, feet.....	25,037	107,839
			Timber, feet.....	500	3,394
			Wood, cords.....	80	252

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Terre Haute, from the commencement to the close of navigation in 1852 and 1853.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	44	7	42	10
Beef.....	7			
Cider.....	5			
Flour.....	2,259	566	2,071	1,602
Fish—fresh water.....	786	416	46	13
Fish—salt water.....	177		15	
Lime.....	1,532	5	49	4
Oil.....	95	12	7	2
Pork.....			405	
Salt—fine.....	13,707	18,402	634	490
Salt—coarse.....	1,854	1,745	193	
Tar.....	33	1	11	3
Whisky.....	1,011	242	300	263
Spirits—other domestic.....	10	3	3	28
Vinegar.....		2	23	1
Green Apples.....	31	175		147
Cranberries.....		51		
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....			53	1,016
Beans.....	13		29	
Corn.....	5,690	4,036	75,680	78,949
Coal.....	2,499	225		
Coke.....			137	
Lime.....	267		14	
Oats.....	186	322	9,517	14,276
Potatoes.....	455	460		660
Rye.....		29	373	29
Seeds.....	430	452	82	733
Wheat.....	5,376	12,083	50,972	82,558
POUNDS.				
Agricultural Implements.....	58,602	31,827	5,770	1,680
Animals, other than live hogs.....	15,000		4,300	
Bacon and Pork in bulk.....	27,603	6,302	1,175,523	9,968
Baggage and Furniture.....	44,489	76,962	17,801	34,612
Butter.....	1,374			790
Candles.....		432	1,408	250
Cheese.....	15,739	33,966	251	1,160
Clocks.....	1,100	3,744		
Coffee.....	231,497	251,897	25,050	14,090
Cotton yarns.....		2,350	2,874	215
Cordage.....	11,007	560	811	
Crockery.....	81,817	38,339	11,585	4,226
Dye stuffs.....	1,795		462	
Eggs.....	904			
Dried fruit.....	179		1,499	550
Feathers.....	81	1,002	8,138	17,290
Ginseng and other roots.....			52	1,755
Glass and Glassware.....	56,282	11,166	8,620	4,657
Grindstones.....	88,257	16,544	863	
Gypsum.....		1,500		
Hair.....		23,191	1,515	
Hides and skins.....	300		32,485	65,571
Hogs—live.....	124,800		19	
Iron—pig.....	68,040	33,749		22,400
Iron—bar.....	15,568,020	6,563,103	66,068	53,309
Iron—cast.....	581,194	238,929	27,225	15,348
Lard.....	2,442	1,033	121,238	1,583

Statement of Articles arrived and cleared at Terre Haute.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1852.	1852.	1852.	1852.
Leather	36,089	30,793	3,077	300
Lead	26,384	3,197	16,260	.....
Machinery	208,115	690,600	4,926	12,730
Millstones	72,958	101,156	3,925	.....
Marble—unwrought.	35,280	.....	3,500	3,000
Marble—wrought.	235,076	19,675	5,820	5,513
Merchandise	1,223,218	1,220,228	203,218	188,600
Molasses	241,564	63,604	201,452	31,550
Nails and Spikes	115,389	.....	20,248	44,226
Nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	450
Paper	29,185	41,950	2,920	7,037
Powder	20,043	.....	1,920	450
Rags	1,762	.....	48,067	31,014
Rice	14,087	3,971	8,145	.....
Saleratus	5,531	25,830	2,492	928
Soap	7,705	335	280	.....
Shot .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Shorts and Ship stuffs .....	.....	.....	175	.....
Starch .....	.....	.....	170	.....
Sugar	115,167	69,615	47,156	17,705
Tallow	6,916	17,830	.....	4,000
Tobacco	41,278	10,170	12,179	13,818
Wool	6,434	3,240	61,841	25,269
Woodware	12,375	3,078	1,543	6,940
West India Fru ts.....	660	14,577	.....	8,045
Wagons	98,008	16,706	1,700	2,668
Miscellaneous	373,757	171,960	56,302	31,001
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number.....	250	741	.....	418
Brooms, number	216	1,056	24	456
Bricks, number .....	.....	.....	.....	2,253
Hoop-poles, number.....	120,000	6,400	800	6,500
Staves and Heading—number	28,350	33,400	.....	.....
Laths, number	397,700	4,000	2,000	1,000
Posts and Rails, number.....	150	600	67	1,500
Shingles, number.....	997,400	1,193,500	33,000	63,600
Lumber, feet.....	1,339,637	160,405	35,308	71,455
Timber, feet	28,033	2,822	324	4,722
Wood cords.....	2,560	1,511	125	997
Shingle bolts, cords.....	15	.....	.....	6
Stone, perches .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of articles transported on the
Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Corvington,
from the commencement to the close of navigation in 1852 and 1853.*

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	19	26	11	3
Beef.....	12	1		
Cider.....			2	
Flour.....	53	56	678	135
Fish—fresh water.....	1	125	21	10
Fish—salt water.....	254	54	45	8
Lime.....	63	17		
Oil.....	66	51	1	3
Pork.....			3,995	2,133
Salt—fine.....	4,120	6,026	79	105
Salt—coarse.....	200			
Tar.....	16	28		1
Whisky.....	364	494	598	233
Spirits—other domestic.....	51	49		21
Vinegar.....	100	109		2
Cranberries.....	3	10		
Green Apples.....	5		1,389	
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	1,441	894	2,293	140
Corn.....			442,600	370,345
Coal.....	7,081	560	54,249	39,249
Coke.....	115			
Lime.....	6,727	13,330	200	725
Oats.....			32,466	18,082
Potatoes.....		3	15	195
Rye.....	10		413	131
Seeds.....	16		956	18
Wheat.....			86,824	100,451
* POUNDS.				
Bacon and Pork.....	1,743	878	1,265,393	518,524
Baggage and Furniture.....	52,845	26,343	34,006	44,224
Agricultural Implements.....	78,304	6,475	4,268	2,066
Candles.....	8,057	9,020		346
Cheese.....	15,962	17,286	968	1,779
Coffee.....	75,182	110,317		1,137
Cotton Yarns.....	5,693	8,720	150	260
Cordage.....	3,967	4,115		360
Crockery.....	51,067	63,304	800	
Dye Stuffs.....	1,375	3,509		
Dried Fruit.....	11,836	70	17,034	2,644
Eggs.....				200
Feathers.....			952	1,585
Furs and Peltries.....		90	100	3,140
Ginseng and other roots.....				25
Grease.....			15,300	130
Glass and Glassware.....	43,640	14,814		295
Grindstones.....	22,753	2,800		100
Hair.....				7,600
Hides and Skins.....	4,000		40,143	35,790
Iron—pig.....	6,780	13,608		1,965
Iron—bar.....	57,856	40,890	24,742	2,830
Iron—cast.....	193,119	190,760	17,399	3,822
Lard.....			495,245	283,562
Lead.....	3,189	6,365	1,841	
Leather.....	17,610	10,900	1,150	
Machinery.....	23,051	7,969	6,520	6,156
Marble—wrought.....	135,248	605	400	400
Marble—unwrought.....	178,785	117,515		
Merchandise.....	541,208	757,581	20,287	29,181
Millstones.....	9,900	120		
Molasses.....	36,390	81,281	2,500	3,000
Nails and Spikes.....	27,550	20,157	3,141	700
Nuts.....	11,482	1,068		
Paper.....	10,560	10,859	7,829	2,920
Potter's ware.....		54,600	98,936	47,608

Statement of Articles arrived and cleared at Corington.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
Powder.....	15,377	7,575	1,000	2,543
Rags.....			28,723	13,270
Rice.....	13,827	10,203		139
Saleratus.....	12,449	12,254	1,078	6,641
Shot.....	2,631	2,247	43	75
Soap.....	3,213	3,171		
Starch.....	1,756	1,470		102
Sugar.....	130,934	98,051	676	3,114
Tallow.....				2,064
Tobacco.....	30,436	39,956	4,905	2,153
Wool.....			69,533	29,779
Wood Ware.....	22,934	12,729	2,156	370
West India Fruit.....	2,679	2,042		50
White Lead.....	11,803	9,610		625
Wagons.....	18,419	5,301	12,772	
Miscellaneous.....	116,239	65,109	37,436	10,629
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number.....	701	14	2,653	111
Brooms, number.....	1,089	550	14	36
Laths, number.....	100,860	138,000		1,000
Shingles, number.....	405,750	813,000	20,000	22,000
Staves and Headings, number.....	16,500		22,500	9,000
Hoop Poles, number.....	5,000			
Lumber, feet.....	19,795	66,951	30,454	26,513
Timber, feet.....				4,272
Stone, perches.....		443		443
Wood, cords.....	750	420	394	420

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Articles transported on the
Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Lafayette,
from the commencement to the close of navigation in 1852 and 1853.*

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	42	50	237	16
Beef.....	12	50	5,707	4,044
Cider.....	2	.....	10	.....
Cranberries.....	37	99	9	15
Flour.....	336	250	21,420	27,314
Fish—fresh water.....	382	1,771	126	279
Fish—salt water.....	1,141	554	200	29
Green Apples.....	413	216	970	761
Lime.....	525	147	568	35
Oil.....	64	195	598	131
Pork.....	.....	.....	21,428	17,157
Salt—fine.....	13,144	19,283	357	766
Salt—coarse.....	2,248	3,802	70	106
Tar.....	21	175	25	36
Whisky.....	338	797	1,153	4,111
Spirits—other domestic.....	582	183	908	787
Vinegar.....	32	165	43	69
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	26	250	.....	71
Beans.....	.....	66	.....	30
Corn.....	.....	1,800	1,291,567	1,699,468
Coal.....	22,125	38,909	5,445	5,880
Lime.....	8,482	20,690	22,979	30,360
Meal.....	.....	.....	344	.....
Oats.....	1,045	100	28,989	2,613
Potatoes.....	15	146	128	1,338
Rye.....	240	41	1,195	196
Seeds.....	784	928	3,642	1,697
Wheat.....	3,411	867	181,348	289,985
POUNDS.				
Animals—other than live Hogs.....	.....	9,125	2,000	8,800
Agricultural Implements.....	51,656	51,004	38,494	24,322
Butter.....	.....	335	2,050	463
Baggage and Furniture.....	93,840	291,489	135,577	196,851
Bacon and Pork.....	14,570	10,505	4,338,524	2,026,699
Cheese.....	35,869	123,314	4,303	15,522
Coffee.....	304,786	620,163	29,757	58,614
Cordage.....	9,028	29,108	1,218	2,870
Cotton Yarns.....	470	16,507	1,310	4,471
Candles.....	7,481	10,433	5,895	13,841
Clocks.....	.....	12,565	615	.....
Crockery.....	95,192	192,136	6,970	15,981
Dye Stuffs.....	1,239	8,289	115	1,346
Dried Fruit.....	5,692	11,674	8,593	557
Eggs.....	.....	1,200	1,000	1,400
Furs and Peltries.....	.....	1,127	7,823	5,338
Feathers.....	.....	263	4,903	32,466
Ginseng and other Roots.....	40	557	1,095	2,227
Grease.....	.....	.....	109,835	133,176
Glass and Glassware.....	26,041	61,722	22,496	19,821
Grindstones.....	37,873	39,037	3,047	290
Gypsum.....	4,260	5,850	270	.....
Hides and Skins.....	.....	10,431	176,270	293,132
Hair.....	.....	3,645	23,604	2,700
Hogs—live.....	2,850	.....	182,350	310,985
Iron—pig.....	173,882	182,014	7,000	2,261
Iron—bar.....	8,246,810	10,044,805	323,929	301,537
Iron—cast.....	277,953	583,116	41,310	70,713
Lard.....	.....	60	2,276,637	2,412,833
Leather.....	134,850	72,887	8,180	2,777

Statement of Articles Arrived and Cleared at Lafayette.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
Lead	6,161	12,297	309	1,692
Machinery.....	130,290	94,154	90,502	20,576
Mill-Stones.....	3,800	33,660	.....	500
Molasses.....	147,233	320,482	189,707	214,103
Merchandise.....	1,849,827	2,414,480	306,474	273,763
Marble—wrought.....	36,934	6,299	760	1,250
Marble—unwrought.....	107,021	55,092	10,000	4,596
Nails and Spikes.....	146,538	255,739	30,863	122,022
Nuts	80	1,845	.....	285
Oil-cake.....	.....	.....	140,465	65,955
Potters' Ware.....	107,238	86,011	37,038	75,919
Powder.....	6,927	12,611	3,039	5,550
Paper.....	12,376	25,684	103,864	73,954
Rags.....	31,913	37,693	32,593	47,666
Rice.....	28,406	67,339	15,274	22,231
Salts of Ley.....	500	.....	3,705	140
Saleratus.....	2,374	40,198	3,279	9,942
Shot.....	459	9,061	.....	1,111
Soap.....	784	4,385	3,999	14,335
Shorts of Ship Stuff.....	.....	231	.....	531
Starch.....	228	5,514	.....	1,203
Sugar.....	203,472	443,493	299,429	188,522
Tallow.....	484	4,560	97,802	76,875
Tobacco.....	30,467	163,197	39,784	38,579
Wool.....	2,617	3,898	93,374	97,373
Woodware.....	18,507	41,915	6,429	4,165
West India Fruit.....	5,884	13,106	1,066	5,000
White Lead.....	900	49,514	875	7,811
Wagons.....	4,781	67,432	19,584	14,090
Miscellaneous.....	268,970	199,398	187,823	111,596
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels, empty, number.....	7,246	13,059	6,241	6,567
Brooms, number.....	1,496	2,214	.....	257
Hoops, number.....	.....	45,200	.....	2,260
Hoop-Poles, number.....	15,000	26,450	9,241	11,000
Laths, number.....	1,316,600	626,750	8,900	20,570
Posts and Rails, number.....	100	1,536	735	1,522
Shingles, number.....	1,693,350	2,477,900	36,000	166,000
Staves and Heading, number.....	119,300	120,120	91,770	193,120
Stone, perches.....	.....	10,426	2,791	10,159
Wood, cords.....	.....	8,085	7,458	7,787
Tan-Bark, cords.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Lumber, feet.....	5,355,271	2,285,990	556,428	1,211,339
Timber, feet.....	144,030	66,114	34,067	56,250

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Articles transported on the
Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Logansport,
from the commencement to the close of Navigation in 1852 and 1853.*

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1853.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer	103	191	8	4
Beef	14	16	1,850	3,166
Cider	2	2	2	.....
Cranberries .....	.....	.....	437	107
Fish—fresh water	587	1,055	27	10
Fish—salt water	161	95	31	.....
Flour	103	511	25,728	35,230
Lime	123	49	5	.....
Oil	214	138	20	33
Pork	1	.....	9,598	5,867
Salt—fine	9,967	9,898	165	130
Salt—coarse	197	1,535	.....	151
Tar	128	180	2	1
Whisky	300	619	527	309
Spirits—other domestic	48	59	23	90
Vinegar	161	189	13	19
Green Apples	21	16	304	13
BUSHELS.				
Barley	2	.....	550	190
Beans .....	.....	.....	97	.....
Coal	10,760	2,445	.....	31
Coke	1,735	570	.....	.....
Corn	17,718	23,825	220,898	125,380
Lime .....	.....	28	3,375	.....
Meal	3	12	3	10
Oats	100	6,126	2,275	525
Potatoes	10	28	478	9
Seeds	11	.....	2,391	621
Wheat	585	207	330,012	359,130
POUNDS.				
Animals, other than live hogs	11,800	4,700	3,400	.....
Agricultural implements	45,055	56,043	34,000	1,830
Butter .....	.....	250	13,281	12,003
Baggage and Furniture	200,121	136,117	57,891	71,218
Bacon and Pork	30,757	9,965	1,119,985	711,219
Cheese	13,592	27,820	1,148	587
Coffee	340,014	389,399	9,014	8,349
Candles	10,549	14,829	674	1,690
Cordage	19,402	10,975	127	550
Cotton Yarns	10,528	15,749	100	.....
Clocks	268	37,320	.....	.....
Crockery	126,784	119,409	2,996	.....
Dye Stuffs .....	.....	3,109	.....	350
Dried Fruit	7,132	3,810	569	.....
Eggs .....	.....	.....	2,995	2,030
Furs and Peltries .....	.....	2,000	17,885	34,108
Feathers .....	.....	.....	166	118
Ginseng and other Roots .....	.....	.....	10,135	5,848
Grease .....	.....	.....	36,669	18,828
Glass and Glas-ware	86,212	70,974	5,275	10,429
Grindstones	23,425	20,539	2,354	.....
Gypsum .....	.....	10,250	.....	.....
Hides and Skins .....	.....	555	58,273	159,992
Hair .....	.....	.....	7,446	4,716
Iron—pig	263,095	68,040	372,971	24,937
Iron—cast	540,258	454,274	32,829	21,256
Iron—bar	1,557,442	434,751	8,940	146,553
Iron—ore .....	.....	.....	182,000	493,556
Lard	2,875	.....	674,632	679,724
Leather	22,413	26,208	2,264	3,854
Lead	7,195	7,546	.....	.....
Machinery	105,233	38,294	9,525	.....
Millstones	22,400	16,637	.....	.....
Molasses	581,845	577,638	30,167	23,000

Statement of articles arrived and cleared at Logansport.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1852.	1852.
Merchandise	1,877,325	1,455,305	33,018	45,055
Marble, wrought	2,715	20,920	1,000	200
Marble, unwrought	127,893	10, 30	.....	.....
Nails and spikes	265,259	208,311	6,436	13,511
Nuts .....	.....	663	.....	80
Potters' ware	47,579	6,340	1,500	1,600
Powder	21,224	11,589	1,225	1,225
Paper	11,593	13,158	20,930	27,489
Pot and pearl Ashes	500	.....	.....	.....
Razs	34,721	20,962	28,629	15,940
Rice	59,850	57,629	3,833	850
Salts of Ley .....	.....	.....	1,880	1,232
Saleratus	13,379	4,069	8,630	8,167
Shot	1,075	1,988	.....	150
Soap	9,236	7,499	1,556	840
Starch	200	1,430	92	485
Sugar	653,040	481,836	16,157	7,078
Tallow	2,449	.....	27,294	88,028
Tobacco	112,100	97,625	11,366	13,362
Wool	1,550	.....	15,895	16,708
Woodware	39,080	45,053	526	578
West India fruit	970	3,705	360	738
White Lead	33,423	31,922	300	.....
Wagons	83,849	38,982	3,142	5,800
Miscellaneous	195,068	100,702	25,708	16,052
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number	218	4,052	2,172	2,116
Brooms, number	2,118	1,336	60	.....
Hoop poles, number	168	.....	.....	.....
Hoops number	201	9,500	32,000	.....
Shingles, number	236,500	332,250	9,000	.....
Staves and heading, number .....	.....	.....	.....	16,000
Sticks, number	21,705	.....	29,400	.....
Lumber, feet	43,182	102,410	930,777	509,226
Timber, feet .....	.....	1,020	5,545	18,192
Wood, cords	54	34	653	170
Stone, perches	126	5	386	331

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of articles transported on the
Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Lagro,
from the commencement to the close of navigation, in 1852 and
1853.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	178	114	3	3
Beef.....	15	7	1,569	1,616
Cider.....	4	17		
Cranberries.....	1,000			153
Fish, fresh water.....	535	787	348	4
Fish, Salt water.....	110	56		
Flour.....	130	2	408	1,164
Green Apples.....	2	74		
Lime.....	162	63		
Oil.....	208	122	869	10
Pork.....			2,535	2,139
Salt, fine.....	4,994	8,906	28	20
Salt, coarse.....	14	1,255		1
Tar.....	129	62		
Whisky.....	131	96	4,685	2,794
Spirits, other than domestic.....	3	65		16
Vinegar.....	33	199		2
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	1,500	453	6	
Beans.....	4			
Coal.....	1,980	428	100	
Coke.....	1,200	300		
Corn.....			97,597	32,512
Oats.....			2,927	
Potatoes.....		11	31	603
Rye.....	81	24		
Seeds.....			2,631	1,349
Wheat.....	185		304,390	456,685
POUNDS.				
Animals, other than live hogs.....	3,100	24,657		1,600
Agricultural implements.....	14,299	41,663		1,377
Butter.....	39		28,740	17,557
Baggage and furniture.....	52,337	150,896		41,697
Bacon and Pork.....			461,270	537,348
Cheese.....	12,541	20,036		
Coffee.....	416,824	416,824	14,550	3,625
Cardware.....	7,060	3,014		
Cotton Yarns.....		8,213		
Crockery.....	148,645	112,733	5,957	
Candles.....	1,971	9,187	1,122	
Cloaks.....				82
Dried fruit.....	52,404	2,415	2,934	
Eggs.....			41,432	9,317
Furs and peltries.....			5,718	3,387
Feathers.....			569	6,161
Ginseng and other roots.....			3,040	2,727
Glass and glassware.....	144,100	68,864	249	3,050
Grindstones.....	19,777	28,754		
Gypsum.....	300		2,280	
Grease.....			11,446	854
Hides and skins.....			77,592	86,183
Hair.....				2,750
Hemp.....				150
Hogs, alive.....			1,683	173,800
Iron, pig.....	18,144	18,106		
Iron, cast.....	594,973	495,211	1,095	2,950
Iron, bar.....	2,270,196	224,031	143,138	1,568
Lard.....			375,927	202,401
Leather.....	31,931	21,185		1,059
Lead.....	5,950	5,193		
Machinery.....	155,451	76,199		3,388
Millstones.....	24,829	13,516	2,500	

Statement of articles arrived and cleared at Lagro.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
Molasses.....	732,000	518,112	7,070	2,500
Merchandise.....	1,572,844	1,352,137	17,970	22,210
Marble—wrought.....	9,160	4,815		3,245
Marble—unwrought.....	61,496			
Nails and Spikes.....	340,138	237,779	6,654	4,219
Nuts.....	723	1,079	22,802	5,575
Potters' ware.....	12,077	19,978		
Powder.....	4,199	3,750	957	3,553
Pot and Pearl ashes.....		14,006	1,500	21,988
Paper.....	7,171	2,170		
Rags.....			15,110	17,752
Rice.....	65,235	44,400	379	
Saleratus.....	9,849	11,469	323	300
Shot.....	4,406	1,107		
Soap.....	5,950	1,169	500	50
Sugar.....	604,765	375,156	6,940	4,910
Starch.....	165			
Tallow.....		93	29,756	39,931
Tobacco.....	135,491	118,022	17,951	41,643
Wool.....		70	5,869	1,916
Wooden ware.....	17,250	20,026	1,164	
West India fruits.....		2,984		150
Wagons.....	33,839	24,467	2,100	3,300
White Lead.....	56,408	41,923	373	125
Miscellaneous.....	1,241,917	290,322	187,998	19,939
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number.....	365	127	739	300
Brooms, number.....	384	664		
Hoop-poles, number.....			11,000	33,100
Laths, number.....	123,500	24,500	32,000	24,000
Shingles, number.....	15,000	18,000		10,000
Posts and Rails, number.....			960	
Lumber, feet.....	42,698	14,219	1,462,613	965,218
Timber, feet.....	1,007		506	11,450
Wood, cords.....			210	
Stone, perches.....			442	4

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Fort Wayne, from the commencement to the close of navigation in 1852 and 1853.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer	87	57	619	525
Beef .....	.....	.....	84	859
Cider	55	39	75	171
Cranberries .....	.....	.....	650	1,451
Fish—fresh water	1,158	1,346	6,608	6,223
Fish—salt water	182	197	165	696
Flour	35	273	9,648	30,698
Green Apples	583	586	747	847
Lime	627	39	3,920	320
Oil	257	220	914	564
Pork	52	.....	5,784	1,615
Salt—fine	8,947	9,892	52,666	76,548
Salt—coarse	130	583	6,943	8,643
Tar	127	108	389	397
Whisky	1,609	828	3,935	1,730
Spirits—other domestic	227	206	320	465
Vinegar	115	223	170	665
BUSHELS.				
Barley	5,855	5,971	7,823	6,266
Beans .....	.....	.....	15	65
Coal	3,564	2,988	11,928	7,115
Coke	1,900	2,900	4,327	2,948
Corn	1,497	272	28,407	8,090
Lime	605	15	1,100	14
Oats	805	4,523	150	6,854
Potatoes	15	73	225	606
Rye .....	.....	.....	381	1,286
Seeds	7	20	1,726	1,376
Wheat	2,794	1,618	361,462	307,208
POUNDS.				
Animals—other than live hogs	6,200	12,918	38,300	20,929
Agricultural Implements	77,403	137,615	379,363	834,878
Bacon and Pork	2,075	.....	343,610	92,823
Baggage and Furniture	476,562	455,236	1,173,017	1,050,944
Butter .....	.....	19,444	80,076	103,550
Candles .....	.....	8,322	.....	16,085
Carpenters' and Joiners' work	13,457	.....	90,020	.....
Cheese	17,095	50,902	165,565	256,683
Clocks .....	.....	3,346	.....	3,774
Coffee	487,521	602,977	1,865,460	2,362,053
Corilage	9,799	10,714	58,757	56,619
Cotton Yarns	735	11,851	7,555	49,865
Crockery	277,581	196,631	900,142	781,226
Dye Stuffs .....	.....	1,260	5,122	13,318
Dried Fruit	6,928	17,167	148,862	48,073
Eggs .....	.....	800	2,965	5,732
Furs and Peltries	6,571	10,576	58,367	79,454
Feathers .....	.....	.....	418	895
Ginseng and other roots .....	.....	200	23,702	23,233
Grease .....	.....	.....	.....	130
Glass and Glassware	175,237	183,155	527,613	432,106
Grindstones	75,580	33,760	350,191	236,171
Gypsum	3,000	19,130	16,633	48,790
Hides and Skins	200	2,080	41,472	30,732
Hair .....	.....	.....	.....	123
Hemp	4,676	11,138	7,074	11,138
Hogs—live .....	.....	200	.....	200
Iron—pig	338,146	190,593	1,012,475	517,118
Iron—bar	1,824,957	616,137	32,940,138	19,609,539
Iron—cast	664,469	620,040	2,759,163	2,407,210
Lard .....	.....	112	89,915	107,984
Leather	76,242	66,373	329,582	254,926
Lead	3,809	14,848	17,462	38,115
Machinery	202,951	163,689	976,798	631,511

Statement of Articles arrived and cleared at Fort Wayne.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	CLEARED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
Millstones	3,200	10,450	100,549	52,160
Molasses	716,775	606,874	2,345,104	1,990,059
Merchandise	3,440,835	2,413,958	11,423,567	9,700,638
Marble—wrought	8,070	12,579	15,726	27,108
Marble—unwrought	64,990	67,945	1,122,101	635,636
Nails and Spikes	420,719	324,549	1,505,871	895,141
Nuts		1,280		11,215
Potter's ware	46,993	38,603	69,185	93,981
Powder	3,200	14,370	125,224	43,826
Paper	14,616	19,308	49,046	65,000
Pot and Pearl Ashes		16,070	685,317	974,403
Salts of Ley	234		285	1,661
Saleratus	6,519	5,541	80,492	98,914
Shot	727	1,000	8,415	15,425
Shorts and Ship Stuffs				5,647
Soap	12,164	16,081	33,113	18,334
Starch		152		2,166
Sugar	734,261	631,674	2,398,793	1,979,445
Rags		1,596	70,376	105,174
Rice	85,823	63,076	241,774	201,592
Tallow		2,394		3,107
Tin	55,947		50,823	
Tobacco	137,604	184,757	524,126	707,736
Wool	335	2,215	22,168	27,989
Woodware	28,738	31,805	125,963	116,920
West India Fruit	500	8,309	5,252	26,139
White Lead	50,754	43,911	218,920	173,391
Wagons	59,126	43,848	330,882	175,689
Miscellaneous	436,826	292,501	1,855,100	1,652,993
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number	78	693	10,652	9,741
Brooms, number		624		1,345
Hoops, number			38,300	52,859
Hoop-poles, number	26,775		641,610	522,036
Laths, number	6,000		2,017,645	969,950
Posts and Rails	8,470	1,303	4,770	1,303
Shingles, number	380,100	141,000	5,316,218	5,446,200
Staves and Heading, number	24,000	32,877	437,285	387,251
Stone, perches	3,456	2,700	3,520	2,469
Wood, cords	2,222	2,202	2,275	2,575
Shingle Bolts, cords		18		18
Lumber, feet	340,363	232,054	4,077,603	2,118,579
Timber, feet	38,979	76,180	40,060	111,263

Of the Articles transported on the Canal, which arrived and cleared at the Fort Wayne Office, the following are from the Miami Canal.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	8	22	156	178
Cider.....	32	2	61	7
Fish—salt water.....		106		269
Green Apples.....	251	149	126	158
Lime.....	123		11	12
Oil.....	29	140	557	366
Whisky.....	363	52	670	179
Spirits.....		17		64
Tar.....	89	77	248	239
Vinegar.....	34	182	96	524
Salt—coarse.....			256	
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	2,794	4,919	2,794	2,789
Coal.....	1,240	300	2,460	800
Coke.....	1,000	2,556	2,560	3,120
Oats.....		660		560
POUNDS.				
Animals, other than live hogs.....			315	
Agricultural Implements.....	4,510	8,580	14,173	26,850
Baggage and Furniture.....	64,345	23,525	165,916	104,044
Cheese.....	501	18,039	3,813	3,146
Coffee.....	110,683	156,231	670,333	723,808
Cordage.....	649	2,212	7,439	10,340
Crockery.....	68,856	23,696	253,919	137,399
Candles.....		6,744		12,848
Cotton Yarns.....		9,634		33,161
Dried Fruit.....	24,336	2,627	48,210	9,256
Furs and Peltries.....		6,566		6,566
Glas. and Glassware.....	78,451	108,359	273,556	267,165
Grindstones.....	7,965		29,821	2,459
Hemp.....	4,674	11,138	7,074	12,188
Iron—pig.....	298,394	146,912	854,665	339,854
Iron—bar.....	288,980	285,324	1,385,375	858,535
Iron—cast.....	179,570	142,350	1,215,331	1,016,552
Leather.....	3,109		7,197	700
Lead.....	2,303	12,120	7,956	29,284
Machinery.....	15,472	8,698	93,780	108,395
Millstones.....	3,300		65,730	26,870
Molasses.....	481,768	381,239	1,752,576	1,402,121
Merchandise.....	691,788	468,599	2,695,517	2,186,946
Nails and Spikes.....	256,979	241,424	794,458	615,870
Potter's ware.....	4,793	27,298	7,949	72,227
Powder.....			3,000	
Paper.....	8,534	6,596	9,855	17,478
Rice.....	28,459	21,850	128,030	67,401
Saleratus.....	610	627	9,114	9,841
Shot.....	677	775	8,832	14,438
Soap.....	10,070	8,030	21,852	11,432
Starch.....				1,874
Sugar.....	532,707	357,932	1,681,343	1,202,226
Tin.....			23,029	
Tobacco.....	90,205	114,971	249,843	383,104
Tallow.....				2,394
Woodware.....	16,186	19,841	63,118	81,742
West India Fruits.....		4,458		2,191
White Lead.....	42,961	27,364	180,171	144,104
Wagons.....	5,160	400	45,028	2,156
Miscellaneous.....	309,390	182,413	777,967	865,030
Stone, perches.....	24		24	
Lumber, feet.....			2,700	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Tolls for the two fiscal years ending December, 1, 1852, and December 1, 1853, received at the Collector's Office at Fort Wayne, from the Local Trade and Exports, the Cincinnati Imports, and the Toledo Imports; and the relative proportion which each bears to the other, and to the whole amount of Tolls collected during each period.

DATE.	Local Trade and Exports.	Cincinnati Imports.	Toledo Imports.	Total Tolls.	DATE.	Local Trade and Exports.	Cincinnati Imports.	Toledo Imports.	Total Tolls.
1851, December.....	\$77 69	\$122 13	\$205 03	\$404 85	1852, December.....	\$70 51	\$29 44	\$639 60	\$739 55
1852, March.....	67 98	.....	4 54	72 52	1853, March.....	32 68	.....	56 81	89 49
1852, April.....	845 09	.....	3,746 44	4,592 52	1853, April.....	779 69	1,322 47	3,303 95	5,406 11
1852, May.....	613 75	2,470 19	6,359 58	9,443 52	1853, May.....	358 98	1,529 88	4,353 24	5,944 10
1852, June.....	570 77	531 12	4,259 82	5,361 71	1853, June.....	244 68	801 92	5,051 90	6,798 50
1852, July.....	427 96	660 22	5,298 45	6,386 63	1853, July.....	280 73	667 63	5,239 35	6,196 71
1852, August.....	536 71	813 30	5,200 32	6,550 33	1853, August.....	528 74	945 81	6,921 44	8,395 99
1852, September.....	613 44	1,106 21	6,898 08	8,618 33	1853, September.....	749 59	1,180 74	7,943 90	9,853 23
1852, October.....	678 00	1,707 27	8,501 49	10,886 76	1853, October.....	767 48	1,700 64	8,786 62	11,344 74
1852, November.....	548 40	1,400 94	6,621 71	9,577 05	1853, November.....	521 25	1,890 04	7,850 34	10,261 63
	\$4,982 78	\$8 817 38	\$47,095 06	\$60,896 22		\$4,443 33	\$9,867 57	\$50,749 15	\$65,060 05

The Toledo Imports are to the Cincinnati Imports as $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
The Toledo Imports are to the Local Trade and Exports as 5 to 1.
The Cincinnati Imports are to the Local Trade and Exports as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
The Total Tolls are to the Local Trade and Exports as $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
The Total Tolls are to the Cincinnati Imports as 5 1-6 to 1.
The Total Tolls are to the Toledo Imports as 1 3-7 to 1.

The Toledo Imports are to the Cincinnati Imports as 5 1-7 to 1.
The Toledo Imports are to the Local Trade and Exports as $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
The Cincinnati Imports are to the Local Trade and Exports as 2 1-5 to 1.
The Total Tolls are to the Local Trade and Exports as $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
The Total Tolls are to the Cincinnati Imports as $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
The Total Tolls are to the Toledo Imports as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

O. P. MORGAN, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Quantity of all Articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal in the years 1852 and 1853.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
BARRELS.				
Ale and beer.....	506	445	929	561
Beef.....	60	44	9,010	10,585
Cider.....	68	58	89	181
Cranberries.....	1,040	169	1,096	1,727
Fish—fresh water.....	3,482	5,492	7,184	6,529
Fish—salt water.....	2,029	956	456	733
Flour.....	3,212	1,658	59,985	96,043
Green apples.....	1,152	1,067	3,419	1,768
Lime.....	3,057	320	4,570	359
Oil.....	905	738	2,414	743
Pork.....	52	.....	43,747	28,901
Salt—fine.....	55,662	72,499	91,899	81,059
Salt—coarse.....	4,686	8,970	7,206	8,901
Spirits—domestic.....	925	565	1,261	1,407
Tar.....	458	554	432	438
Vinegar.....	445	887	253	758
Whisky.....	3,874	3,076	11,283	9,440
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	8,824	7,568	10,725	7,683
Beans.....	17	66	141	95
Coal.....	48,009	46,565	71,722	48,270
Coke.....	4,950	3,770	4,447	3,953
Corn.....	24,511	29,933	2,166,004	2,315,043
Lime.....	16,081	34,063	27,668	31,099
Meal.....	3	12	432	19
Oats.....	6,810	11,071	76,540	42,350
Potatoes.....	634	711	1,181	3,411
Rye.....	331	97	2,293	1,643
Seeds.....	1,277	1,400	11,948	5,803
Wheat.....	15,656	14,775	1,335,771	1,686,107
POUNDS.				
Animals—domestic, other than hogs.....	38,400	51,400	48,000	31,320
Agricultural Implements.....	325,769	324,627	463,971	806,163
Bacon and pork.....	76,812	27,650	8,705,305	3,896,581
Baggage and Furniture.....	931,760	1,137,053	1,419,168	1,439,546
Butter.....	2,688	20,049	124,247	134,463
Carpenters and joiners' work.....	13,457	.....	93,920	.....
Candles.....	28,133	52,223	9,331	32,202
Cheese.....	111,043	273,318	172,419	275,731
Clocks.....	1,518	56,995	765	3,856
Coffee.....	1,868,976	2,386,727	1,961,246	2,447,867
Cordage.....	60,424	58,486	61,548	60,399
Cotton Yarns.....	17,721	63,390	12,609	54,811
Crockery.....	784,424	721,552	929,605	801,443
Dried Fruit.....	131,411	35,136	179,641	51,824
Dye Stuffs.....	4,577	16,116	5,822	15,014
Eggs.....	1,151	2,000	49,593	18,669
Feathers.....	131	1,265	15,158	58,215
Furs and Peltries.....	6,571	13,793	90,234	127,427
Ginseng and other Roots.....	49	857	38,024	35,825
Glass and Glassware.....	533,752	430,635	569,991	470,358
Grease.....	.....	.....	173,350	153,118
Grindstones.....	268,528	141,434	363,318	236,561
Gypsum.....	7,860	36,730	18,583	48,790
Hair.....	.....	27,836	32,765	17,889
Hemp.....	4,674	11,138	7,074	11,288
Hides and Skins.....	22,500	13,066	426,235	671,410
Hogs—live.....	127,650	200	184,052	484,985
Iron—pig.....	961,987	513,100	1,393,246	569,071
Iron—ore.....	.....	.....	182,000	493,566
Iron—bar.....	29,544,989	18,194,988	33,506,855	20,110,718
Iron—cast.....	2,867,070	2,542,337	2,879,021	2,521,299
Lard.....	5,317	1,205	4,037,594	3,784,087

STATEMENT showing the aggregate quantity of all Articles transported.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
Lead	52,871	49,436	36,024	39,807
Leather	320,407	318,346	347,583	262,916
Machinery	826,816	1,060,905	1,089,921	274,361
Marble—wrought	428,502	65,893	28,061	37,716
Marble—unwrought	579,265	250,582	1,170,101	643,922
Merchandise	10,677,417	9,603,689	12,049,304	10,259,447
Mill-stones	137,188	175,543	106,974	52,660
Molasses	2,548,316	2,167,991	2,167,425	2,264,212
Nails and spikes	1,330,353	1,146,535	1,946,513	1,079,819
Nuts	12,285	5,933	22,802	17,665
Oil-cake .....	.....	.....	148,465	.....
Paper	87,576	113,129	187,224	175,759
Pot and pearl ashes	500	30,576	686,817	996,361
Potters' ware	213,887	150,932	213,871	171,560
Powder	75,504	49,895	136,337	57,144
Rags	66,306	60,251	223,488	230,816
Rice	267,228	246,618	270,597	224,812
Saleratus	51,200	99,361	96,588	124,892
Salts of Ley	734	.....	4,870	3,033
Shorts and ship stuff .....	.....	231	175	6,178
Shot	9,298	15,402	8,558	16,761
Soap	40,428	32,640	39,979	13,529
Starch	2,463	8,966	407	3,986
Sugar	2,560,312	2,099,825	2,789,050	2,200,774
Tallow	29,849	24,877	154,852	214,005
Tin	55,947	.....	50,823	.....
Tobacco	553,617	612,767	620,651	817,291
Wagons	299,322	196,736	371,390	201,547
West India fruit	10,768	44,733	6,678	40,114
White Lead	154,388	180,076	221,868	181,952
Woodware	140,345	154,606	139,316	128,965
Wool	10,936	.....	268,690	199,534
Miscellaneous	2,679,397	1,119,995	2,403,984	1,841,210
Hay	73,600	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number	8,879	18,686	22,457	19,255
Bricks, number .....	.....	.....	7,500	2,553
Brooms, number	5,303	6,644	305	2,094
Hoops, number	301	154,700	70,300	55,110
Hoop-poles, number	166,943	32,850	552,651	573,936
Laths, number	1,857,805	786,750	2,057,945	1,002,520
Posts and rails	9,270	3,439	7,082	4,325
Shingles, number	3,845,700	4,982,150	5,474,718	5,721,800
Staves and Headings, number	200,480	186,397	551,556	605,371
Lumber, feet	7,170,562	2,862,029	7,204,113	4,912,330
Timber, feet	212,622	146,136	84,796	196,151
Stone, perches	3,592	13,574	7,139	13,406
Wood, cords	5,552	12,252	11,417	11,949
Shingle-bolts, cords .....	.....	23	.....	24
Tan-bark, cords .....	.....	.....	8	.....

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

The Committee appointed by your Excellency, under an act of the Legislature of the 4th of March, 1853, to examine the Reservoirs of Clay and Gibson counties in the State of Indiana, having had the subject under consideration during the months of June and July, beg leave to submit the following as the result of their investigations :

SPLUNGE CREEK RESERVOIR, CLAY COUNTY.

This body of water covers an area of about four thousand acres, one-fourth of which is covered by timber in a state of decay.

The grounds now covered by the waters of this Reservoir were, previous to inundation, a low, wet, and swampy bottom, immediately adjacent to Eel river, which flooded it at every considerable rise. Near the center of this Reservoir was a pond, which covered from twelve to fifteen hundred acres, which slowly dried away during the drier months of summer, and exposed a heavy alluvial deposit, which emitted a most offensive smell. At such times the inhabitants were sure to become the sufferers from intermittent and remittent fevers. The higher portions of these grounds were overgrown in summer with a most luxuriant growth of grass and vegetable matter, from two to six feet high. This, too, was destroyed by the overflows, and left to decay after the water had subsided. All the lower places were left full of water, to slowly dry away by evaporation and percolation.

These grounds have been covered with water now about three years. The water is pure and clear, with the exception of that portion of it which surrounds the timber, which is slightly colored from vegetable extracts, which can in no wise contribute to

the production of malaria. The water, in depth, ranges from a few inches to fifteen feet, and is in an almost constant state of agitation, which greatly favors its purification.

At the north end of the embankment there is constructed a Tumble, passing part of the waters of Eel River Feeder into the Reservoir. About the center of the embankment is the bulk-head, passing the water directly into the Canal. Although Splunge Creek does not furnish running water during the dry season, yet the Reservoir is constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of water. The amount of water discharged, over that received from the Feeder, is supposed to be about one-half inch per twenty-four hours. The water passing over the Tumble, and the displacement, both have a beneficial influence in preventing stagnation. The water seems perfectly free from all unpleasant odor, and at no point does malaria seem to be generated, except around the exposed margin, which is the portion left uncovered from the lowering of the water one-half inch per twenty-four hours. When standing to the northeast, along the prairie side, there seems to be a decided pernicious influence exerted, none of which is attributable to the standing timber, which is on the southeast border of the Reservoir.

Malaria, or miasmata, has, at all times and under all circumstances, eluded the finest chemical analysis, and no manipulation, however delicate, has ever been able to detect its presence. We see vegetable matter under the combined influences of heat and moisture—we smell an unpleasant and offensive odor—we see, in those exposed to these influences, intermittent and remittent diseases. We say malaria is the remote cause; but little more is known of it than that in certain localities emitting offensive odors certain diseases are prevalent. We call them malarious. Experience proves that an excess of moisture suspends, to a great extent, the generation of this agent, and, likewise, that an entire want of moisture stops the decay of vegetation; therefore, malaria ceases to exist in those very places where, a short time before, the most pestilential diseases were prevailing. Timber, standing or falling, divested of its foliage, can in no wise contribute to the production of this agent. The decomposition of the ligneous fibre can but resolve itself into its original gases, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, or into carbonic acid, hydrogen, or light carbonated hydrogen. When the cellular connection of timber is destroyed, and the succulency dissipated, the drying process commences, and though moisture may be externally applied, no malaria can be the result. If the ligneous fibre resolves itself into its original gases, and they are those mentioned, if they hold any connection whatever with miasmata, why does not chemical analysis make the same manifest? In the most marshy and pestilential portions of Italy, where no man has ever slept without an attack, no more carbonic acid exists in the atmosphere than in the most salubrious climes. If carbonic acid

was generated by an excess of moisture, a great portion of it would be absorbed by the water, while the light carbonated hydrogen generated under these circumstances, when free, would ascend into the higher regions, where no influence could be exerted upon the hygiene of the surrounding country. Carbonic acid, no doubt, may become an agent of disease when concentrated, but not when slowly produced in the open air from the denudation of ligneous fibre. If the timber, in falling, should stop at or near the surface of the water, footing would be gained for the growth of moss and other aquatic plants, none of which, while living, can in the least contribute as causes of disease. They would be destroyed by the freezes of winter, and slowly decompose during the warmer periods of that portion of the year. But little deleterious influence would be exerted. There seems to be no source of malaria at the Reservoir, except the exposed edge from the lowering of the water, and this is but small in comparison to the previous state of these grounds.

It is the opinion of this Committee, that any body of fresh water receiving and discharging the same amount that this reservoir does, and constantly kept in motion by the winds of that prairie country, could not alone, under the most adverse circumstances, become a source of disease.

We are of the opinion, after carefully comparing and investigating the present condition of the Reservoir with its previous state, that there is far less cause of disease at present, than before the grounds were permanently submerged.

BIRCH CREEK RESERVOIR, CLAY COUNTY.

The area of this Reservoir is about one thousand acres, not yet complete, which give a fair opportunity to see the primitive state of these grounds. The soil is argillaceous and but little fitted for the escape of water by percolation. The surface is flat, covered with a layer of vegetable matter in a state of decay. The surface is subject to overflow from the creek, and from any considerable rain. Numerous indentations, partially filled with stagnant water, strongly impregnated with vegetable matter in a most offensive condition, are spread out all over the entire territory. The timber is heavy, and composed of almost every variety of forest trees, undergrown with brush and grass, many places so thick that it is with difficulty penetrated. The heavy growth of timber does, to a certain extent, prevent both the generation and spread of malaria. The whole presents to the view a most ghastly appearance, having in its very midst the elements of the diseases most common to our country.

Will the submerging of these ground exert a deleterious influence upon the hygiene of the surrounding country? If submerged in midsummer, when the foliage is upon the trees, and the grass growing upon the ground, there would be exerted for

sufficient has elapsed to see the practical effects of such collections of water. The great Reservoir of Mercer county, being the largest artificial lake in the world, covers about seventeen thousand acres of land, nine thousand of which was a dense forest when submerged.

Although great fears were entertained as to its effect upon the health of the country at the time, yet all now freely acknowledge that it has been a decided advantage in point of health.

Dr. Stevens, who has practised medicine for eighteen years in the vicinity of this body of water, says the health has gradually improved since the filling of the Reservoir. Mr. Sawyer, ex-member of Congress, and the citizens living near, all say, without a dissenting voice, that the hygiene of the country has been greatly improved by the construction of the Reservoir.

The topography of this region is not essentially different from that of Splunge Creek, in Indiana, being wet and swampy, previous to being submerged. Much of the timber is yet standing, although the Reservoir has been filled thirteen years. After falling it soon disappears, and no appreciable influence is in the least traceable to it. All our investigations in Ohio only go to confirm our previous opinions as to what will be the practical effects of these collections of water in the counties of Clay and Gibson, Indiana.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH C. COOK, *Chairman.*
A. D. GALL, *Secretary.*
JOHN L. FORD,
SAMUEL GRIMES,
MATTHEW SMITH.



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